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By OSCAR OLDBERG, Phar.D.

The metric prescriptions given in this work are selected from the Pharmacopœias and formularies of the great hospitals of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and London, or contributed from the practice of medical officers of the United States Marine Hospital Service. Most of them are, in fact, extensively employed in hospital and out-patient practice, and they have been slightly altered in converting them into metric terms, and adjusted to a final product of one hundred units.

The Dose table probably includes nearly all of the remedies that have a place in the current Materia Medica. The Latin nomenclature used is in accordance with the views expressed in a paper read before the American Pharmaceutical Association, at Saratoga, N. Y., in September last. In it the possessive case is ignored, and the names of chemicals are simply latinizations of the most correct English chemical nomenclature.

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AND CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE
METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,
AMERICANIZED AND SIMPLIFIED;

A COMPREHENSIVE
DOSE TABLE,

AND
**Three Hundred Practical Illustrations of Metric Prescription
Writing, Selected from Recipes in Actual Use in
Hospital and Out-door Practice.**

BY
OSCAR OLDBERG, PHAR. D.,
Medical Purveyor, United States Marine Hospital Service; Professor of Materia
Medica, National College of Pharmacy, Washington, D. C.; Mem-
ber of the Sixth Decennial Committee of Revision of the
Pharmacopœia of the United States, etc.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRESLEY BLAKISTON,
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1881.

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The formulæ can, with a minimum of labor, be used with any system of weights and measures, as all the numbers opposite the several ingredients refer to but one unit, or to the Gram for solids and the corresponding Fluigram for liquids. Either ounces, drachms, or any other unit, may be substituted for Grams.

The virtual adoption of the Metric System in the forthcoming Pharmacopœia of the United States will account for the preference given to that system in this volume, which, however, does not prevent the ready use of the book with apothecaries' weights and measures.

An extended account of the Metric System, such as the author hopes will greatly aid in its popularization, has been given in Part I, accompanied by full tables of equivalents.

The sources from which the formulæ have been gathered are believed to be the best. They include the Pharmacopœias of England, Germany, France and Sweden, and the formulæ were selected with reference to their popularity, usefulness, and interesting character. Several are from Reports of the American Pharmaceutical Association (especially the Report on the Revision of the Pharmacopœia, edited by Charles Rice, of New York), and others are original.

The metric prescriptions in Part III are selected from the pharmacopœias and formularies of the great hospitals of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and London, or contributed from the practice of Medical Officers of the United States Marine Hospital Service. Most of them are in fact extensively employed in hospital and out-patient practice. In this work, where they are introduced simply as illustrations of metric prescription-writing, they have been slightly altered in converting them into metric terms, and adjusted to a final product of one hundred units.

The Dose Table in Part IV probably includes nearly all of the remedies that have a place in the current *materia medica*.

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Those who look for receipts for adulterated liquors, quack nostrums, etc., in this volume will be disappointed.

O. O.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February, 1881.

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SYMBOLS AND ATOMIC WEIGHTS OF ELEMENTARY BODIES.

ELEMENTS.	SYMBOLS.	ATOMIC WEIGHTS.
Aluminium,	Al	27.3
Antimony (Stibium),	Sb	122.0
Arsenium,	As	74.9
Barium,	Ba	136.8
Bismuth,	Bi	210.0
Bromine,	Br	79.9
Calcium,	Ca	39.9
Carbon,	C	12.0
Chlorine,	Cl	35.5
Chromium,	Cr	52.4
Copper,	Cu	63.0
Gold (Aurum),	Au	196.2
Hydrogen,	H	1.0
Iodine,	I	127.0
Iron (Ferrum),	Fe	55.9
Lead (Plumbum),	Pb	206.4
Lithium,	Li	7.0
Magnesium,	Mg	23.9
Manganese,	Mn	54.8
Mercury (Hydrargyrum),	Hg	199.8
Nitrogen,	N	14.0
Oxygen,	O	16.0
Phosphorus,	P	31.0
Potassium (Kalium),	K	39.0
Silver (Argentum),	Ag	107.7
Sodium (Natrium),	Na	23.0
Sulphur,	S	32.0
Tin (Stannum),	Sn	118.0
Zinc,	Zn	64.9

ERRATUM.

Page 282, first and second lines; for “Syrupus Ferrosus Iodidum Ferricum Potassicum,” read: *Syrupus Ferrosus Iodidum Potassicum Iodidum.*

PART I.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

HISTORICAL.

To the Honorable John Sherman, our Secretary of the Treasury, whose practical and clear mind we have to thank for so many other substantial and lasting benefits, belongs the honor of being the first representative of our government who has officially authorized and directed the exclusive use of the metric system of weights and measures in any branch of the public service. Professor C. Lewis Diehl, in his annual "Report (to the American Pharmaceutical Association) on the Progress of Pharmacy," for 1879, says in reference to it: "The action of the Treasury Department in this connection must be regarded as the first practical step to the adoption of the metric system of measurements for all purposes whatever throughout the land."

The Hon. J. K. Upton also—at the time Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, and now Assistant Secretary of the Treasury—made an able and elaborate report upon the subject of the proposed introduction in this country of the metric system, in which he took strong ground in favor of its adoption for use at some fixed early date. The concluding paragraphs of his report are as follows:

"It should be borne in mind that the only legalized system of weights and measures in this country to-day is the metric system, and that this system is the only one we possess in harmony with that of any other country.

“As to the time necessary for the government and the people to prepare for its obligatory use, there may be some diversity of opinion. Considering the experiences of other nations and the admitted aptness of our people for adopting and utilizing improved methods of business, I am clearly of the opinion that a notice of two years will be sufficient to enable the government to prepare for the adoption of the system in all administrative transactions, and that a notice of ten or fifteen years will be sufficient to enable the country to prepare for its obligatory use in transactions between individuals. Possibly, for a while thereafter, a compromise with vulgar fractions and existing terms may be necessary, but meanwhile the new system will be taught in our schools, explained in the public press, and exemplified by our experience, and in a comparatively brief time the use and terms of the old system will disappear as have those of English money before the advance of our decimal coinage.”

It is undeniable, that since the promulgation, with Secretary Sherman's approval, of the order of April 27th, 1878, issued by the late Surgeon-General John M. Woodworth, of the Marine Hospital Service, making the use of the metric system compulsory in that service for all medical and pharmacal purposes, the introduction of this system has made much more rapid strides than ever before among the medical profession, whether this progress be due to that order or not.

The indorsement of the metric system by the American Medical Association, and by a large number of State Medical Associations and County Medical Societies, and especially in the forthcoming new Pharmacopœia of the United States, as directed by the Sixth Decennial Pharmacopœial Convention, have placed the ultimate and complete adoption of that system by the physicians and pharmacists of

this country beyond peradventure, though much yet remains to be done to learn the new and forget the old.

HOW TO LEARN.

To drop the old system of weights and measures entirely, and start out anew with the metric system, after learning the doses of medicines over again in metric terms, I conceive to be more convenient than safe. During the period of transition from the old to the new system it is necessary to constantly make comparisons between the two, and to convert values as expressed in terms of the one system into their equivalent expressions according to the other. To be on the safe side we will do well to verify the metric doses with which we are making ourselves familiar, by comparison with the doses expressed in the old system about which we have no doubt. Besides, the most thorough way to learn the metric system and its practical application in prescription-writing is to learn the equivalents of the *units* of either system in the units of the other, by heart; to apply convenient rules of conversion, verifying the results by reliable tables; to use a posological table in which the doses are given in terms of both systems, thus enabling the physician to verify the metric dose by direct comparison with that in apothecaries' weights and measures after correcting or modifying the latter dose by the light of his experience and the requirements of the case in hand; and finally to examine already prepared metric prescriptions, such as afford abundant illustrations of familiar practice. Among those given in this volume will be recognized many time-honored formulæ, such as "Stokes's Expectorant," "Scudamore's Gout Mixture," etc. Any physician into whose hands this formulary may come will of course scrutinize each formula which he may wish to use. The special

therapeutic application to which each prescription may be put is, for obvious reasons, not given.

Much of the matter which follows will be recognized as substantially the same as prepared by me to accompany the order of April 27th, 1878, above referred to. It is, however, much enlarged and, I think, improved upon. Tables giving exact equivalents, computations of prices, relations of weight to volume, and volume to weight, etc., are added.

Believing that as liquid medicines are necessarily administered in doses by measure, they should also be prepared and prescribed by measure, I have retained volumetric methods in the statement of formulæ. The supposition that the sacrifice of our convenient medicinal fluid measures necessarily follows the adoption of the metric system is erroneous. There can be no doubt that the adoption of the term "Fluigram" for the *cubic-centimeter*, to make plain the analogy between that and the *gram*, as suggested by Mr. Alfred B. Taylor, of Philadelphia, would greatly aid the introduction and usefulness of the metric system, and it is used throughout this formulary with the earnest hope that the innovation will be kindly received. (See *New York Medical Record*, August 14th, 1880.)

Pharmacists, it is taken for granted, will provide themselves with an outfit of metric weights and measures, when the new Pharmacopœia shall have been issued, if they have not already purchased them. There is no longer any excuse for the absence of metric weights and measures in any pharmaceutical establishment. The possession and use of them is moreover the easiest as well as the most thorough method of becoming practically familiar with the system.

I have used the weights made by Henry Trœmner, of

Philadelphia, and find them quite reliable and moderate in cost. From his illustrated price list I copy the following :

FIG. 20.



FIG. 23.

FIG. 24.

FIG. 25.

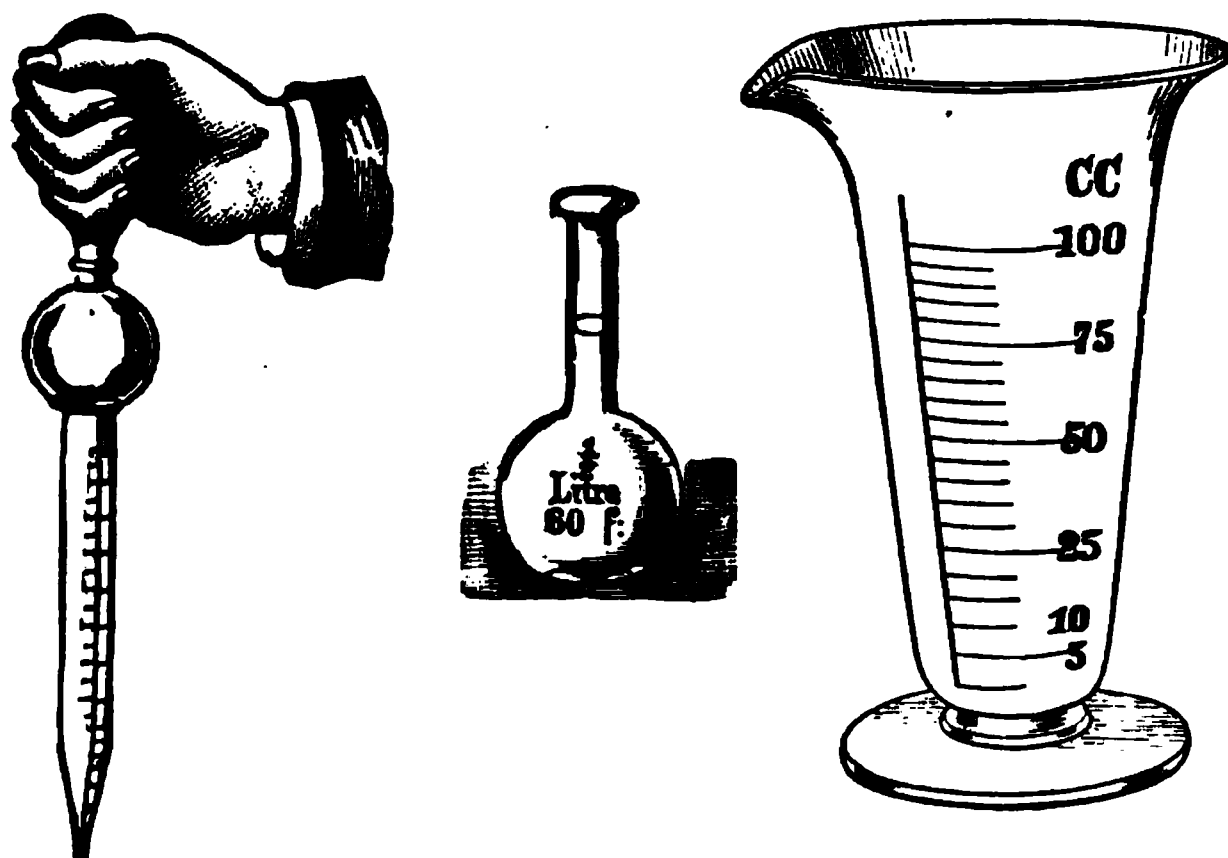


The weights include the sizes from 20 grams to 1 cent, except the sets represented by Fig. 25, which contain weights from 1 kilo, or 500, 200, or 100 grams, down to 1 gram. These weights can probably be procured from any wholesale drug-house in the United States. They are well finished, put up in convenient and neat mahogany cases, and are sold at prices ranging from one dollar upward.

- Metric glass measures graduated to deliver actual cubic-centimeters (998.9 gram for every liter, which is the correct relation between the units of weight and fluidmeasure at 16.66° C., or 62° F.) are made by Whitall, Tatum & Co., of Philadelphia, and those I have seen or used have been found accurate.

For general use the flasks, measures, and pipettes repre-

sented by the following cuts, taken from their illustrated catalogue, are probably the most useful:



In accordance with the decision of the Committee of Revision and Publication of the Pharmacopœia of the United States, the strength of the fluid extracts will in the Pharmacopœia of 1880 be determined volumetrically, as at present, and the use of metrically graduated receiving bottles will therefore be necessary.

Metric prescription vials (valuable as object lessons) can be had of H. C. Fox & Sons, and Whitall, Tatum & Co., both of Philadelphia.

THE FRENCH DECIMAL SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

DESCRIPTION.

1. The Metric System is based upon the METER, which is the standard unit of *linear measurement* of that system.

The METER is equal to 39.370432 inches, or about 10 per cent. longer than the yard.

2. The Metric unit of *fluid measure* is the LITER—the cube of $\frac{1}{10}$ meter (one decimeter), or 1000 cubic-centimeters.

The LITER is equal to about 34 fluidounces.

The CUBIC-CENTIMETER is equal to 16.231 minims.

3. The Metric unit of *weight* is the GRAM, which represents the weight of one cubic-centimeter of water at its maximum density.

The GRAM is equal to 15.43234874 troy-grains.

A PRACTICAL VIEW OF IT.

4. In writing and dispensing prescriptions it is always sufficiently accurate and safe to consider 1 Gram exactly equal to 15 troy grains, and 1 Cubic-centimeter as exactly equivalent to 15 minims, and the fractions over 15 may be ignored.

[The actual excess of 1 Gram over 15 troy grains amounts to less than three grains for every hundred grains; and the excess of 1 Cubic-centimeter over 15 minims amounts to $8\frac{1}{2}$ minims for every 100 minims.]

We will accordingly have :

- 1 Gram equal to $\frac{1}{15}$ troy-grains
- 1 Troy grain equal to $\frac{1}{15}$ gram
- 1 Cubic-centimeter equal to $\frac{1}{15}$ minims
- 1 Minim equal to $\frac{1}{15}$ cubic-centimeter.

THE "FLUIGRAM."

5. We have already seen that the Gram is the weight of one Cubic-centimeter of water. Hence, when referring to liquids, the Gram and the Cubic-centimeter may be considered as equal quantities, except the liquids be very heavy (as in the case of chloroform, sulphuric acid, strong solutions, syrups, etc.), or very light (as in the case of ether).

We will hereafter drop the term *Cubic-centimeter*, and adopt in its place the term FLUIGRAM,* to bear in mind the more readily its close relation to the GRAM. The word FLUIGRAM is besides more convenient, euphonious, and American, than the word Cubic-centimeter.

6. The relation between the units of the old system and the units of the Metric System, then, may be expressed as follows:

- 1 Drachm is equal to 4 Grams ; and
- 1 Fluidrachm is equal to 4 Fluigrams.

RULES FOR CONVERSION.

APOTHECARIES TO METRIC, AND METRIC TO APOTHECARIES.

7. To convert *troy-grains* into Grams, or *minims* into FLUIGRAMS :

A.—*Divide by 10, and from the quotient subtract one-third.*

Ex.—To convert 60 grains into its equivalent in Grams, divide the number by 10, which gives 6 as the quotient ; from this 6 subtract one-

* Proposed by Mr. A. B. Taylor, of Philadelphia.

third (2), which leaves 4 as the answer, 4 Grams being equivalent to 60 grains. Or,

B. *Divide by 15.*

Ex.—3 Fluigrams are equivalent to 45 minims, because 15 is contained in 45 three times.

8. To convert apothecaries' (troy) *drachms* into GRAMS, or *fluidrachms* into FLUIGRAMS:

Multiply by 4.

9. To convert GRAMS into *grains* or FLUIGRAMS into *minims*:

Add 50 per cent. (one-half), and multiply the sum by 10.

Ex.—To 12 Grams add 50 per cent. (6), which gives the sum of 18; multiply this by 10, which gives 180 as the number of grains equivalent to 12 Grams.

10. To convert GRAMS into *drachms*, or FLUIGRAMS into *fluidrachms*:

Divide by 4.

11. When whole troy-ounces or fluidounces are concerned, 30 is the multiplicator or divisor to use.

To convert *troy-ounces* (or *fluidounces*) into GRAMS (or FLUIGRAMS):

Multiply by 30; and

To convert GRAMS (or FLUIGRAMS) into *troy-ounces* (or *fluidounces*):

Divide by 30.

ACCURACY OF THE ABOVE RULES.

12. In applying the rules given in paragraphs 7 to 10 to convert the several quantities by weight in any one prescription or formula constructed exclusively in proportions by weight, *the original proportions between these quantities will still be preserved*, the deviation from exactness being invariably the same. It will also be found that the same rules may be applied in converting the several quantities in a formula

or prescription constructed exclusively by measure, *without disturbing at all the original proportions.*

In any formula, however, where weights and measures are used together, the application of the rules referred to will result in a slight change, so that in the resulting metric formula the measured quantities will be about 5 per cent. larger in proportion to the weighed quantities. This is a fortunate circumstance, because the diluents used in mixtures are the only ones proportionally increased, simply diluting the mixture 5 per cent., which is insignificant and on the safe side.

ABBREVIATIONS.

13. The term Gram is abbreviated "Gm," and the term Cubic-centimeter, "C.C." The word Fluigram is abbreviated "fGm."

PRESCRIPTION WRITING.

13 a. In writing prescriptions it is best not to use any other units but the Gm and the fGm, fractions of which should be stated decimally. It is easier in prescriptions to write "0.10 Gm" than "10 centigrams," or "10 cents."

To preclude the possibility of mistaking the sign "Gm" (always written with a capital "G") for the sign "gr." (which is always written with a small "g"), we should invariably in writing metric prescriptions put the number before the sign, using the common Arabic numerals, to distinguish sufficiently the metric formula from one in apothecaries' weights and measures, where the quantities are written by means of signs, all of which differ widely from "Gm" and "fGm," except the "gr.," which, however, is invariably put in front of the number, which is expressed in Roman numerals.

14. It has been recommended to use a "*decimal line*" instead of decimal points in writing metric prescriptions. This is entirely practicable when the prescription blanks are expressly printed for that purpose, or where the decimal line is drawn from top to bottom. In *writing* a metric prescription, however, in which only one quantity is stated, a short decimal line drawn with the pen would probably be mistaken for the figure "1."

DIMES, CENTS, AND MILLS.

15. Tenths, hundredths, and thousandths, of both the Gram and Fluigram, may be conveniently called “dimes,” “cents,” and “mills” when referred to in speaking. The Fluidime being the equivalent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ minim, we will not require any smaller unit to express quantities by measure. In referring to quantities by weight, however, it will be found convenient to use the expression “dime” for 0.10 Gm (equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain), “cent” for 0.01 Gm (equal to about $\frac{1}{6}$ grain), and “mill” for 0.001 Gm (equal to $\frac{1}{84}$ grain). The “cent” and “mill” are especially valuable terms and will be frequently used in this book.

PREFIXES SUPERFLUOUS.

16. The prefixes used in the metric system are simply numerals, as follows:

<i>Myria</i> , which means,	.	.	.	.	.	.	10,000
<i>Kilo</i>, “ “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,000
<i>Hecto</i>, “ “	.	.	.	.	.	.	100
<i>Deka</i>, “ “	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
and							
<i>Deci</i> , which means,	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.1
<i>Centi</i>, “ “	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.01
<i>Milli</i>, “ “	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.001

And they are quite unnecessary in the writing of prescriptions (if not in all cases). For multiples of the units Gm and fGm, English numerals are far more convenient, generally intelligible, and at least equally explicit; while for subdivisions of these units, the American terms *dime*, *cent*, and *mill*, are quite handy.

SOMETHING TO LEARN BY HEART.

17. The following approximate equivalents should be *learned by heart*:

1 Troy-grain (or minim) is equal to 0.06 Gram (or Fluigram) or 6 cents.

1 Drachm (or fluidrachm) is equal to 4 Grams (or Fluigrams).

1 Ounce (or fluidounce) is equal to 30 Grams (or Fluigrams).

1 Gram (or Fluigram) is equal to 15 grains (or minims).

4 Grams (or Fluigrams) is equal to 1 drachm (or fluidrachm).

30 Grams (or Fluigrams) is equal to 1 ounce (or fluidounce).

DROPS AND SPOONFULS.

18. The average "DROP" is equal to 0.05 fGm (or one-half "fluidime"), and 1 fluidime is about 2 drops.

An average TEASPOON holds 5 fGm; a DESSERTSPOON, 10 fGm; a TABLESPOON, 20 fGm; and a WINEGLASS, 75 fGm.

Wherever "5 fGm" is stated to be the dose of any preparation embraced in this formulary, it is understood that a "teaspoonful" is meant, etc., and that the label should so indicate. This is done so as to show the relation of the dose to the total quantity prescribed. It will, however, also serve to fix in our memory the fact that the average teaspoon holds more than one fluidrachm (4 fGm), and that it is safer and more correct to allow 5 fGm to the teaspoonful in making up the volume of a mixture.

19. TABLES OF APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS.

A.	
APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS (AND MEASURES).	METRIC WEIGHTS (AND MEASURES).
<i>Troy-grains (or minims).</i>	<i>Grams (or Fluigrams).</i>
$\frac{1}{84}$	0.001 [1 mill, or $\frac{1}{1000}$]
$\frac{1}{42}$	0.002 [2 mills, or $\frac{2}{1000}$]
$\frac{1}{28}$	0.004 [4 mills, or $\frac{4}{1000}$]
$\frac{1}{14}$	0.008 [8 mills, or $\frac{8}{1000}$]
$\frac{1}{8}$	0.016 [16 mills, or $1\frac{2}{3}$ cents, or $\frac{16}{1000}$]
$\frac{1}{4}$	0.033 [33 mills, or $3\frac{1}{3}$ cents or $\frac{33}{1000}$]
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.066 [66 mills, or $6\frac{2}{3}$ cents or $\frac{66}{1000}$]
1	

APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS.

27

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS (AND MEASURES).

Troy-grains (or Minims).

1 $\frac{1}{2}$
2
3
5
6
10
15
20
30

METRIC WEIGHTS (AND MEASURES.)

Grams (or Fluigrams).

0.100 [10 cents, or $\frac{1}{10}$]
0.133 [$13\frac{1}{3}$ cents, or $\frac{1}{8}$]
0.200 [20 cents, or $\frac{1}{5}$]
0.333 [$33\frac{1}{3}$ cents, or $\frac{1}{3}$]
0.400 [40 cents, or $\frac{2}{5}$]
0.666 [$66\frac{2}{3}$ cents, or $\frac{2}{3}$]
1.000 [1 Gm.]
1.333 [$1\frac{1}{3}$ Gm.]
2.000 [2 Gm.]

Drachms (or Fluidrachms).

1
2
4
6

Grams (or Fluigrams).

4
8
16
24

Troy-ounces (or Fluidounces).

1
2
3
4
5
6
8
10
12
16
20

Grams (or Fluigrams).

30
60
90
120
150
180
240
300
360
480
600

B.

METRIC WEIGHTS (AND MEASURES).	APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS (AND MEASURES).
<i>Grams or (Fluigrams).</i>	<i>Grains (or Minims).</i>
0.001 [1 mill]	$\frac{1}{84}$
0.002 [2 mills]	$\frac{1}{42}$
0.003 [3 mills]	$\frac{1}{28}$
0.004 [4 mills]	$\frac{1}{21}$
0.005 [5 mills]	$\frac{1}{18}$
0.006 [6 mills]	$\frac{1}{14}$
0.008 [8 mills]	$\frac{1}{10}$
0.010 [10 mills, or 1 cent]	$\frac{1}{8}$
0.015 [1½ cents, or 15 mills]	$\frac{1}{6}$
0.020 [2 cents]	$\frac{1}{4}$
0.03 [3 cents]	$\frac{1}{3}$
0.04 [4 cents]	$\frac{1}{2}$
0.05 [5 cents]	$\frac{2}{3}$
0.065 [6½ cents]	$\frac{3}{4}$
0.08 [8 cents]	1
0.10 [10 cents]	$1\frac{1}{4}$
0.15 [15 cents]	$1\frac{1}{2}$
0.20 [20 cents]	$2\frac{1}{3}$
0.30 [30 cents]	3
0.65 [65 cents]	$4\frac{2}{3}$
1.00	10
2	15
3	30
	45
	<i>Drachms (or Fluidrachms).</i>
4	1
5	$1\frac{1}{4}$
6	$1\frac{1}{2}$
7	$1\frac{3}{4}$
8	2
9	$2\frac{1}{4}$
10	$2\frac{1}{2}$
15	4

METRIC WEIGHTS (AND MEASURES).	APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS (AND MEASURES).
<i>Grams (or Fluigrams).</i>	<i>Ounces (or Fluidounces).</i>
30	1
50	$1\frac{2}{3}$
100	$3\frac{1}{3}$
250	$8\frac{1}{3}$
500	17
1000	34

THE METRIC SYSTEM RATIONAL.

20. The essential characteristics of a system of weights and measures which may entitle it to cosmopolitan adoption as superior to the old arbitrary and incongruous systems, or rather no-systems, are: 1st. That it rest upon a basis of some geographical magnitude; 2d. That it be a decimal system; 3d. That the unit for linear measurement be the primary unit of the whole system, to which the units for measurement of surface, volume, and weight, derived from it, shall bear the simplest relation possible. These conditions are fulfilled by the metric system based upon the mètrè.

MORE RULES FOR CONVERSION.

RULES FOR CONVERTING UNITED STATES WEIGHTS AND MEASURES INTO METRIC.

21. To convert AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS into *grams* (*a*), or PINTS into *cubic-centimeters* (*b*):

Multiply by 500 and deduct 10 per cent.

NOTE.—(*a*.) The answer for *weights* arrived at by this rule will be too small by 55,433 grains for every 1000 avoirdupois pounds, or about eight-tenths of 1 per cent. If 1 per cent. be added to that answer, the sum will be too great by only 14,012 grains for every 1000 avoirdupois pounds, or 14 grains for every pound. *Ex.*—To find the number of grams equivalent to 1000 avoirdupois pounds, multiply by 500 and deduct 10 per cent.; the answer will be 450,000, which is 3592 less than

the exact number of grams equivalent to 1000 avoirdupois pounds. Add to the answer (450,000) 1 per cent. (4500), and the sum will be 454,500, which is only 908 more than the exact number of grams equivalent to 1000 avoirdupois pounds (453,592).

(*b.*) The answer *for measures* arrived at by this rule will be too small by nearly 49 pints for every 1000 pints, or nearly 5 per cent. If 5 per cent. be added to that answer, the sum will be too small by only $22\frac{1}{2}$ fluidounces for every 1000 pints, or 11 minims for every pint. *Ex.*—To find the number of cubic-centimeters equivalent to 1000 pints, multiply by 500 and deduct 10 per cent.; the answer will be 450,000, which is less by 23,163.74 than the exact number of cubic-centimeters equivalent to 1000 pints. Add to the answer (450,000) 5 per cent. (22,500), and the sum will be 472,500, which is only 663.74 less than the exact number of cubic-centimeters equivalent to 1000 pints (473,163.74).

22. To convert GRAMS into *avoirdupois pounds* (*a.*), or CUBIC-CENTIMETERS into *pints* (*b.*):

Add 10 per cent. and divide by 500.

NOTE.—(*a.*) The answer *for weights* arrived at by this rule will be too small by 32.35 grains in every 1000 grams, or about one-fourth per cent. If one-fourth per cent. be added to that answer the result will be too great by only 6.3 grains for every 1000 grams, or about one one-hundred-and-fiftieth of a grain for every gram. *Ex.*—To find the number of avoirdupois pounds equivalent to 1000 grams, add 10 per cent. and then divide the sum by 500; the answer will be 2.2, which is 0.0046 less than the exact number of avoirdupois pounds equivalent to 1000 grams. Add to the answer (2.2) one-fourth per cent. (0.0055) and the sum will be 2.2055, which is only 0.0009 more than the exact number of avoirdupois pounds equivalent to 1000 grams (2.20462 +).

(*b.*) The answer *for measures* arrived at by this rule will be too great by 0.09 pints for every 1000 cubic-centimeters, or about 4 per cent. If 5 per cent. be deducted from that answer, the sum will be too small by one-third fluidounce for every 1000 cubic-centimeters, or one-sixth of a minim for every cubic-centimeter. *Ex.*—To find the number of pints equivalent to 1000 cubic-centimeters, add 10 per cent, and divide the sum by 500; the answer will be 2.20, which is more by 0.09 than the exact number of pints equivalent to 1000 cubic-centimeters. Deduct from the answer (2.20) 5 per cent. (0.11), and the remainder will be 2.09, which is only 0.02 less than the exact number of pints equivalent to 1000 cubic-centimeters (2.11 +).

23. To convert AVOIRDUPOIS POUNDS into *half-kilograms* (*a*), or PINTS into *half-liters* (*b*):

*Deduct 10 per cent.**

24. To convert HALF-KILOGRAMS into *avoirdupois pounds* (*a*), or HALF-LITERS into *pints* (*b*):

Add 10 per cent.†

25. To convert AVOIRDUPOIS OUNCES into *grams*:

Multiply by 30 and then deduct 5 per cent.

NOTE.—The answer arrived at by this rule will be too great by about 5.30 avoirdupois ounces for every 1000 avoirdupois ounces (about one-half of one per cent.), or 2.4 grains for every ounce. *Ex.*—To find the number of grams equivalent to 1000 avoirdupois ounces, multiply by 30, and from the product deduct 5 per cent.; the answer will be 28,500, which is 150.46 more than the exact number of grams equivalent to 1000 avoirdupois ounces (28,349.54).

26. To convert GRAMS into *avoirdupois ounces*:

Divide by 30, and add 5 per cent.

NOTE.—The answer arrived at by this rule will be too small by 0.273 ounces for every 1000 grams, or less than 0.3 grain for each gram.

27. To convert YARDS into *meters*:

Deduct 10 per cent.

NOTE.—The answer arrived at by this rule will be too small by 15.75 yards for every 1000 yards, or a little over $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. If $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. be added to that answer, the sum will be too small by only about $35\frac{1}{2}$ inches for every 1000 yards, or one-thirtieth inch for every yard. *Ex.*—To find the number of meters equivalent to 1000 yards, deduct 100; the remainder, 900, lacks 14.39 of being the exact number of meters equivalent to 1000 yards. Add to the answer (900) $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

* The answers, *for weights and measures, respectively*, arrived at by this rule, are as nearly the exact equivalents as are the answers arrived at by Rule 21 (*a*) and (*b*), and require similar corrections to insure greater accuracy, if deemed necessary.

† The answers, *for weights and measures, respectively*, arrived at by this rule, are as nearly the exact equivalents as are the answers arrived at by Rule 22 (*a*) and (*b*), and require similar corrections to insure greater accuracy, if deemed necessary.

(13.50), and the sum will be 913.50, which is only 0.9 less than the exact number of meters equivalent to 1000 yards (914.39 +).

28. To convert METERS into *yards* :

Add 10 per cent.

NOTE.—The answer arrived at by this rule will be too great by 19.13 feet for every 1000 meters, or a little over one-half per cent. If one-half per cent. be deducted from that answer, the remainder will be too great by only about $32\frac{1}{2}$ inches for every 1000 meters, or about one-thirtieth inch for every meter. *Ex.*—To find the number of yards equivalent to 1000 meters, add 10 per cent. ; the answer will be 1100, or 6.38 more than the exact number of yards equivalent to 1000 meters. Deduct from the answer (1100) one-half per cent. (5.50), and the remainder will be 1,094.50, which is only about 0.88 more than the exact number of yards equivalent to 1000 meters (1,093.62 +).

29. To convert FEET into *meters* :

Multiply by 3 and divide by 10.

NOTE.—The answer arrived at by this rule will be too small by 15.75 feet for every 1000 feet, or a little over $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. If $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. be added to that answer, the sum will be too small by only about one foot for every 1000 feet, or about one-eightieth inch for every foot. *Ex.*—To find the number of meters equivalent to 1000 feet, multiply by 3 and divide the product by 10; the answer will be 300, or 4.8 less than the exact number of meters equivalent to 1000 feet. Add to the answer (300) $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (4.50), and the sum will be 304.50, which is only about 0.3 less than the exact number of meters equivalent to 1000 feet (304.80 —).

30. To convert METERS into *feet* :

Add 10 per cent. and multiply by 3.

NOTE.—The answer arrived at by this rule will be too great by 19.13 feet for every 1000 meters, or about one-half per cent. If one-half per cent be deducted from that answer, the remainder will be too great by only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet for every 1000 meters, or one-thirtieth inch for every meter. *Ex.*—To find the number of feet equivalent to 1000 meters, add 10 per cent. and multiply by 3; the answer will be 3,300.00, or 19.13 more than the exact number of feet equivalent to 1000 meters. Deduct from the answer (3,300.00) one-half per cent. (16.50), and the remainder will be 3,283.50, which is only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ more than the exact number of feet equivalent to 1000 meters (3,280.87 —).

31. To convert INCHES into *meters* :

Divide by 40.

NOTE.—The answer arrived at by this rule will be too small by 15.75 inches for every 1000 inches, or about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. If $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. be added to that answer, the sum will be too small by about 1 inch for every 1000 inches, or about $\frac{1}{1000}$ inch for every inch. *Ex.*—To find the number of meters equivalent to 1000 inches, divide by 40; the answer will be 25, which is 0.4 less than the exact number of meters equivalent to 1000 inches. Add to the answer (25) $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (.375), and the sum will be 25.375, which is only about 0.025 less than the exact number of meters equivalent to 1000 inches (25.40 —).

32. To convert METERS into *inches* :

Add 10 per cent. and multiply by 36.

NOTE.—The answer arrived at by this rule will be too great by 19.13 feet for every 1000 meters, or about one-half per cent. If one-half per cent. be deducted from that answer, the remainder will be too great by only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet for every 1000 meters, or one-thirtieth inch for every meter. *Ex.*—To find the number of inches equivalent to 1000 meters, add 10 per cent. and multiply by 36; the answer will be 39,600, which is 229.57 more than the exact number of inches equivalent to 1000 meters. Deduct from the answer (39,600) one-half per cent. (198), and the remainder will be 39,402, which is only 31.57 more than the exact number of inches equivalent to 1000 meters (39,370.43).

PRICES OF METRIC QUANTITIES.

33. To find the exact value of any number of grams of any article, the price per avoirdupois pound being known, is a very simple process: Multiply the number of grams with the price per avoirdupois pound, and then divide the product by 453.6—the number of grams in the avoirdupois pound. This process is certainly not more difficult than the computations constantly found necessary in preparing invoices in which the quantities are expressed in pounds, ounces, drachms, and grains. For the sake of greater clearness I may be pardoned for quoting an example: 100,000 grams of potassium iodide is to be priced;

the manufacturer's quotation is \$3.10 per avoirdupois pound; to find the total value of 100,000 grams at that price, multiply the 100,000 by 3.10 and divide the product, 310,000, by 453.6, which will give the quotient \$683.42 as the answer sought. In the same manner the exact value of any number of grams of any article may be computed from the price per avoirdupois ounce, by multiplying the number of grams by the ounce-price, and then dividing the product by 28.35, the number of grams in an ounce avoirdupois.

34. An easy and convenient way of computing the value of any article per Kilogram (1000 Gm.), the avoirdupois pound price being known, is to *simply multiply the latter by 2.2*, the answer arrived at by this rule being too small by only \$2.31 $\frac{1}{8}$ for every \$1102.71 $\frac{1}{8}$, or 20.96 cents for every \$100, or about one-fifth per cent.

(This rule is based upon the fact that 1 kilogram is equal to 2.20462125 avoirdupois pounds, or 15,432.34874 troy-grains—see Table I.)

35. To find the value per Liter of any article, the price per pint being known, *multiply the latter by 2.11*, the answer arrived at by this rule being too small by only \$3.43 $\frac{1}{3}$ for every \$2113.43, or \$0.16 $\frac{1}{4}$ for every \$100, or about one-sixth per cent—see Table K.

36. To find the value of any article per Meter, the price per yard being known, *multiply the yard price by 1.1* (or *add ten per cent.*, which amounts to the same thing), the answer arrived at by this rule being too small by only about three-fifths per cent., or 63 cents for every \$100 [which may be added if deemed necessary].

37. The following tables of equivalents are exact and reliable. They are all based entirely upon the determination of the length of the Meter in English inches (by Captain Clarke), and the determination of the value of the Gram in troy-grains (by Professor Miller).

THE EXACT EQUIVALENTS OF SOME UNITS OF WEIGHT
AND MEASURE.

1 Yard	=	0.914392 Meter.
1 "	=	91.439178 Centimeters.
1 Foot	=	0.304797 Meter.
1 "	=	30.479726 Centimeters.
1 Inch	=	0.025400 Meter.
1 "	=	2.539977 Centimeters.
1 "	=	25.39977 Millimeters.

1 Meter	=	1.093623 Yard.
1 "	=	3.280869 Feet.
1 "	=	39.370432 Inches.
1 Centimeter	=	0.393704 "
1 Millimeter	=	0.039370 "

1 Wine Gallon	=	3.785310 Liters.
1 " "	=	3785.309889 Cubic-centimeters.
1 Wine Quart	=	0.94632715 Liter.
1 " "	=	946.327472 Cubic-centimeters.
1 Wine Pint	=	0.473164 Liter.
1 " "	=	473.163736 Cubic-centimeters.
1 U. S. Fluidounce	=	29.572734 " "
1 U. S. Fluidrachm	=	3.696592 " "
1 U. S. Minim	=	0.061609 " "
1 " "	=	0.616086 Fluidimes.
1 Liter	=	0.264179 Wine Gallon.

1 Liter	=	1.056717 Wine Quart.
1 "	=	2.113433 Wine Pints.
1 "	=	33.814933 U. S. Fluidounces.
1 "	=	270.519463 U. S. Fluidrachms.
1 Cubic-centimeter (Fluigram)	=	16.231169 U. S. Minims.
1 Fluidime (0.1 cc.)	=	1.623117 " "

1 Cubic Inch	=	0.016387 Liters.
1 " "	=	16.386623 Cubic-centimeters.

1 Liter	=	61.025387 Cubic Inches.
1 Cubic-centimeter (Fluigram)	=	0.061025 " "

1 Imperial Gallon	=	4.540922 *Liters.
1 " "	=	4540.921544 Cubic-centimeters.
1 Imperial Quart	=	1.135230 Liter.
1 " "	=	1135.230386 Cubic-centimeters.
1 Imperial Pint	=	0.567615 Liter.
1 " "	=	567.615193 Cubic-centimeters.
1 Imperial Fluidounce	=	28.380760 " "
1 Imperial Fluidrachm	=	3.547595 " "
1 Imperial Minim	=	0.059127 " "

1 Liter	=	0.220220 *Imperial Gallon.
1 "	=	0.880878 Imperial Quart.
1 "	=	1.761757 Imperial Pint.

* One Imperial Gallon being the volume of 70,000 grains of pure water at + 62° F. (+ 16.66° C.), and the specific gravity of water at

1 Liter,	=	35.235139 Imp'l Fluidounces.
1 "	=	281.881109 Imp'l Fluidrachms.
1 Cubic-centimeter (Fluigram) =		16.912866 Imperial Minims.
1 Fluidime (0.1 cc.)	=	1.691287 " "

+62° F. being assumed to be 0.9989, the number of Cubic-centimeters in an Imperial Gallon has been obtained as follows :

$$\frac{4535.9265254655 \text{ (= the number of grams equal to 70,000 grains).}}{.9989}$$

One Liter of water at +4° C. weighs 15,432.34874 grains and at +62° F. 15,415.373156386 grains (assuming the Specific Gravity of water at 62° F. to be 0.9989), while 15,415.373156386 grains of water +62° F. measures 0.220219616 Imperial Gallon : $= \frac{15,415.373156386}{70,000}$

As 1000 Cubic-centimeters is equal to 61.025386771024641261568 cubic inches (assuming as correct the determination by Captain Clarke of the value of the Meter in English inches = 39.370432), and as 1000 Cubic-centimeters of pure water at +4° C. (barometer 30 inches) weighs 15,432.34874 troy-grains (assuming as correct the determination by Professor Miller of the value of the Gram in troy-grains = 15.43234874), the weight of 1 cubic inch of pure water at + 4° C. should be 252.88408 troy grains, and at +16.66° C. (= 62° F.) $\frac{252.88408 \times 0.9989}{1.0000}$ = 252.6059 grains.

If the number of cubic-centimeters in an Imperial Gallon, obtained as stated above (by dividing the number of grams equal to 70,000 grains by .9989), be correct, then, as 1 cubic-centimeter is equal to 0.061025386, etc., cubic inches, each Imperial Gallon contains 4,540.921544 \times 0.061025386 = 277.1115 cubic inches.

Both the above results are verified by multiplying the number of cubic inches contained in one Imperial Gallon (277.1115) by the weight of 1 cubic inch of pure water at 62° F. (252.6059), which will give the number of grains of pure water at + 62° the volume of which is the Imperial Gallon (70,000). The result of this multiplication is in fact 69,999.9998578, which proves the correctness of the calculations.

1 Wine Gallon . . .	=	0.833599 Imperial Gallon.
1 " " . . .	=	3.334398 Imperial Quarts.
1 " " . . .	=	6.668796 Imperial Pints.
1 " " . . .	=	133.375915 Imperial Fluidounces.
1 " " . . .	=	1,067.007322 Imperial Fluidrachms.
1 " " . . .	=	64,020.439426 Imperial Minims.
1 Wine Quart . . .	=	0.833599 Imperial Quart.
1 " " . . .	=	1.667199 Imperial Pints.
1 " " . . .	=	33.343978 Imperial Fluidounces.
1 " " . . .	=	266.751831 Imperial Fluidrachms.
1 " " . . .	=	16,005.109856 Imperial Minims.
1 Wine Pint . . .	=	0.833599 Imperial Pint.
1 " " . . .	=	16.671989 Imperial Fluidounces.
1 " " . . .	=	133.375915 Imperial Fluidrachms.
1 " " . . .	=	8,002.554928 Imperial Minims.
1 U. S. Fluidounce . . .	=	1.041999 Imperial Fluidounces.
1 " " . . .	=	8.335995 Fluidrachms.
1 " " . . .	=	500.159683 Imperial Minims.
1 U. S. Fluidrachm . . .	=	1.041999 Imperial Fluidrachms.
1 " " . . .	=	62.519960 Imperial Minims.
1 U. S. Minim . . .	=	1.041999 " "

1 Imperial Gallon . . .	=	1.199617 Wine Gallons.
" " . . .	=	4.798468 Wine Quarts.
" " . . .	=	9.596935 Wine Pints.
" " . . .	=	153.550961 U. S. Fluidounces.
" " . . .	=	1,228.407688 U. S. Fluidrachms.
" " . . .	=	73,704.46129 U. S. Minims.
1 Imperial Quart . . .	=	1.199617 Wine Quarts.
1 " " . . .	=	2.399234 Wine Pints.
1 " " . . .	=	38.387740 U. S. Fluidounces.
1 " " . . .	=	307.101922 U. S. Fluidrachm.
1 " " . . .	=	18,426.115323 U. S. Minims.
1 Imperial Pint . . .	=	1.199617 Wine Pints.
1 " " . . .	=	19.193870 U. S. Fluidounces.
1 " " . . .	=	153.550961 U. S. Fluidrachms.
1 " " . . .	=	9,213.057661 U. S. Minims.

1 Imperial Fluidounce	. =	.959694 U. S. Fluidounces.
1 " " .	. =	7.677548 U. S. Fluidrachms.
1 " " .	. =	460.652883 U. S. Minims.
1 Imperial Fluidrachm	. =	0.959694 U. S. Fluidrachms.
1 " " .	. =	57.581610 U. S. Minims.
1 Imperial Minim	. =	0.959694 " "

1 Troy Pound . . .	. =	373.242954 Grams.
1 Troy Ounce . . .	. =	31.103496 "
1 Troy Drachm . . .	. =	3.887937 "
1 Scruple . . .	. =	1.295979 "
1 Troy Grain . . .	. =	0.064799 "
1 " " . . .	. =	6.479895 Centigrams.
1 " " . . .	. =	64.798950 Milligrams.

1 Kilogram . . .	. =	2.679227 Troy Pounds.
1 " . . .	. =	32.150727 Troy Ounces.
1 " . . .	. =	257.205812 Troy Drachms.
1 " . . .	. =	771.617437 Scruples.
1 " . . .	. =	15,432.348740 Troy Grains.
1 Gram . . .	. =	15.432349 "
1 Decigram (Dime) . . .	. =	1.543235 "
1 Centigram (Cent) . . .	. =	.154323 "
1 Milligram (Mill) . . .	. =	.015432 "

1 Avoirdupois Pound . . .	. =	453.592653 Grams.
1 Avoirdupois Ounce . . .	. =	28.349541 "
1 Avoirdupois Drachm . . .	. =	1.771846 "
1 Avoirdupois Grain . . .	. =	.064799 "
1 Kilogram . . .	. =	2.204621 Avoirdupois Pounds.
1 " . . .	. =	35.273940 Avoirdupois Ounces.
1 " . . .	. =	564.383040 Avoirdupois Drachms.
1 " . . .	. =	15,432.348740 Avoirdupois Grains.

1 Troy Pound . . . =	0.822857 Avoirdupois Pound.
1 " . . . =	13.165714 Avoirdupois Ounces.
1 " . . . =	210.651429 Avoirdupois Drachms.
1 Troy Ounce . . . =	1.097143 Avoirdupois Ounces.
1 " . . . =	17.554286 Avoirdupois Drachms.
1 Troy Drachm . . . =	2.194286 " "
1 " . . . =	60.000000 Avoirdupois Grains.

1 Avoirdupois Pound . . . =	1.215278 Troy Pounds.
1 " " . . . =	14.583333 Troy Ounces.
1 " " . . . =	11.666667 Troy Drachms.
1 " " . . . =	35.000000 Troy Scruples.
1 Avoirdupois Ounce . . . =	0.911458 Troy Ounces.
1 " " . . . =	7.291667 Troy Drachms.
1 " " . . . =	21.875000 Scruples.
1 " " . . . =	437.500000 Grains.
1 Avoirdupois Drachm . . . =	0.455729 Troy Drachms.
1 " " . . . =	1.367187 Scruples.
1 " " . . . =	27.343750 Grains.

MORE TABLES OF EQUIVALENTS.

A.—RELATION OF METRIC TO ENGLISH MEASURES OF LENGTH.

(1 meter = 39.370432 inches.—*Clarke*.)

Meters.	Equivalents in			Meters.	Equivalents in		
	Inches.	Feet.	Yards.		Inches.	Feet.	Yards.
0.001	0.039			11	433.075	36.099	12.030
0.010	0.394			12	472.445	39.370	13.123
0.100	3.937	0.328	0.109	13	511.816	42.651	14.217
1.000	39.370	3.281	1.094	14	551.186	45.932	15.311
2	78.741	6.562	2.187	15	590.556	49.213	16.404
3	118.111	9.843	3.281	16	629.927	52.494	17.498
4	157.482	13.123	4.374	17	669.297	55.775	18.592
5	196.852	16.404	5.468	18	708.668	59.056	19.685
6	236.223	19.685	6.562	19	748.038	62.337	20.779
7	275.593	22.966	7.655	20	787.409	65.617	21.872
8	314.963	26.247	8.749	100	3937.043	328.087	109.362
9	354.334	29.528	9.843	1000	3,9370.432	3280.869	1093.623
10	393.704	32.809	10.936				

[The above table can also be used to ascertain the value of any article per meter, the price per inch, foot, or yard being known. To find it, let the figures in the first column, under the head of "Meters," represent the known price, and the figures in the other columns the prices sought. *Ex.*—If the price is 2 cents per inch, find 2 in the first column, and opposite in the inch column will then be found the price per meter, viz., 78¾ cents. At 2 cents per foot, the meter would cost 6.56 cents; and at 10 cents per yard the meter would cost 10.94 per yard, etc. See also footnote to Table E.]

B.—RELATION OF ENGLISH TO METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

(1 yard = 0.91439178 meters.)

1 inch . . = 0.025 meters.	17 feet . . = 5.182 meters.
2 " . . = 0.051 "	18 " . . = 5.486 "
3 " . . = 0.076 "	19 " . . = 5.791 "
4 " . . = 0.102 "	20 " . . = 6.096 "
5 " . . = 0.127 "	21 " . . = 6.401 "
6 " . . = 0.152 "	22 " . . = 6.706 "
7 " . . = 0.178 "	23 " . . = 7.010 "
8 " . . = 0.203 "	24 " . . = 7.315 "
9 " . . = 0.229 "	25 " . . = 7.620 "
10 " . . = 0.254 "	26 " . . = 7.925 "
11 " . . = 0.279 "	27 " . . = 8.230 "
1 foot . . = 0.305 "	28 " . . = 8.534 "
2 feet . . = 0.610 "	29 " . . = 8.839 "
3 " . . = 0.914 "	30 " . . = 9.144 "
4 " . . = 1.219 "	31 " . . = 9.449 "
5 " . . = 1.524 "	32 " . . = 9.754 "
6 " . . = 1.829 "	33 " . . = 10.058 "
7 " . . = 2.134 "	34 " . . = 10.363 "
8 " . . = 2.438 "	35 " . . = 10.668 "
9 " . . = 2.743 "	36 " . . = 10.973 "
10 " . . = 3.048 "	37 " . . = 11.277 "
11 " . . = 3.353 "	38 " . . = 11.582 "
12 " . . = 3.658 "	39 " . . = 11.887 "
13 " . . = 3.962 "	40 " . . = 12.192 "
14 " . . = 4.267 "	50 " . . = 15.24 "
15 " . . = 4.572 "	100 " . . = 30.480 "
16 " . . = 4.877 "	

[The above table will also show the value per inch or foot of any article the price of which is given per meter. See footnote to previous table and to Table E.]

(1 square meter is equal to 1550.030915870 square inches.)

C.—RELATION OF METRIC TO U. S. FLUID MEASURES.

(1 cubic-centimeter = 16.2311678 + minims.)

0.05 cc.	. . =	0.81 + min.	2 cc.	. . =	32.46 + min.
0.06 "	. . =	0.97 + "	3 "	. . =	48.69 + "
0.07 "	. . =	1.14 — "	4 "	. . =	1.08 + fl. drs.
0.08 "	. . =	1.30 — "	5 "	. . =	1.35 + "
0.09 "	. . =	1.46 + "	6 "	. . =	1.62 + "
0.10 "	. . =	1.62 + "	7 "	. . =	1.89 + "
0.11 "	. . =	1.79 — "	8 "	. . =	2.16 + "
0.12 "	. . =	1.95 — "	9 "	. . =	2.43 + "
0.13 "	. . =	2.11 + "	10 "	. . =	2.71 — "
0.14 "	. . =	2.27 + "	20 "	. . =	5.41 + "
0.15 "	. . =	2.43 + "	30 "	. . =	1.01 + fl. ozs.
0.16 "	. . =	2.60 — "	40 "	. . =	1.35 + "
0.17 "	. . =	2.76 — "	50 "	. . =	1.69 + "
0.18 "	. . =	2.92 + "	60 "	. . =	2.03 — "
0.19 "	. . =	3.08 + "	70 "	. . =	2.37 — "
0.20 "	. . =	3.25 — "	80 "	. . =	2.71 — "
0.25 "	. . =	4.06 — "	90 "	. . =	3.04 + "
0.30 "	. . =	4.87 + "	100 "	. . =	3.38 + "
0.35 "	. . =	5.68 — "	150 "	. . =	5.07 + "
0.40 "	. . =	6.49 + "	200 "	. . =	6.76 + "
0.45 "	. . =	7.30 + "	250 "	. . =	8.45 + "
0.50 "	. . =	8.12 — "	300 "	. . =	10.14 + "
0.55 "	. . =	8.93 — "	350 "	. . =	11.84 — "
0.60 "	. . =	9.74 — "	400 "	. . =	13.53 — "
0.65 "	. . =	10.55 + "	450 "	. . =	15.22 — "
0.70 "	. . =	11.36 + "	500 "	. . =	1.06 — pints.
0.75 "	. . =	12.17 + "	600 "	. . =	1.27 — "
0.80 "	. . =	12.98 + "	700 "	. . =	1.45 — "
0.85 "	. . =	13.80 — "	800 "	. . =	1.69 + "
0.90 "	. . =	14.61 — "	900 "	. . =	1.90 "
0.95 "	. . =	15.42 — "	1000 "	. . =	2.11 — "
1 "	. . =	16.23 + "			

[This table also incidentally shows the price per cubic-centimeter of any article the price of which is known per minim, drachm, or fluid-ounce, or pint. See footnotes to Tables A, E, and K.]

D.—RELATION OF U. S. TO METRIC FLUID MEASURES.

(1 minim = 0.061613 + cubic-centimeter.)

1 minim . . . =	0.06 + cc.	60 min. . . =	3.70 — cc.
2 “ . . . =	0.12 + “	70 “ . . . =	4.31 + “
3 “ . . . =	0.18 + “	80 “ . . . =	4.93 — “
4 “ . . . =	0.25 — “	90 “ . . . =	5.54 + “
5 “ . . . =	0.31 — “	100 “ . . . =	6.16 + “
6 “ . . . =	0.37 — “	110 “ . . . =	6.78 — “
7 “ . . . =	0.43 + “	120 “ . . . =	7.39 + “
8 “ . . . =	0.49 + “	3 fl. drs. . . =	11.09 — “
9 “ . . . =	0.55 + “	4 “ . . . =	14.79 — “
10 “ . . . =	0.62 — “	5 “ . . . =	18.48 + “
11 “ . . . =	0.68 — “	6 “ . . . =	22.18 — “
12 “ . . . =	0.74 — “	7 “ . . . =	25.88 — “
13 “ . . . =	0.80 + “	8 “ . . . =	29.57 + “
14 “ . . . =	0.86 + “	9 “ . . . =	33.27 — “
15 “ . . . =	0.92 + “	10 “ . . . =	36.97 — “
16 “ . . . =	0.99 — “	11 “ . . . =	40.66 + “
17 “ . . . =	1.05 — “	12 “ . . . =	44.36 — “
18 “ . . . =	1.11 — “	13 “ . . . =	48.06 — “
19 “ . . . =	1.17 + “	14 “ . . . =	51.75 + “
20 “ . . . =	1.23 + “	15 “ . . . =	55.45 — “
21 “ . . . =	1.29 + “	16 “ . . . =	59.10 — “
22 “ . . . =	1.36 — “	3 fl. ozs. . . =	88.67 — “
23 “ . . . =	1.42 — “	4 “ . . . =	118.24 + “
24 “ . . . =	1.48 — “	5 “ . . . =	147.81 + “
25 “ . . . =	1.54 + “	6 “ . . . =	177.39 — “
26 “ . . . =	1.60 + “	7 “ . . . =	206.96 — “
27 “ . . . =	1.66 + “	8 “ . . . =	236.53 + “
28 “ . . . =	1.73 — “	9 “ . . . =	266.10 + “
29 “ . . . =	1.79 — “	10 “ . . . =	295.68 — “
30 “ . . . =	1.85 — “	11 “ . . . =	325.25 + “
35 “ . . . =	2.16 — “	12 “ . . . =	354.82 + “
40 “ . . . =	2.46 + “	13 “ . . . =	384.40 — “
45 “ . . . =	2.77 + “	14 “ . . . =	413.97 — “
50 “ . . . =	3.08 + “	15 “ . . . =	443.54 + “
55 “ . . . =	3.39 — “	16 “ . . . =	473.11 + “

D.—*Relation of U. S. to Metric Fluid Measures*—Continued.

17 fl. ozs.	. = 502.69 — cc.	26 fl. ozs.	. = 768.94 + cc.
18 “	. = 532.26 — “	27 “	. = 798.51 + “
19 “	. = 561.93 + “	28 “	. = 828.09 — “
20 “	. = 591.50 + “	29 “	. = 857.66 — “
21 “	. = 621.08 — “	30 “	. = 887.23 — “
22 “	. = 650.65 + “	31 “	. = 916.80 + “
23 “	. = 680.22 + “	32 “	. = 946.38 — “
24 “	. = 709.80 + “	64 “	. = 1892.75 + “
25 “	. = 739.37 — “	128 “	. = 3785.51 — “

[The above table may be used also to ascertain the price per minim, drachm or ounce of any article the price of which is known per cubic centimeter. See footnote to Tables A, E, and F.]

E.—RELATION OF METRIC TO APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS.

(1 gram = 15.43234874 troy grains.)

0.0010 gram	. = 0.015 grain.	0.0125 gram	. = 0.193 grain.
0.0013 “	. = 0.019 “	0.0150 “	. = 0.231 “
0.0015 “	. = 0.023 “	0.0200 “	. = 0.309 “
0.0020 “	. = 0.031 “	0.0250 “	. = 0.386 “
0.0025 “	. = 0.039 “	0.0300 “	. = 0.463 “
0.0030 “	. = 0.046 “	0.0350 “	. = 0.540 “
0.0035 “	. = 0.054 “	0.0400 “	. = 0.617 “
0.0040 “	. = 0.062 “	0.0450 “	. = 0.694 “
0.0045 “	. = 0.069 “	0.050 “	. = 0.772 “
0.0050 “	. = 0.077 “	0.055 “	. = 0.849 “
0.0055 “	. = 0.085 “	0.060 “	. = 0.926 “
0.0060 “	. = 0.093 “	0.065 “	. = 1.003 “
0.0065 “	. = 0.100 “	0.070 “	. = 1.080 “
0.0070 “	. = 0.108 “	0.075 “	. = 1.157 “
0.0075 “	. = 0.116 “	0.080 “	. = 1.235 “
0.0080 “	. = 0.123 “	0.085 “	. = 1.312 “
0.0085 “	. = 0.131 “	0.090 “	. = 1.389 “
0.0090 “	. = 0.139 “	0.095 “	. = 1.466 “
0.0095 “	. = 0.147 “	0.100 “	. = 1.543 “
0.0100 “	. = 0.154 “	0.110 “	. = 1.698 “

E.—*Relation of Metric to Apothecaries' Weights*—Continued.

0.120 gram	=	1.852 grs.	5 grams .	=	77.162 grs.
0.130 "	=	2.006 "	6 "	. =	92.594 "
0.140 "	=	2.161 "	7 "	. =	108.026 "
0.150 "	=	2.315 "	8 "	. =	123.459 "
0.160 "	=	2.469 "	9 "	. =	138.891 "
0.170 "	=	2.623 "	10 "	. =	154.323 "
0.180 "	=	2.778 "	11 "	. =	169.756 "
0.190 "	=	2.932 "	12 "	. =	185.188 "
0.200 "	=	3.086 "	13 "	. =	200.621 "
0.210 "	=	3.241 "	14 "	. =	216.053 "
0.220 "	=	3.395 "	15 "	. =	231.485 "
0.230 "	=	3.549 "	16 "	. =	246.918 "
0.240 "	=	3.704 "	17 "	. =	262.350 "
0.250 "	=	3.858 "	18 "	. =	277.782 "
0.260 "	=	4.012 "	19 "	. =	293.215 "
0.270 "	=	4.167 "	20 "	. =	308.647 "
0.280 "	=	4.321 "	21 "	. =	324.079 "
0.290 "	=	4.475 "	22 "	. =	339.512 "
0.300 "	=	4.630 "	23 "	. =	354.944 "
0.310 "	=	4.784 "	24 "	. =	370.376 "
0.320 "	=	4.938 "	25 "	. =	385.809 "
0.330 "	=	5.093 "	26 "	. =	401.241 "
0.340 "	=	5.247 "	27 "	. =	416.673 "
0.350 "	=	5.401 "	28 "	. =	432.106 "
0.360 "	=	5.556 "	29 "	. =	447.538 "
0.370 "	=	5.710 "	30 "	. =	462.970 "
0.380 "	=	5.864 "	31 "	. =	478.403 "
0.390 "	=	6.019 "	32 "	. =	493.835 "
0.400 "	=	6.173 "	33 "	. =	509.268 "
0.500 "	=	7.716 "	34 "	. =	524.700 "
0.600 "	=	9.259 "	35 "	. =	540.132 "
0.700 "	=	10.803 "	36 "	. =	555.565 "
0.800 "	=	12.346 "	37 "	. =	570.997 "
0.900 "	=	13.889 "	38 "	. =	586.429 "
1 "	=	15.432 "	39 "	. =	601.862 "
2 "	=	30.865 "	40 "	. =	617.294 "
3 "	=	46.297 "	50 "	. =	771.617 "
4 "	=	61.729 "	60 "	. =	925.941 "
			70 "	. =	1,080.264 "

E.—*Relation of Metric to Apothecaries' Weights*—Continued.

80 gms. =	1,234.588 grs.	800 gms. =	12,345.879 grs.
90 " =	1,388.911 "	900 " =	13,889.114 "
100 " =	1,543.235 "	1,000 " =	15,432.35 "
125 " =	1,929.044 "	1,500 " =	23,148.52 "
150 " =	2,314.852 "	2,000 " =	30,864.70 "
200 " =	3,086.470 "	2,500 " =	38,580.87 "
250 " =	3,858.087 "	3,000 " =	46,297.05 "
300 " =	4,629.705 "	3,500 " =	54,013.22 "
333 " =	5,144.118 "	4,000 " =	61,729.40 "
350 " =	5,401.322 "	4,500 " =	69,445.57 "
400 " =	6,172.940 "	5,000 " =	77,161.74 "
450 " =	6,944.557 "	10,000 " =	154,432.35 "
500 " =	7,716.174 "	20,000 " =	308,646.97 "
600 " =	9,259.409 "	25,000 " =	385,808.72 "
700 " =	10,802.644 "	50,000 " =	771,617.44 "
750 " =	11,574.262 "	100,000 " =	1,543,234.87 "

[This table also shows the price per Gram of any article the price of which is known by the grain; assuming the price per grain to be represented by the figures in the first column, the price per gram is represented by the figures opposite in the next column.]

F.—RELATION OF APOTHECARIES' TO METRIC WEIGHTS.

(1 troy-grain = 0.06479895 + gram.)

$\frac{1}{84}$ troy-grain = 0.00101 + gm.	$\frac{1}{16}$ troy-grain = 0.00648 — gm.
$\frac{1}{80}$ " = 0.00108 — "	$\frac{1}{8}$ " = 0.00810 — "
$\frac{1}{60}$ " = 0.00130 — "	$\frac{1}{6}$ " = 0.01080 — "
$\frac{1}{48}$ " = 0.00135 — "	$\frac{1}{5}$ " = 0.01296 — "
$\frac{1}{40}$ " = 0.00162 — "	$\frac{1}{4}$ " = 0.01620 — "
$\frac{1}{36}$ " = 0.00180 — "	$\frac{1}{3}$ " = 0.02160 — "
$\frac{1}{32}$ " = 0.00202 + "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " = 0.03240 — "
$\frac{1}{30}$ " = 0.00216 — "	$\frac{3}{4}$ " = 0.04860 — "
$\frac{1}{25}$ " = 0.00259 + "	1 " = 0.06480 — "
$\frac{1}{24}$ " = 0.00270 — "	$1\frac{1}{2}$ " = 0.09720 — "
$\frac{1}{20}$ " = 0.00324 — "	2 " = 0.12960 — "
$\frac{1}{18}$ " = 0.00360 — "	$2\frac{1}{2}$ " = 0.16200 — "
$\frac{1}{16}$ " = 0.00405 — "	3 " = 0.19440 — "
$\frac{1}{15}$ " = 0.00432 — "	4 " = 0.25920 — "
$\frac{1}{12}$ " = 0.00540 — "	5 " = 0.32399 + "

F.—*Relation of Apothecaries' to Metric Weights*—Continued.

6 troy-grains	=	0.38879	— gm.	1 ounce	=	31.103	+ gm.
7 "	=	0.45359	— "	1 ½ "	=	46.655	+ "
8 "	=	0.51839	— "	2 "	=	62.207	— "
9 "	=	0.58319	+ "	3 "	=	93.310	+ "
10 "	=	0.64799	— "	4 "	=	124.414	— "
11 "	=	0.71297	— "	5 "	=	155.517	+ "
12 "	=	0.77759	— "	6 "	=	186.621	— "
13 "	=	0.84239	— "	7 "	=	217.724	+ "
14 "	=	0.90718	+ "	8 "	=	248.823	— "
15 "	=	0.97198	+ "	9 "	=	279.931	+ "
16 "	=	1.037	— "	10 "	=	311.035	— "
17 "	=	1.102	— "	11 "	=	342.138	+ "
18 "	=	1.166	+ "	12 "	=	373.250	— "
19 "	=	1.231	+ "	13 "	=	404.345	+ "
20 "	=	1.296	— "	14 "	=	435.449	— "
21 "	=	1.361	— "	15 "	=	466.552	+ "
22 "	=	1.426	— "	16 "	=	497.656	— "
23 "	=	1.458	— "	17 "	=	528.759	+ "
24 "	=	1.555	+ "	18 "	=	559.863	+ "
25 "	=	1.620	+ "	19 "	=	590.966	+ "
26 "	=	1.685	— "	20 "	=	622.070	— "
27 "	=	1.749	+ "	21 "	=	653.173	+ "
28 "	=	1.814	+ "	22 "	=	684.277	— "
29 "	=	1.869	— "	23 "	=	715.380	+ "
30 "	=	1.944	— "	24 "	=	746.499	+ "
40 "	=	2.592	— "	25 "	=	777.587	+ "
50 "	=	3.240	— "	26 "	=	808.691	— "
1 drachm	=	3.888	— "	27 "	=	839.794	+ "
2 drachms	=	7.776	— "	28 "	=	870.898	— "
3 "	=	11.664	— "	29 "	=	902.001	+ "
4 "	=	15.552	— "	30 "	=	933.105	— "
5 "	=	19.440	— "	40 "	=	1244.14	+ "
6 "	=	23.328	— "	50 "	=	1555.17	+ "
7 "	=	27.216	— "	100 "	=	3110.35	— "

[The above table also shows the price per grain, troy-drachm, or troy-ounce, of any article the price of which is known per Gram. Assuming that the figures in the first column represent the price per Gram, the prices per grain, troy-drachm, or troy-ounce, are found opposite. *Ex.*—If the Gram is worth 1 ½ cents, the grain is worth 0.09 cents. If the Gram is worth 1 cent, the drachm is worth 3.88 cents. If the Gram is worth 5 cents, the troy-ounce is worth \$1.55 ½.]

G.—RELATION OF METRIC TO AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS.

(1 kilogram = 2.20462125 avoirdupois pounds.)

1 Gram	=	15.432 +	grains.	29 gms.	=	1 oz. and	10	grs.
2 "	=	30.865 —	"	30 "	=	1 "	25½	"
3 "	=	46.297 +	"	31 "	=	1 "	41	"
4 "	=	61.729 +	"	32 "	=	1 "	56½	"
5 "	=	77.162 —	"	33 "	=	1 "	72	"
6 "	=	92.594 +	"	34 "	=	1 "	87½	"
7 "	=	108.026 +	"	35 "	=	1 "	103	"
8 "	=	123.459 —	"	36 "	=	1 "	118	"
9 "	=	138.891 +	"	37 "	=	1 "	133½	"
10 "	=	154.323 +	"	38 "	=	1 "	149	"
11 "	=	169.756 —	"	39 "	=	1 "	164½	"
12 "	=	185.188 +	"	40 "	=	1 "	180	"
13 "	=	200.621 —	"	50 "	=	1 "	334	"
14 "	=	216.053 —	"	60 "	=	2 "	50½	"
15 "	=	231.485 +	"	70 "	=	2 "	205	"
16 "	=	246.92 —	"	80 "	=	2 "	359	"
17 "	=	262.35 +	"	90 "	=	3 "	76½	"
18 "	=	277.78 +	"	100 "	=	3 "	230½	"
19 "	=	293.22 —	"	150 "	=	5 "	127	"
20 "	=	308.65 —	"	200 "	=	7 "	24	"
21 "	=	324.08 —	"	250 "	=	8 "	358	"
22 "	=	339.51 +	"	300 "	=	10 "	255	"
23 "	=	354.94 +	"	400 "	=	14 "	48	"
24 "	=	370.38 —	"	500 "	=	17 "	279	"
25 "	=	385.81 —	"	1000 "	=	35 "	120	"
26 "	=	401.24 +	"					
27 "	=	416.67 +	"					
28 "	=	432.11 —	"					

[See footnote to Table E.]

H.—RELATION OF AVOIRDUPOIS TO METRIC WEIGHTS.

(1 avoirdupois pound = 453.59265 + grams.)

$\frac{1}{16}$ avoird. oz. =	1.772 — gms.	1 avoird. lb. =	453.592 + gms.
$\frac{1}{8}$ " =	3.544 — "	2 " =	907.18 + "
$\frac{1}{4}$ " =	7.088 — "	3 " =	1,360.78 — "
$\frac{1}{2}$ " =	14.175 + "	4 " =	1,814.37 — "
1 " =	28.350 + "	5 " =	2,267.96 + "
2 " =	56.699 + "	6 " =	2,721.55 + "
3 " =	85.049 + "	7 " =	3,175.14 + "
4 " =	113.398 + "	8 " =	3,628.74 — "
5 " =	141.748 + "	9 " =	4,082.33 — "
6 " =	170.098 — "	10 " =	4,535.92 + "
7 " =	198.447 — "	11 " =	4,989.52 — "
8 " =	226.796 + "	12 " =	5,443.10 + "
9 " =	255.146 — "	15 " =	6,803.89 + "
10 " =	283.496 + "	20 " =	9,071.85 + "
11 " =	311.846 — "	25 " =	11,339.81 + "
12 " =	340.195 + "	30 " =	13,607.78 — "
13 " =	368.544 — "	40 " =	18,143.71 — "
14 " =	396.894 + "	50 " =	22,679.63 + "
15 " =	425.243 + "	100 " =	45,359.27 — "

[The above table also shows the price per avoirdupois ounce or pound of any article the price of which is known by the Gram. *Ex.*—If the price per Gram is $\frac{1}{16}$ cent, the price per avoirdupois ounce is 1.77 cents; if the price per Gram is 5 cents, the price per avoirdupois ounce is 28.35 cents; if 1 Gram is worth 1 cent, the avoirdupois pound is worth \$4.53½.]

I.—TABLE SHOWING THE PRICE OF ONE KILOGRAM THE AVOIRDUPOIS POUND PRICE BEING KNOWN.

PRICE PER POUND AVOIRDUPOIS.	PRICE PER KILOGRAM.	PRICE PER POUND AVOIRDUPOIS.	PRICE PER KILOGRAM.
<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1	2.204621	34	74.957122
2	4.409242	35	77.161744
3	6.613864	36	79.366365
4	8.818485	37	81.570986
5	11.023106	38	83.775607
6	13.227727	39	85.98022971
7	15.432349	40	88.184850
8	17.636970	41	90.389471
9	19.841591	42	92.594092
10	22.046212	43	94.79871471
11	24.250834	44	97.003335
12	26.455455	45	99.207956
13	28.660076	46	\$1.01.412577
14	30.864697	47	1.03.617199
15	33.069319	48	1.05.821820
16	35.273940	49	1.08.026441
17	37.478561	50	1.10.231062
18	39.683182	51	1.12.435684
19	41.887804	52	1.14.640305
20	44.092425	53	1.16.844926
21	46.297046	54	1.19.049547
22	48.501667	55	1.21.254169
23	50.706289	56	1.23.458790
24	52.910910	57	1.25.663411
25	55.115531	58	1.27.868032
26	57.320152	59	1.30.072654
27	59.524774	60	1.32.277275
28	61.729395	61	1.34.481896
29	63.934016	62	1.36.686517
30	66.138637	63	1.38.891139
31	68.343259	64	1.41.095760
32	70.547880	65	1.43.300381
33	72.752501	66	1.45.505002

PRICE PER POUND AVOIRDUPOIS.	PRICE PER KILOGRAM.	PRICE PER POUND AVOIRDUPOIS.	PRICE PER KILOGRAM.
<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
67	\$1.47.709624	84	\$1.85.188185
68	1.49.914245	85	1.87.392806
69	1.52.118866	86	1.89.597427
70	1.54.323487	87	1.91.802049
71	1.56.528109	88	1.94.006670
72	1.58.732730	89	1.96.211291
73	1.60.937351	90	1.98.415912
74	1.63.141972	91	2.00.620534
75	1.65.346594	92	2.02.825155
76	1.67.551215	93	2.05.029776
77	1.69.755836	94	2.07.234397
78	1.71.960457	95	2.09.439019
79	1.74.165079	96	2.11.643640
80	1.76.369700	97	2.13.848261
81	1.78.574321	98	2.16.052882
82	1.80.778942	99	2.18.257504
83	1.82.983564	\$1.00	2.20.462125

[N.B.—The above table also shows the number of pounds avoirdupois in any number of kilograms from 1 to 100. Thus 7 kilograms are equal to 15.43234874 avoirdupois pounds, etc.]

K.—TABLE SHOWING THE PRICE OF ONE LITER, THE PRICE PER (WINE) PINT BEING KNOWN.

PRICE PER (WINE) PINT.	PRICE PER LITER.	PRICE PER (WINE) PINT.	PRICE PER LITER.
<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1	2.11343	8	16.90747
2	4.22687	9	19.02090
3	6.34030	10	21.13433
4	8.45373	11	23.24777
5	10.56767	12	25.36120
6	12.68060	13	27.47463
7	14.79403	14	29.58807

TABLES OF PRICES.

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PRICE PER (WINE) PINT.	PRICE PER LITER.	PRICE PER (WINE) PINT.	PRICE PER LITER.
<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
15	31.70150	51	\$1.07.79010
16	33.81493	52	1.09.90353
17	35.92837	53	1.12.01697
18	38.04180	54	1.14.13040
19	40.15523	55	1.16.24433
20	42.26867	56	1.18.35727
21	44.38210	57	1.20.47070
22	46.49553	58	1.22.58413
23	48.60897	59	1.24.69757
24	50.72240	60	1.26.80600
25	52.83633	61	1.28.91943
26	54.94927	62	1.31.03287
27	57.06270	63	1.33.14630
28	59.17613	64	1.35.25973
29	61.28957	65	1.37.37367
30	63.40300	66	1.39.48660
31	65.51643	67	1.41.60003
32	67.62987	68	1.43.71347
33	69.74330	69	1.45.82690
34	71.85673	70	1.47.94033
35	73.97067	71	1.50.05377
36	76.08360	72	1.52.16720
37	78.19703	73	1.54.28063
38	80.31047	74	1.56.39407
39	82.42390	75	1.58.50800
40	84.53733	76	1.60.62093
41	86.65077	77	1.62.73437
42	88.76420	78	1.64.84780
43	90.87763	79	1.66.96123
44	92.99107	80	1.69.07466
45	95.10500	81	1.71.19810
46	97.21793	82	1.73.39153
47	99.33137	83	1.75.41496
48	\$1.01.44480	84	1.77.52840
49	1.03.55823	85	1.79.64233
50	1.05.67667	86	1.81.75526

PRICE PER (WINE) PINT.	PRICE PER LITER.	PRICE PER (WINE) PINT.	PRICE PER LITER.
<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
87	\$1.83.86870	94	\$1.98.66273
88	1.85.98213	95	2.00.77666
89	1.88.09556	96	2.02.88960
90	1.90.20900	97	2.05.00303
91	1.92.32243	98	2.07.11646
92	1.94.43586	99	2.09.22990
93	1.96.64930	100	2.11.34333

[The above table also shows the number of pints in any number of liters from 1 to 100. One liter is 2.1134333 (080874 +) pints.]

RELATION OF VOLUME TO WEIGHT AND OF WEIGHT TO VOLUME.

At +4° C. (39.2° F.) ; barometer 30 inches.

PURE WATER.

1 Liter weighs, 1 Kilogram.
1 Cubic-centimeter (Fluigram) weighs, 1 Gram.

1 Kilogram measures, 1 Liter.
1 Gram measures, 1 Cubic-centimeter (Fluigram).

1 Liter weighs, 15,432.34874 Grains.
1 Cubic-centimeter weighs, 15.43234874 "

1 Liter weighs, 2.679227 Troy Pounds.
1 " " 32.150727 Troy Ounces.
1 " " 257.205812 Troy Drachms.
1 " " 2.204621 Avoirdupois Pounds.
1 " " 35.273940 Avoirdupois Ounces.
1 " " 564.383040 Avoirdupois Drachms.

1 Wine Gallon weighs,	58,416.2222 Grains.
1 Wine Quart weighs,	14,604.0554 "
1 Wine Pint weighs,	7,302.0277 "
1 U. S. Fluidounce weighs,	456.3767 "
1 U. S. Fluidrachm weighs,	57.0471 "
1 U. S. Minim weighs, . . . .	.950785 "

1 Wine Gallon weighs,	3,785.309888 Grams.
1 Wine Quart weighs,	946.327472 "
1 Wine Pint weighs,	473.163736 "
1 U. S. Fluidounce weighs,	29.572733 "
1 U. S. Fluidrachm weighs,	3.696592 "
1 U. S. Minim weighs,	0.061609 "

1 Imperial Gallon weighs,	70,077.08479 Grains.
1 Imperial Quart weighs,	17,519.27120 "
1 Imperial Pint weighs,	8,759.63560 "
1 Imperial Fluidounce weighs,	437.98178 "
1 Imperial Fluidrachm weighs,	54.74772 "
1 Imperial Minim weighs,	0.91246 "

1 Imperial Gallon weighs,	4,540.92154 Grams.
1 Imperial Quart weighs,	1,135.23038 "
1 Imperial Pint weighs,	567.61519 "
1 Imperial Fluidounce weighs,	28.38076 "
1 Imperial Fluidrachm weighs,	3.54759 "
1 Imperial Minim weighs,	0.05913 "

1 Cubic Inch weighs,	252.88408 Grains.
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1 Cubic Inch weighs,	16.38662 Grams.
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1 Troy Pound measures, . . .	6,058.168997	U. S. Minims.
1 Troy Ounce measures, . . .	504.847416	" "
1 Troy Drachm measures, . . .	63.105927	" "
1 Scruple measures, . . .	21.035309	" "
1 Grain measures, . . .	1.051766	" "

1 Troy Pound measures, . . .	373.242954	Cubic-centimeters.
1 Troy Ounce measures, . . .	31.103496	" "
1 Troy Drachm measures, . . .	3.887937	" "
1 Troy Grain measures, . . .	0.064799	" "

1 Troy Pound measures, . . .	6,313.808090	Imperial Minims.
1 Troy Ounce measures, . . .	526.150674	" "
1 Troy Drachm measures, . . .	65.767584	" "
1 Troy Grain measures, . . .	1.096126	" "

1 Avoirdupois Pound measures, .	7,671.551969	Imperial Minims.
1 Avoirdupois Ounce measures, .	474.719980	" "

1 Avoirdupois Pound measures, .	453.592653	Cubic-centimeters. .
1 Avoirdupois Ounce measures, .	28.349541	" "

1 Avoirdupois Pound measures, .	7,362.337998	U. S. Minims.
1 Avoirdupois Ounce measures, .	460.146125	" "

At +16.66° C. (+62° F.); barometer 30 inches.

PURE WATER.

1 Liter weighs,	0.9989 Kilogram.
1 Cubic-centimeter weighs,	0.9989 Cubic-centimeters.



1 Kilogram measures,	1.0011012 Liters.
1 Gram measures,	1.0011012 Cubic-centimeters.



1 Liter weighs,	15,415.373156 Grains.
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TABLE OF THERMOMETRIC EQUIVALENTS.

To reduce Centigrade degrees to those of Fahrenheit :

RULE.—Multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32.

To reduce Fahrenheit's degrees to those of the Centigrade scale :

RULE.—Subtract 32, multiply by 5, and divide by 9.

Table of Equivalents.

Fahrenheit.	Centigrade or Celsius.	Fahrenheit.	Centigrade or Celsius.	Fahrenheit.	Centigrade or Celsius.
2570	1410	206.6	97	129.2	54
2030	1110	204.8	96	127.4	53
1490	810	203	95	125.6	52
1004	540	201.2	94	123.8	51
932	500	199.4	93	122	50
752	400	200	93.33	120.2	49
572	300	197.6	92	118.4	48
500	260	195.8	91	116.6	47
482	250	194	90	116	46.66
464	240	192.2	89	115	46.11
446	230	190.4	88	114.8	46
428	220	188.6	87	114	45.55
410	210	186.8	86	113	45
392	200	185	85	112	44.44
374	190	183.2	84	111.2	44
365	185	181.4	83	111	43.88
356	180	179.6	82	110	43.33
347	175	177.8	81	109.4	43
338	170	176	80	109	42.77
329	165	174.2	79	108.5	42.50
320	160	172.4	78	108	42.22
311	155	170.6	77	107.6	42
302	150	168.8	76	107	41.66
300	148.88	167	75	106	41.11
293	145	165.2	74	105.8	41
284	140	163.4	73	105	40.55
275	135	161.6	72	104	40
266	130	159.8	71	103	39.46
257	125	158	70	102.2	39
248	120	156.2	69	102	38.88
239	115	154.4	68	101	38.33
230	110	152.6	67	100.4	38
228.2	109	150.8	66	100	37.77
226.4	108	149	65	99.5	37.50
224.6	107	147.2	64	99	37.22
222.8	106	145.4	63	98.6	37
221	105	143.6	62	98	36.66
219.2	104	141.8	61	97	36.11
217.4	103	140	60	96.8	36
215.6	102	138.2	59	96	35.55
213.8	101	136.4	58	95	35
212	100	134.6	57	94	34.44
210.2	99	132.8	56	93.2	34
208.4	98	131	55	93	33.88

TABLE OF THERMOMETRIC EQUIVALENTS.—*Continued.*

Fahrenheit.	Centigrade or Celsius.	Fahrenheit.	Centigrade or Celsius.	Fahrenheit.	Centigrade or Celsius.
92	33.33	48.2	9	—7.6	—22
91.4	33	46.4	8	—9.4	—23
91	32.77	44.6	7	—11.2	—24
90.5	32.50	42.8	6	—13	—25
90	32.22	41	5	—14.8	—26
89.6	32	39.2	4	—16.6	—27
89	31.66	37.4	3	—18.4	—28
88	31.11	35.6	2	—20.2	—29
87.8	31	33.8	1	—22	—30
87	30.55	32	0	—23.8	—31
86	30	30.2	—1	—25.6	—32
85	29.44	28.4	—2	—27.4	—33
84.2	29	26.6	—3	—29.2	—34
84	28.88	24.8	—4	—31	—35
83	28.33	23	—5	—32.8	—36
82.4	28	21.2	—6	—34.6	—37
82	27.77	19.4	—7	—36.4	—38
81.5	27.50	17.6	—8	—38.2	—39
81	27.22	15.8	—9	—40	—40
80.6	27	14	—10		
80	26.66	12.2	—11		
79	26.11	10.4	—12		
78.8	26	8.6	—13		
78	25.55	6.8	—14		
77	25	5	—15		
76	24.44	3.2	—16		
75.2	24	1.4	—17		
75	23.88	0	—17.77		
74	23.33	—0.4	—18		
73.4	23	—2.2	—19		
71.6	22	—4	—20		
69.8	21	—5.8	—21		
68	20				
66.2	19				
64.4	18				
62.6	17				
62	16.66				
60.8	16				
60	15.55				
59	15				
57.2	14				
55.4	13				
53.6	12				
51.8	11				
50	10				

PART II.
UNOFFICIAL PHARMACOPŒIA.

ACETA.

ACETUM AROMATICUM.

AROMATIC VINEGAR.

SPIRIT OF ROSEMARY, ten fluigrams, . . .	10
SPIRIT OF LAVENDER, ten fluigrams, . . .	10
SPIRIT OF JUNIPER, ten fluigrams, . . .	10
SPIRIT OF LEMON, ten fluigrams, . . .	10
SPIRIT OF PEPPERMINT, ten fluigrams, . . .	10
SPIRIT OF CLOVES, one hundred fluigrams, .	100
GLACIAL ACETIC ACID, one hundred and fifty fluigrams,	150
ALCOHOL, two hundred fluigrams, . . .	200
WATER, sufficient to make one liter,	<hr/> 1000

Mix and let stand five days. Then filter, using about two hundred and fifty fluigrams paper pulp to aid in rendering the vinegar quite limpid.

ACETUM CAMPHORATUM. (Ph. F.)

CAMPBOR VINEGAR.

CAMPBOR, twenty-five grams,	25
GLACIAL ACETIC ACID, twenty-five grams, .	25
DILUTED ACETIC ACID, sufficient to make one liter,	<hr/> 1000

Triturate the Camphor with some of the Glacial Acetic Acid until reduced to a fine powder ; then add, during con-

tinued trituration, the remainder of the Glacial and the Diluted Acetic Acid. Finally add the Diluted Acetic Acid, agitate, set aside a few days, shaking the mixture occasionally. Then filter.

ACETUM CANTHARIDES.

VINEGAR OF CANTHARIDES. (Br.)

CANTHARIDES, in powder, one hundred	
grams,	100
GLACIAL ACETIC ACID, one hundred flui-	
grams,	100
ACETIC ACID, a sufficient quantity.	
Make of final product one liter, . . .	<u>1000</u>

Mix six hundred fluigrams of Acetic Acid with the Glacial Acetic Acid, and digest the Cantharides in this mixture for two hours at a temperature of 95° C. (203° F.). Then transfer the ingredients, after they have cooled, to a percolator, and when the liquid ceases to pass, pour three hundred fluigrams of Acetic Acid over the residue in the percolator. As soon as the percolation is complete, subject the contents of the percolator to expression. Filter the product. Mix the liquids and add sufficient Acetic Acid to make one thousand fluigrams.

ACETUM DIGITALIS.

VINEGAR OF DIGITALIS.

DIGITALIS LEAVES, one hundred grams, .	100
DILUTED ACETIC ACID, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Macerate five days, express, and filter.

ACETUM OPIUM CROCATUM.

BLACK DROPS.

OPIUM, one hundred and fifty grams,	. 150
NUTMEG, thirty grams, . . . .	. 30
SAFFRON, ten grams, . . . .	. 10
SUGAR, two hundred grams, . . .	. 200
DILUTED ACETIC ACID, sufficient.	-
Make the final product one liter, . . .	<u>1000</u>

Macerate the Opium, Nutmeg, and Saffron in the form of powder, with enough of the Diluted Acetic Acid to thoroughly moisten them, for forty-eight hours. Then percolate, adding sufficient Diluted Acetic Acid through the percolator to make one liter of percolate. In this dissolve the sugar, and then evaporate until one liter remains.

ACETUM ROSATUM. (Ph. F.)

VINEGAR OF ROSES.

RED ROSE LEAVES, one hundred grams,	. 100
PURE WINE VINEGAR, sufficient	
To make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Macerate ten days, agitating from time to time; express, and filter.

(Diluted Acetic Acid may be used instead of Vinegar.)

ACETUM RUBUS IDÆUS.

VINEGAR OF RASPBERRIES. (Ph. F.)

RASPBERRIES, three thousand grams,	. 3000
PURE WINE VINEGAR, two liters, . . .	. 2000

Macerate ten days, strain without expression, and filter.
(Vinegars of fruits generally are made in the same way.)

ACETUM SCILLA ANGLICUM.

VINEGAR OF SQUILL. (Br.)

SQUILL, bruised, one hundred grams,	. 100
DILUTED ACETIC ACID, nine hundred fluigrams,	. 900
DILUTED ALCOHOL, sufficient.	
Make one liter,	<u>. 1000</u>

Macerate the Squill in the Acetic Acid for seven days, then strain with expression. Add the spirit to the strained liquor and filter.

ACIDUM ACETICUM AROMATICUM. (Ph. G.)

AROMATIC ACETIC ACID.

VOLATILE OIL OF CLOVES, one hundred and seventy fluigrams,	. 170
VOLATILE OIL OF LAVENDER, one hundred and twenty fluigrams,	. 120
VOLATILE OIL OF LEMON, one hundred and twenty fluigrams,	. 120
VOLATILE OIL OF BERGAMOT, sixty fluigrams,	60
VOLATILE OIL OF THYME, sixty fluigrams,	60
VOLATILE OIL OF CINNAMON, twenty fluigrams,	. 20
GLACIAL ACETIC ACID, four hundred and fifty fluigrams,	. <u>450</u>
Making the final product one liter,	. 1000

Dissolve.

A D E P S.

ADEPS BENZOATA. (Br.)

BENZOATED LARD.

PREPARED LARD, one thousand grams,	.	1000
BENZOIN, twenty-five grams,	.	25

Melt the Lard by water-bath, add the Benzoin reduced to coarse powder, and frequently stirring them together continue the application of heat for two hours. Finally remove the remaining Benzoin from the mixture by straining.

ADEPS PRÆPARATA. (Br.)

PREPARED LARD.

Take ten kilograms of the internal fat of the abdomen of a hog perfectly fresh, "remove as much of the membranes as possible, cut the fat into small pieces, put it into a suitable vessel with about four gallons of cold water, and while a current is run through the vessel break up the masses of fat with the hands, exposing every part to the water so that every part that is soluble may be thus dissolved and carried away. Afterwards collect the washed fat on a sieve or in a cloth. Drain away as much as possible of the water. Liquefy the fat at a heat not exceeding 100° C. (212° F.), and strain through flannel, pressing the residue while hot. Then put it into a pan heated by steam, and keep it at a temperature a little above 100° C. (212° F.), stirring it continually until it becomes clear and entirely free from water. Finally strain through flannel."

AETHEROLEA.

ÆTHEROLEUM TEREBINTHINUM RECTIFICATUM.

RECTIFIED OIL OF TURPENTINE. (Ph. G.)

VOLATILE OIL OF TURPENTINE, one kilo, .	1000
WATER, six liters,	6000

Distil as long as a colorless oil passes over.

Rectified Oil of Turpentine is a thin limpid liquid, soluble in about twelve parts of alcohol.

(Common "turpentine" ought not to be dispensed for internal use.)

ALUMINIUM.

ALUMINICUS HYDRAS.

HYDRATE OF ALUMINIUM.

AMMONIA ALUM, five hundred grams, .	500
WATER OF AMMONIA (10 per cent.), two hundred fluigrams,	200
WATER, ten liters,	10,000

Dissolve the Ammonia Alum in the Water, and add the solution slowly and during constant agitation to the Water of Ammonia. Set the whole aside for a few days. Decant the clear supernatant liquid, and then wash the precipitate by the affusion and decantation of large quantities of tepid water three or four times. Transfer the precipitate to a

filter, and then continue the washing with water until the latter passes through tasteless. Let it drain thoroughly, and finally press and dry the precipitate between bibulous paper at a temperature not exceeding $+50^{\circ}$ C. (120° F.).

A M M O N I U M.

AMMONICUS SUPERCARBONAS PYROLEOSUS.

(Ph. Su.)

EMPYREUMATIC HARTSHORN.

DIPPEL'S ANIMAL OIL, three grams,	3
CARBONATE OF AMMONIUM, in powder,	
ninety-seven grams,	97
	100

Mix thoroughly by trituration.

A M Y L U M.

AMYLICUM IODIDUM.

IODIDE OF STARCH.

IODINE, five grams,	5
STARCH, ninety-five grams,	95
WATER, sufficient.	
	100

Triturate the Iodine with a small quantity of Water. Add the Starch gradually and during constant trituration until a homogeneous mixture is obtained, having a bluish-black color. Dry it carefully at a temperature not exceeding $+40^{\circ}$ C. (about 120° F.).

AQUÆ.

MR. W. S. THOMPSON, of Washington, D. C., recommends making aromatic waters from volatile oils by means of raw cotton. He distributes the volatile oil thoroughly through twice its weight of *clean* raw cotton (either "absorbent cotton," or cotton washed with a weak solution of sodium carbonate), by picking the cotton after each addition of the volatile oil; then he packs the cotton thus impregnated into a funnel, and percolates water through it until the requisite quantity is obtained. The products by this method are undoubtedly very superior in quality.

AQUA ALBUMINOSA. (Ph. F.)

ALBUMEN WATER.

THE WHITE OF FOUR EGGS.

ORANGE FLOWER-WATER, ten fluigrams, . . . 10

WATER sufficient

to make one liter, 1000

Beat the White of Egg with a small quantity of the water, strain, and finally add the Orange Flower-water.

AQUA CHLOROFORMUM.

CHLOROFORM WATER. (Br.)

CHLOROFORM, five fluigrams,	5
DISTILLED WATER, nine hundred and ninety-five fluigrams,	<u>995</u>
Making one liter,	1000

Mix and dissolve.

AQUA CINNAMOMUM SPIRITUOSA.

SPIRITUOUS CINNAMON WATER (Ph. Su.)

CEYLON CINNAMON, two hundred grams,	200
DILUTED ALCOHOL, two hundred fluigrams,	200
WATER, two liters,	<u>2000</u>
Distil off one liter,	1000

and dissolve twenty grams of sugar in the distillate. The preparation is somewhat turbid at first, but afterwards becomes clear.

Keep it in a cool place.

AQUA LAUROCERASUS.

CHERRY LAUREL WATER.

FRESH CHERRY LAUREL LEAVES, one thou- sand two hundred grams,	1200
ALCOHOL, one hundred and twenty flui- grams,	120
WATER, three thousand six hundred flui- grams,	<u>3600</u>
To make one liter,	1000

Cut and bruise the Cherry Laurel Leaves; add the other ingredients, and distil off one liter.

A R G E N T U M.

ARGENTICUS NITRAS DILUTUS.

DILUTED NITRATE OF SILVER. (Ph. Su.)

SILVER NITRATE, fifty grams,	50
POTASSIUM NITRATE, fifty-grams,	50
Making of final product one hundred grams,	100

Melt in a porcelain capsule, stirring the melted mass well together until it flows smoothly, and then fuse in suitable moulds.

(Very useful, because less brittle and less strong than the pure fused silver nitrate. See also the preparation below.)

ARGENTICUS NITRAS DILUTUS MITIS.

TWICE-DILUTED NITRATE OF SILVER. (Ph. Su.)

SILVER NITRATE, thirty-five grams,	35
POTASSIUM NITRATE, sixty-five grams,	65
Making of final product one hundred grams,	100

Melt together and fuse in moulds in the manner prescribed in the preceding formula.

(See note to preceding preparation.)

ARGENTICUS NITRAS PLUMBATUS.

NITRATE OF SILVER WITH LEAD.

SILVER NITRATE, eighty-five grams,	85
LEAD NITRATE,	15
Making one hundred grams,	100

Melt in a porcelain capsule, mixing the fused salts well

together by stirring, and pour the melted mass into suitable moulds.

(Said to be quite cohesive, so as to be capable of sharpening to a point like a lead-pencil. Recommended by Dr. Sawostizki, of Moscow.)

BALNEA.

BALNEUM SINAPISATUM (Ph. F.)

MUSTARD FOOT-BATH.

MUSTARD, one hundred and fifty grams,	. 150
TEPID WATER, six liters,	. . . . 6000

Mix.

BUTYRA.

BUTYRUM OPODELDOC.

OPODELDOC.

CAMPHOR, thirty-five grams,	. . . 35
SOAP FROM BUTTER, dried and reduced to coarse powder, one hundred grams,	. 100
ALCOHOL (0.830 sp. gr.), eight hundred flui- grams,	. . . . . 800
VOLATILE OIL OF THYME, five grams,	. 5
VOLATILE OIL OF ROSEMARY, ten grams,	. 10
WATER OF AMMONIA (0.96 sp. gr.), fifty flui- grams,	. . . . . 50
	<hr/> 1000

Dissolve the Camphor and the Soap in the Alcohol by the aid of heat. Then add the other ingredients and mix

thoroughly, keeping the mixture warm so as to prevent its becoming turbid. Then strain the liquid while hot in suitable tall wide-mouthed bottles and cork tightly. Set aside to cool, when the contents will gelatinize.

(Butter soap forms a much better product than Castile soap ; but if the former is not obtainable, then dry, pure, white Castile soap may be used.)

C A R B A S U S.

CARBASUS ANTISEPTICUS.

ANTISEPTIC GAUZE.

RESIN, in coarse powder, forty grams,	.	40
CASTOR OIL, four grams,	. . . .	4
CARBOLIC ACID, ten grams,	. . . .	10
ALCOHOL, two hundred fluigrams,	. . . .	200
GAUZE MUSLIN ("Stillwater") a sufficient quantity.		

Dissolve the Resin, Castor Oil, and Carbolic Acid in the Alcohol. Then immerse folded pieces of Gauze Muslin in the mixture, macerate for fifteen minutes or until thoroughly saturated ; remove the excess of liquid by strong expression, spread the pieces out to dry, and when the Alcohol has nearly evaporated, fold the gauze and preserve in air-tight receptacles.

CATAPLASMATA.

CATAPLASMA CARBO.

CHARCOAL POULTICE. (Br.)

WOOD-CHARCOAL, fifteen grams,	.	.	15
CRUMBS OF BREAD, sixty grams,	.	.	60
LINSEED-MEAL, forty-five grams,	.	.	45
BOILING WATER, three hundred fluigrams,	.	.	300

“Macerate the Bread in the Water for ten minutes near the fire, then mix and add the Linseed-meal gradually, stirring the ingredients that a soft poultice may be formed. Mix with this half the Charcoal, and sprinkle the remainder on the surface of the poultice.”

CATAPLASMA CONIUM.

HEMLOCK POULTICE. (Br.)

HEMLOCK LEAF, in powder, thirty grams,	.	.	30
LINSEED-MEAL, ninety grams,	.	.	90
BOILING WATER, three hundred fluigrams,	.	.	300

“Mix the Hemlock and Linseed-meal, and add them to the Water gradually, with constant stirring.”

CATAPLASMA FERMENTUM.

YEAST POULTICE. (Br.)

BEER YEAST, one hundred and fifty flui-	
grams,	150
WHEAT FLOUR, three hundred and fifty	
grams,	350
LUKEWARM WATER, one hundred and fifty	
fluigrams,	150

“Mix the Yeast with the Water and stir in the Flour.
Place the mass near the fire till it rises.”

CATAPLASMA HYOSCYAMUS.*(Made as Cataplasma Conium.)***CATAPLASMA LINUM.**

LINSEED POULTICE. (Br.)

LINSEED-MEAL, one hundred and twenty	
grams,	120
OLIVE OIL, fifteen grams,	15
BOILING WATER, three hundred fluigrams, .	300

“Mix the Linseed-meal gradually with the Water, then
add the Oil with constant stirring.”

CATAPLASMA SINAPIS. (Br.)

MUSTARD POULTICE.

MUSTARD, in powder, seventy-five grams, .	75
LINSEED-MEAL, seventy-five grams, . . .	75
BOILING WATER, three hundred fluigrams, .	300

“Mix the Linseed-meal gradually with the Water and
add the Mustard with constant stirring.”

CATAPLASMA SODA CHLORATA.

CHLORINATED POULTICE. (Br.)

SOLUTION OF CHLORINATED SODA, sixty fluid-	
grams,	60
LINSEED-MEAL, one hundred and twenty	
grams,	120
BOILING WATER, two hundred and forty	
fluidgrams,	240

Mix the Linseed-meal gradually with the Water, and add the Solution of Chlorinated Soda with constant stirring.

C E R A T A.

CERATUM ÆRUGO.

GREEN CERATE. (Ph. G.)

YELLOW WAX, fifty grams,	50
BURGUNDY PITCH, twenty-five grams,	25
EUROPEAN TURPENTINE, fifteen grams,	15
VERDIGRIS, in fine powder, five grams,	5

Melt the Wax, Pitch, and Turpentine together, strain, and mix the Verdigris intimately with the Cerate. (Pour into paper moulds so as to form cakes about one centimeter in thickness.)

CERATUM AROMATICUM.

SPICE PLASTER. (D. C.)

CLOVES, powdered, one hundred grams,	. 100
CINNAMON, powdered, one hundred grams,	100
GINGER, powdered, one hundred grams,	. 100
CAPSICUM, powdered, fifty grams,	. . 50
CAMPHOR, powdered, fifty grams,	. . 50
SIMPLE CERATE, six hundred grams,	. . 600
	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

CERATUM CAMPHORATUM.

CAMPHOR ICE.

CAMPHOR, fifteen grams,	. . . 15
WHITE WAX, twenty grams,	. . . 20
SPERMACETI, fifteen grams,	. . . 15
VOLATILE OIL OF LAVENDER, two drops,	
ALMOND OIL, fifty grams,	. . . 50
	<u>100</u>

Mix, *secundum artem*.**CERATUM MYRISTICA.**

NUTMEG CERATE. (Ph. G.)

YELLOW WAX, ten grams,	. . . 10
OLIVE OIL, twenty grams,	. . . 20
EXPRESSED OIL OF NUTMEG, sixty grams,	. 60

Melt together.

CERATUM ROSATUM. (Ph. F.)

ROSE CERATE.

SWEET OIL OF ALMONDS, one hundred	
grams,	100
WHITE WAX, fifty grams,	50
CARMINE, fifty cents,	0.50
VOLATILE OIL OF ROSE, fifty cents,	0.50

Melt the Oil and Wax together and stir while cooling.
When cold, incorporate the Carmine and Volatile Oil of Rose.

CETACEUM.**CETACEUM SACCHARATUM.** (Ph. G.)

SACCHARATED SPERMACETI.

SPERMACETI, twenty-five grams,	25
SUGAR, in fine powder, seventy-five grams,	75
	<hr/> 100

Triturate until intimately mixed, and reduced to a very fine powder.

CETRARIA.**CETRARIA LOTA.**

WASHED ICELAND MOSS.

Iceland Moss is immersed in Water in which purified Carbonate of Potassium has been dissolved in the proportion of one gram of the salt to two hundred fluigrams of water. The moss should be quite covered by the liquid. After twelve hours' maceration, pour off the liquid, wash the moss thoroughly with cold water and then dry it.

CHARTÆ.

CHARTA EPISPASTICA. (Br.)

BLISTERING PAPER.

WHITE WAX, one hundred and sixty grams,	160
SPERMACETI, sixty grams,	60
OLIVE ¹ OIL, eighty grams,	80
RESIN, thirty grams,	30
CANADA BALSAM, ten grams,	10
CANTHARIDES, in powder, forty grams, .	40
DISTILLED WATER, two hundred and forty fluigrams,	240

“Digest all the ingredients except the Canada Balsam in a water-bath for two hours, stirring them constantly. Then strain and separate the plaster from the watery liquid. Mix the Canada Balsam with the plaster melted in a shallow vessel, and pass strips of paper over the surface of the hot liquid so that one side of the paper shall receive a thin coating of plaster.”

CHARTA NITRATA. (Ph. Su.)

NITRE PAPER.

NITRATE OF POTASSIUM, twenty grams,	20
WATER, eighty grams,	80
	100

Dissolve, and in the solution soak pieces of bibulous paper, about twenty centimeters (8 inches) square, and suspend until dry. (Used for inhalation; one each time.)

CHLORAL.

CHLORAL CAMPHORATUM.

CHLORAL AND CAMPHOR.

CHLORAL HYDRATE, fifty grams, . . .	50
CAMPHOR, fifty grams, . . .	<u>50</u>
	100

Triturate together until perfectly liquefied and combined.

COLLODIA.

COLLODIUM ELASTICUM. (Ph. Su.)

ELASTIC COLLODIUM.

GLYCERIN, fifty fluidimes, . . .	0.50
COLLODIUM, sufficient	
to make one hundred fluigrams, . . .	<u>100</u>
Mix.	

COLLODIUM GUTTA-PERCHÆ—LIQUOR GUTTA-PERCHÆ. U. S. P. 1870.

SOLUTION OF GUTTA-PERCHA—GUTTA-PERCHA COLLODION.

GUTTA-PERCHA, in thin slices, fifteen grams, . . .	15
PURIFIED CHLOROFORM, one hundred and	
seventy grams, . . .	<u>170</u>
CARBONATE OF LEAD, twenty grams, . . .	20

To one hundred and twenty grams of the Chloroform contained in a bottle, add the Gutta-percha, and shake occasionally until it is dissolved. Then add the Carbonate of Lead, previously mixed with the remainder of the Chloroform, and, having shaken the whole together several times, at intervals of half an hour, set the mixture aside, and let it stand for ten days, or until the insoluble matter has subsided, and the solution become limpid, and either colorless or of a pale straw-color. Lastly, decant the liquid, and keep it in a well-closed bottle.

COLLODIUM IODUM.

IODIZED COLLODION. (A. P. A.)

IODINE, six grams,	.	.	.	.	.	6
COLLODION, sufficient						
to make one hundred fluigrams,	.	.	.	.	.	<u>100</u>
Dissolve.						

COLLODIUM TIGLIUM.

CROTON OIL COLLODIUM.

CROTON OIL, fifty grams,	.	.	.	.	.	50
FLEXIBLE COLLODION, fifty grams,	.	.	.	.	.	<u>50</u>
						100
Mix.						

CONFECTIONES.

CONFECTIO DAMOCRATIS. (London Ph., 1746.).

CINNAMON, fourteen grams,	.	.	.	.	14
MYRRH, eleven grams,	.	.	.	.	11

AGARIC (white), ten grams,	10
SPIKENARD (Nardus Indica), ten grams,	10
GINGER, ten grams,	10
SPANISH SAFFRON, ten grams,	10
TREACLE MUSTARD-SEEDS (Thlaspi Arvense), or in its stead,	
MITHRIDATE MUSTARD (Lepidium Cam- pestre), ten grams,	10
FRANKINCENSE, ten grams,	10
CHIAN TURPENTINE, ten grams,	10
CAMEL'S HAY (Juncas Odoratus), eight grams,	8
COSTUS ARABICUS, or in its stead,	
ZEDOARY, eight grams,	8
INDIAN LEAF (Malabathrum Folium), or in its stead,	
MACE, eight grams,	8
FRENCH LAVENDER, eight grams,	8
LONG PEPPER, eight grams,	8
SEEDS OF HARTWORT, eight grams,	8
JUICE OF THE RAPE OF CISTUS, eight grams,	8
STRAINED STORAX, eight grams,	8
OPOPANAX, eight grams,	8
STRAINED GALBANUM, eight grams,	8
BALSAM OF GILEAD, or in its stead,	
EXPRESSED OIL OF NUTMEGS, eight grams,	8
RUSSIA CASTOR, eight grams,	8
POLEY-MOUNTAIN, seven grams,	7
WATER-GERMANDER, seven grams,	7
FRUIT OF BALSAM TREE, or in its stead,	
CUBEB, seven grams,	7
WHITE PEPPER, seven grams,	7
SEEDS OF THE CAROT OF CRETE (Daucus Creticus), seven grams,	7

STRAINED BDELLIUM, seven grams, . . .	7
CELTIC NARD, five grams,	5
GENTIAN ROOT, five grams,	5
LEAVES OF DITTANY OF CRETE (Amaracus Dictamnus), five grams,	5
RED ROSES, five grams,	5
SEEDS OF MACEDONIAN PARSLEY, five grams,	5
SEEDS OF LESSER CARDAMOMS, five grams,	5
SEEDS OF SWEET FENNEL, five grams, .	5
GUM ARABIC, five grams,	5
STRAINED OPIUM, five grams,	5
ROOT OF SWEET FLAG, three grams, . .	3
ROOT OF WILD VALERIAN, three grams, .	3
ANISE-SEED, three grams,	3
STRAINED SAGAPENUM, three grams, . .	3
SPIGNET, two and one-half grams, . . .	2.50
ST. JOHN'S WORT, two and one-half grams,	2.50
JUICE OF ACACIA, or in its stead,	
• CATECHU, two and one-half grams, . . .	2.50
THE BELLIES OF SCINKS, two and one-half grams,	2.50
CLARIFIED HONEY, nine hundred and fifteen grams,	915

Dissolve the Opium first in a little Wine, and then mix it with the Honey made hot ; in the meantime melt together in another vessel the Galbanum, Storax, Turpentine, and other ingredients of this kind, continually stirring them, that they may not burn ; and when these are melted add the Honey by degrees ; last, when the mixture is nearly cold, add the rest of the species, reduced to powder.

(Used in Warburg's Tincture—or at least in the *formula* for that preparation.)

CONFECTIO PIPER NIGRUM.

CONFECTION OF PEPPER. (Br.)

BLACK PEPPER, in fine powder, one hundred	
grams,	100
CARAWAY, in fine powder, one hundred and	
fifty grams,	150
CLARIFIED HONEY, seven hundred and fifty	
grams,	750

Mix.

CONFECTIO SULPHUR.

CONFECTION OF SULPHUR. (Br.)

SUBLIMED SULPHUR, four hundred grams, .	400
BITARTRATE OF POTASSIUM, one hundred	
grams,	100
SYRUP OF ORANGE-PEEL, five hundred grams,	500

Mix.

CONFECTIO TEREBINTHINUM.

CONFECTION OF TURPENTINE. (Br.)

VOLATILE OIL OF TURPENTINE, two hundred	
and fifty fluigrams,	250
LIQUORICE-ROOT, two hundred and fifty	
grams,	250
CLARIFIED HONEY, five hundred grams, .	500

“Rub the Oil of Turpentine with the Liquorice, then add the Honey, and mix the whole uniformly.”

CONFECTIO THERIACA.

THERIAC. (Ph. G.)

OPIUM, powdered, one gram,	.	.	.	1
SHERRY WINE, three fluigrams,	.	.	.	3
ANGELICA-ROOT, powdered, six grams,	.	.	.	6
SERPENTARIA, powdered, four grams,	.	.	.	4
VALERIAN, powdered, two grams,	.	.	.	2
SQUILL, powdered, two grams,	.	.	.	2
ZEDOARY, powdered, two grams,	.	.	.	2
CASSIA CINNAMON, powdered, two grams,	.	.	.	2
CARDAMOM, powdered, one gram,	.	.	.	1
MYRRH, powdered, one gram,	.	.	.	1
FERROUS SULPHATE, powdered, one gram,	.	.	.	1
PURIFIED HONEY, seventy-five grams,	.	.	.	75
				<u>100</u>

Macerate the Opium and Sherry Wine for a day, shaking occasionally; then add the other ingredients and mix thoroughly.

(This is not as complicated as that of the French pharmacopœia, which contains sixty different ingredients.)

CUPRUM.

CUPRICO-AMMONICUS SULPHAS.

AMMONIATED SULPHATE OF COPPER. (Ph. Su.)

SULPHATE OF COPPER, twenty grams,	.	.	20
WATER OF AMMONIA, thirty grams,	.	.	30
ALCOHOL, seventy fluigrams,	.	.	70

Dissolve the Sulphate of Copper in the Water of Ammonia and add the Alcohol carefully. Set aside to crystallize.

Collect the crystals on a filter, and dry them between bibulous paper without the aid of heat. Keep the preparation in well-closed bottles.

DECOCTA.

DECOCTUM ALOË COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF ALOES. (Br.)

EXTRACT OF ALOES, ten grams,	. . .	10
MYRRH, seven grams and fifty cents,	. . .	7.50
SAFFRON, seven grams and fifty cents,	. . .	7.50
CARBONATE OF POTASSIUM, five grams,	. . .	5
EXTRACT OF LIQUORICE, thirty-five grams,	. . .	35
COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM, two hundred and fifty fluigrams,	. . .	250
WATER, a sufficient quantity to make one liter,	. . .	<u>1000</u>

Reduce the Extract of Aloes and Myrrh to coarse powder, and put them, together with the Carbonate of Potassium and Extract of Liquorice, into a suitable covered vessel with five hundred fluigrams of Distilled Water. Boil gently for five minutes and then add the Saffron. Let the vessel and contents cool; then add the Tincture of Cardamom, and, covering the vessel closely, allow the ingredients to macerate for two hours. Finally strain through flannel, adding sufficient Distilled Water to make the total product measure one liter.

DECOCTUM AMYLUM.

DECOCTION OF STARCH.

STARCH, thirty grams,	.	.	.	.	30
WATER, one liter,	.	.	.	.	1000

Rub the Starch with the Water, gradually added, and then boil.

DECOCTUM GRANATUM CORTEX RADIX.

DECOCTION OF POMEGRANATE-BARK. (Br.)

POMEGRANATE-ROOT BARK, fifty grams,	.	50
WATER, sufficient		
to make one liter of decoction		
in the usual way,	.	1000

DECOCTUM HÆMATOXYLON AROMATICUM.**DECOCTUM HÆMATOXYLI** (Br.)

[AROMATIC] DECOCTION OF LOGWOOD.

LOGWOOD, in chips, fifty grams,	.	50
CINNAMON BARK, in coarse powder, six		
grams,	.	6
WATER, sufficient		
to make one liter of decoction,	.	1000

Add the Cinnamon toward the last.

DECOCTUM HORDEUM.

DECOCTION OF BARLEY. (U. S. P., 1870.)

BARLEY, sixty-five grams,	.	65
WATER, a sufficient quantity		
to make one liter of decoction,	.	1000

Wash the Barley, then boil it for a short time with two hundred and fifty fluigrams of Water, strain, and reject the colature. Then return the Barley to the vessel, pour upon it two liters of boiling Water, boil it down to one liter, and strain.

DECOCTUM PAPAVER.

DECOCTION OF POPPIES. (Br.)

POPPY CAPSULES, bruised, sixty-five grams,	65
WATER, sufficient	
to make one liter of decoction in the	
usual way,	<u>1000</u>

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLA COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA. (U. S. P., 1870.)

SARSAPARILLA, sliced and bruised, one hundred grams,	100
BARK OF SASSAFRAS ROOT, sliced, fifteen grams,	15
GUAIACUM WOOD, fifteen grams,	15
GLYCYRRHIZA, bruised, fifteen grams,	15
MEZEREON, sliced, six grams,	6
WATER, a sufficient quantity	
to make one liter of decoction,	<u>1000</u>

Boil for fifteen minutes, using one liter of Water; then digest for two hours in a covered vessel at about 95° C. (about 200° F.), strain, and add sufficient Water to make the product measure one liter.

DECOCTUM SCOPARIUS.

DECOCTION OF BROOM. (Br.)

BROOM TOPS, dried, fifty grams,	. . .	50
WATER, sufficient		
to make one liter of decoction		
in the usual way,	. . . . .	<u>1000</u>

DECOCTUM ZITTMANN FORTIUS.

STRONGER ZITTMANN'S DECOCTION.

SARSAPARILLA, finely cut, 120 grams,	. . .	120
WATER, nine liters.		

Macerate for twenty-four hours ; then take of

RED SULPHURET OF MERCURY, in fine powder, one gram,	. . . . .	1
CALOMEL, five grams,	. . . . .	5
ALUM, powdered, eight grams,	. . . . .	8
SUGAR, powdered, eight grams,	. . . . .	8

Mix the powders by trituration ; put the mixed powder in a little muslin or linen bag, tie this, and suspend it in the Infusion of Sarsaparilla introduced into a kettle. Boil until three liters remain, adding toward the close of the process :

ANISE, crushed, five grams,	. . . . .	5
FENNEL, crushed, five grams,	. . . . .	5
LIQUORICE-ROOT, cut, fifteen grams,	. . . . .	15
SENNA, cut fine, thirty grams,	. . . . .	30

Strain without strong pressure, set aside to settle, and then decant the clear liquid.

(Doubtless those who believe that they can determine from the chemical and physical properties of substances whether they are medicinally valuable or inert, will condemn Zittmann's Decoction as highly unscientific, if not

worthless. It is a fact, however, that the clear decoction contains mercury in some form unless made in iron or copper vessels, which precipitate it. It is highly esteemed by many learned and experienced physicians, and its use is followed up by the following.)

DECOCTUM ZITTMANN MITIUS.

WEAKER ZITTMANN'S DECOCTION.

The residue, after making three liters of the Stronger Zittmann's Decoction, are mixed with

SARSAPARILLA, finely cut, sixty grams, . . . 60

Boil with nine liters of Water until three liters of decoction remain, adding towards the close of the boiling:

CARDAMOM, crushed, four grams, . . . 4

CINNAMON, crushed, four grams, . . . 4

LEMON-PEEL, finely cut, four grams, . . . 4

LIQUORICE-ROOT, cut, four grams, . . . 4

Strain with strong pressure, let stand to settle, and then decant the clear liquid.

(This is used after the Stronger Zittmann's Decoction.)

ELÆOSACCHARA.

ELÆOSACCHARUM.

AROMATIC SUGAR.

VOIATILE OIL, according to choice, two fluid-grams, 2

POWDERED WHITE SUGAR, sufficient
to make one hundred grams, 100

Mix.

(Elæosaccharum Cinnamomum, made with the volatile oil of cinnamon, and also the corresponding preparations of lemon, anise, fennel, rose, etc., are used in small quantities to flavor powders prepared extemporaneously.)

ELIXIRIA.

Bitter and nauseous doses of medicine are sending a great and increasing number of the patients of physicians of the regular school of medicine away from their offices, and a still greater number who have not yet thought of running away are making a wry face. That persons who have the misfortune to be obliged to take medicine are beginning to demand that some attention should be given to the requirements of taste, smell, and even sight, so far as possible, is unmistakable. Mankind has not been neglecting the cultivation of these senses, and it will not do to say that the doses which have been taken before can be taken now, for it really is not wholly true. Many physicians and pharmacists, appreciating this, have done what they could to remedy the evil, and in many cases have, in so doing, permitted efficacy to give way to palatableness, which is reprehensible. Manufacturers of Elixirs and other so-called "elegant pharmaceutical preparations" have done a great deal to strengthen the conviction of a vast number of reasonable people that the bitterness and nauseousness of many remedies can and ought to be overcome as far as practicable, and for this they deserve credit in addition to the substantial reward which does not fail to come to them in the way of patronage. Let us, then, recognize this demand, which is as irresistible as it is natural. The writer is personally cognizant of many cases where homœopathic advice has been sought, not from any belief in the homœopathic principle of treatment, but to escape the chances of getting prescriptions for something, the pain of taking which is perhaps less endurable than the discomfort of the ailment for which the advice was sought. A majority of patients are not suffering enough to be willing to submit patiently to that. To argue that if the patient is not sick enough to swallow the dose, he can get along without it, is cruel; for many are so organized that they must be very sick indeed to overcome their repugnance to some remedies.

The wholesale condemnation of the efforts made to produce medicinal preparations, the looks, taste, or odor, of which will not make most people shudder, but will materially aid the physician by rendering it probable that his medicines will be faithfully taken, will prove vain. Let us, instead, help as far as we can to make preparations which will

be reliable, uniform, and therapeutically efficient without being repulsive.

Much remains to be done to satisfy the fastidious, no, the *reasonable* tastes of the men, women, and children of to-day in the way of pharmacy, and it is to be hoped that the best men in the profession will assist and direct the movement.

"The elixir business," as it is sometimes contemptuously styled, is only one of the symptoms of the great general neglect of the requirements of the refined organs of taste, smell, and sight.

The most objectionable feature of the "elixir business" is that of poly-pharmacy, for which the manufacturers may be originally responsible, though it is quite true that the physicians could suppress that objectionable feature if they would by not prescribing the preparations tainted with it. More than one prescription in every ten is for some elixir or other, and a great many of the elixirs, etc., which pharmacists disapprove of from their standpoint, are prescribed by physicians with results which they report as satisfactory.

Among the remedies most frequently administered in the form of palatable elixirs, wines, and syrups are the alkaloids of cinchona-bark and their salts, iron in various forms, strychnine, arsenic, phosphorus, bismuth, pepsin, extracts of beef and malt, etc. The choice of materials for making combinations between several of these is attended with some difficulty. Sometimes, also, the desire to put something "new" on the market has induced manufacturers to try to combine a great number of things that ought not to be combined. Such attempts, however, cannot do much harm, for the physician will not encourage the poly-pharmacy, and the pharmacist will in the end be compelled to confine his attention to such preparations as will be found satisfactory to the medical practitioners. Many formulæ for *elixirs*, etc., are given in this volume which the compiler would not recommend. All these preparations are, however, actually prescribed by physicians.

It is presumed that there can be but little if any difference therapeutically between the several salts of one and the same alkaloid; between the several soluble preparations of phosphates of iron, and, in fact, between these and many other soluble iron preparations (as between pyrophosphate of iron and citrate of iron and ammonium); between the several preparations of arsenic, etc., provided the doses are in all cases the proper ones. If this be true, then each physician or pharmacist can construct his own formulæ for many preparations of this class, combining the several substances according to the requirements.

The following enumerated materials are useful where considerable quantities of elixirs, etc., are to be prepared:

Elixir of orange, stronger aromatic elixir of orange, aromatic tincture of Curaçoa, compound elixir of orange, aromatic elixir, spirit of orange, solution of citrate of sodium, solution of citrate of ammonium, solution of ferric phosphate with citrate of sodium, solution of ferrous lactate with citrate of sodium, stronger solution of quina, stronger solution of cinchonidina, stronger elixir of strychnina, stronger elixir of arseniate of sodium, solution of phosphorus, citrate of bismuth and ammonium, saccharated pepsin, etc.

Of the many iron preparations introduced in elixirs, wines, and syrups, the following are perhaps most frequently used: Pyrophosphate of iron, citrate of iron and ammonium, tincture of chloride of iron with or without citrate of ammonium or citrate of sodium, ferric phosphate with citrate of either sodium or ammonium, acid phosphates of iron, lactate, lactophosphate and hypophosphate, ferrous nitrate, and the ferrous iodide and bromide. The phosphate of iron when used should be that made with citrate of sodium instead of that of the United States Pharmacopœia, 1870, made with citrate of ammonium, because the former keeps much better. The best results are, however, not obtained with pyrophosphate of iron, but with "ferric phosphate with citrate of sodium," as recommended by W. S. Thompson, of Washington. Manifestly the principal object in view is to get an iron salt which is therapeutically eligible and at the same time palatable and not liable to rapid change. Of all the preparations enumerated above, the ferric phosphate with citrate of sodium is decidedly the best in all respects for the purposes in question, and it can be readily combined with the alkaloids and their salts, introduced in elixirs (see under the head of "Solution of Ferric Phosphate, etc."). Citrate of iron and ammonium does not keep so well in these preparations. Tincture and solution of chloride of iron (without citrate of sodium or ammonium), acid phosphates of iron, and the ferrous bromide and iodide have an inky taste; and the others are not at all stable. The "syrup" and other preparations of "protoxide of iron" so-called cannot of course be made to contain "protoxide of iron," though this can be made to contain *salts* of protoxide of iron. Their names are, therefore, misnomers; but these preparations seem to be largely prescribed. Ferrous citrate and ferrous nitrate are usually employed in their manufacture. The writer believes that ferrous lactate with citrate of sodium is to be preferred.

Pepsin is theoretically greatly injured if not rendered inert by any alcoholic menstruum, and the greater the alcoholic strength of the

liquid the less suitable is it supposed to be as a solvent or vehicle for pepsin. Pepsin is also incompatible with alkaline solutions, and requires the presence of free acid to develop or aid its digestive powers. Notwithstanding these facts, however, wines and elixirs of pepsin are not only used in enormous quantities, but are pronounced by numerous physicians to be valuable remedies, and even the elixirs of pepsin and bismuth, which are not pharmaceutically satisfactory preparations, are asserted to produce the peculiar effects expected from their exhibition. Yet, while the pepsin requires free acid and its effects are counteracted by alkalies, the citrate of bismuth and ammonium, on the other hand, is best retained in solution in the presence of free ammonia, and invariably precipitates in an acid liquid. So long as there is, however, an extensive demand by physicians for the preparation, the best effort should be put forth to make it as well as we may. A perfectly neutral reaction should be aimed at in liquid preparations in which pepsin and the citrate of bismuth and ammonium are combined, and the same rule should be observed in combinations between pepsin and pancreatin. It is said that the manufacturers of elixirs of pepsin, bismuth, and pancreatin (which are the most difficult preparations to introduce in elixirs, whether singly or in combination) put in the quantities that *should* be contained in the final product, but that the portions which fail to dissolve or are deposited from the preparations after a time are necessarily removed by filtration to render the products clear and salable, and this is doubtless true. The formulæ given in this volume, however, have been found exceptionally satisfactory.

It will be seen by comparing the several formulæ that almost any combination desired can be readily made on the same general plan.

MATERIALS FOR ELIXIRS, ETC.

ELIXIR OF ORANGE

ORANGE ELIXIR.

ORANGE SPIRIT, forty fluigrams,	. . .	40
ALCOHOL, two hundred and fifty fluigrams,		250
SIMPLE SYRUP, four hundred fluigrams,	. . .	400
WATER, three hundred and ten fluigrams,		<u>310</u>
		1000

Mix in the order named, and filter.

[This affords an excellent simple elixir and vehicle. It is somewhat difficult to clarify, especially if the Spirit of Orange is freshly prepared. Ten grams of filtering-paper reduced to a pulp will generally suffice to clarify effectually one liter of the elixir after being in contact with it for twenty-four hours previous to filtration. If the Orange Spirit has been made several weeks before being used in preparing the Orange Elixir, and care is taken not to disturb any sediment that may have formed in it (the spirit), so that the Orange Spirit used is absolutely clear, there will be no difficulty in getting the resulting product perfectly clear and limpid by filtration after twenty-four hours' maceration with the paper pulp as suggested. The use of hot syrup also aids the clarification in a marked degree. Another reliable method of clarification is to triturate the Orange Spirit with the paper pulp (which in that case must be very finely divided by boiling and constant stirring in water), and then to add the remaining ingredients and filter or percolate.

Deodorized Alcohol should by all means be used in making any elixir. (The author, indeed, would never use

the common Alcohol in any pharmacal preparation for internal use, such as the tinctures, etc.)

In order to obtain a faultless Orange Elixir, the Orange Spirit which enters into it should invariably be made from the finest volatile oil of sweet orange that can be obtained. This volatile oil never keeps well, and should therefore be purchased in a fresh good condition and immediately made up into Orange Spirit with strong deodorized Alcohol, 0.820 sp. gr. \

The above formula is substantially that of the Formulary of the District of Columbia, 1875, except that the caramel is here omitted. While it is well to color some elixirs, such as Elixir of Calisaya, it is better not to color such as contain iron preparations. "Elixir of the phosphates of iron, quina, and strychnina" has a far more elegant appearance, and keeps better without any coloring than with it.]

"SIMPLE ELIXIR."

SPIRIT OF ORANGE, ten fluigrams, . . .	10
SPIRIT OF CINNAMON, one fluigram, . . .	1
ALCOHOL, one hundred and fifty fluigrams, . . .	150
PRECIPITATED PHOSPHATE OF CALCIUM,	
fifteen grams,	15
SUGAR, three hundred grams,	300
WATER, a sufficient quantity	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix the Spirits with the Alcohol. Dissolve the Sugar in six hundred fluigrams of Water. Mix the Alcoholic liquid with the Phosphate of Calcium in a mortar. Then add the syrup gradually and with constant trituration. Filter the

mixture through a wet filter, adding sufficient Water through the filter to make the final product measure one liter. (If preferred the elixir may be clarified with paper pulp instead of Phosphate of Calcium.)

RED ELIXIR. (A. P. A.)

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF COCHINEAL, thirty	
fluigrams,	30
SIMPLE ELIXIR, nine hundred and seventy	
fluigrams,	<u>970</u>
	1000
Mix.	

STRONGER AROMATIC ELIXIR OF ORANGE.

CURAÇOA FLAVOR. (R. W. Gardner.)

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF CURAÇOA, sixty-	
five fluigrams,	65
TINCTURE OF FRESH SWEET ORANGE-PEEL,	
one hundred and thirty fluigrams, .	130
ORANGE-FLOWER WATER, one hundred	
fluigrams,	100
SIMPLE SYRUP, two hundred and eighty	
fluigrams,	280
ALCOHOL, three hundred fluigrams, .	300
WATER, one hundred and twenty-five flu-	
igrams,	<u>125</u>
	1000

Mix and filter.

(Used as a flavoring agent in elixirs, etc.)

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF ORANGE. (R. W. Gardner.)

TINCTURE OF ORANGE-PEEL, forty fluigrams,	40
STRONGER AROMATIC ELIXIR OF ORANGE,	
forty fluigrams,	40
ORANGE-FLOWER WATER, twenty-five fluigrams,	25
SIMPLE SYRUP, three hundred fluigrams, .	300
ALCOHOL, two hundred fluigrams, . .	200
WATER, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

AROMATIC ELIXIR.

TINCTURE OF FRESH ORANGE-PEEL, ten fluigrams,	10
TINCTURE OF FRESH LEMON-PEEL, ten fluigrams,	10
TINCTURE OF CURAÇOA ORANGE-PEEL, ten fluigrams,	10
TINCTURE OF VANILLA, twenty fluigrams, .	20
SPIRIT OF CINNAMON, five fluigrams, .	5
SPIRIT OF CORIANDER, five fluigrams, .	5
SPIRIT OF ORANGE, ten fluigrams, . .	10
ORANGE-FLOWER WATER, two hundred fluigrams,	200
GLYCERIN, eighty fluigrams,	80
ALCOHOL, three hundred fluigrams, . .	300
SIMPLE SYRUP, three hundred fluigrams, .	300
WATER, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

STRONGER ELIXIR OF ARSENIATE OF SODIUM.*(To be Used only for Making Elixirs containing Arsenic.)*

ARSENIATE OF SODIUM, six grams,	.	.	6
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient			
to make one liter,	.	.	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve.

(One hundred fluigrams of this Stronger Elixir of Arsenic diluted to measure one liter will give a product of which five fluigrams contains three mills, or about one-twentieth grain of Arseniate of Sodium.)

STRONGER ELIXIR OF STRYCHNINA.*(To be Used only for Making Elixirs containing Strychnina.)*

STRYCHNINA, two grams,	.	.	.	2
ALCOHOL, three hundred fluigrams,	.	.	300	
GLYCERIN, two hundred fluigrams,	.	.	200	
STRONGER AROMATIC ELIXIR OF ORANGE,				
eighty fluigrams,	.	.	.	80
SIMPLE SYRUP, three hundred fluigrams,	.	300		
WATER, sufficient				
to make one liter,	.	.	.	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Strychnina in the Alcohol by the aid of heat, then add the other ingredients in the order named, and filter.

(60 fluigrams of this Stronger Elixir of Strychnina diluted to measure 1 liter will give a product of which 5 fluigrams will contain 0.6 mill, or about $\frac{1}{16}$ grain of Strychnina.)

ELIXIRS.

ELIXIR ANISUM.

ANISE-SEED CORDIAL.

ANISE, bruised, one hundred grams,	100
DEODORIZED ALCOHOL, two hundred and fifty fluigrams,	250
Macerate five days, strain, filter, and add :	
SIMPLE SYRUP, three hundred and fifty flui- grams,	350
ANISE-WATER, sufficient to make one liter,	1000

Mix.

ELIXIR OF ARSENIATE OF SODIUM.

ELIXIR OF ARSENIC.

ARSENIATE OF SODIUM, eighty cents,	.80
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient to make one liter,	1000

Dissolve.

(Each fGm contains 0.8 mill of Sodid Arseniate. The dose is about 5 fGm, containing 4 mills, or about $\frac{1}{18}$ grain of the salt. Arseniate of Sodium is given in doses twice as large as the doses of Arsenious Acid.)

ELIXIR OF ARSENIC AND MERCURY.

ELIXIR OF THE IODIDES OF ARSENIC AND MERCURY.

(Donovan Elixir.)

IODIDE OF ARSENIC, fifty cents,	0.50
RED IODIDE OF MERCURY, fifty cents,	0.50
WATER, one hundred fluigrams,	100
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient	
to make the whole measure one liter,	1000

Dissolve the Iodides in water; then add the Elixir, and filter.

(Each fGm contains 0.5 mill of each of the two Iodides, which corresponds almost exactly to $\frac{1}{20}$ of the strength of the official "Liquor Arsenici et Hydrargyri Iodidi" of the U. S. P., of 1870. The dose is about 5 fGm, corresponding to about 4 minims of *Donovan's Solution*.)

ELIXIR OF CITRATE OF BISMUTH AND AMMONIUM.

ELIXIR OF BISMUTH.

CITRATE OF BISMUTH AND AMMONIUM,	
twenty-five fluigrams,	25
WATER, two hundred fluigrams,	200
WATER OF AMMONIA, sufficient.	
SOLUTION OF CITRATE OF SODIUM, fifty fluigrams,	50
GLYCERIN, one hundred fluigrams,	100
STRONGER AROMATIC ELIXIR OF ORANGE,	
eighty fluigrams,	80
SIMPLE SYRUP, three hundred fluigrams,	300
ALCOHOL, two hundred fluigrams,	200
ROSE-WATER, sufficient	
to make one liter,	1000

Dissolve the Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium in the Water with the aid of heat. Add enough Water of Am-

monia to make the reaction of the solution quite neutral to litmus-paper. Add the Solution of Citrate of Sodium, Glycerin, and Simple Syrup; and then the Stronger Aromatic Elixir of Orange, previously mixed with the Alcohol; and finally the Rose-water. After a few days, filter.

(Dose, 5 fGm, containing 12.50 cents, or about 2 grains, of the Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium.)

ELIXIR OF BISMUTH AND STRYCHNINA.

STRONGER ELIXIR OF STRYCHNINA, sixty
fluigrams, 60

ELIXIR OF CITRATE OF BISMUTH AND AM-
MONIUM, sufficient
to make one liter, 1000

Mix.

(Each 5 fGm contains 12 cents of Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium, and 0.6 mill of Strychnina.)

ELIXIR OF BLUE FLAG.

FLUID EXTRACT OF IRIS VERSICOLOR, two
hundred fluigrams, 200

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF TARAXACUM, sufficient
to make one liter, 1000

Mix.

ELIXIR OF BROMIDE OF AMMONIUM.

BROMIDE OF AMMONIUM, sixty grams, . . . 60

ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient
to make one liter, 1000

Dissolve and filter.

(Each fGm contains 6 cents ; 5 fGm contains 30 cents, or nearly 5 grains of the salt.)

ELIXIR OF BROMIDE OF CALCIUM.

BROMIDE OF CALCIUM, fifty grams,	.	.	50
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient			
to make one liter, . . . . .	.	.	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve and filter.

(Each 5 fGm contains 25 cents of Calcic Bromide, equivalent to somewhat less than 4 troy-grains.)

ELIXIR OF BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM, sixty grams,	.	.	60
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient			
to make one liter, . . . . .	.	.	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve and filter.

(Each 5 fGm contains 30 cents, or nearly 5 troy-grains of Potassic Bromide.)

ELIXIR OF BROMIDE OF SODIUM.

BROMIDE OF SODIUM, sixty grams,	.	.	60
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient			
to make one liter, . . . . .	.	.	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve and filter.

(Each 5 fGm contains 30 cents, or nearly 5 grains of the Salt.)

ELIXIR OF THE BROMIDES (OF POTASSIUM, SODIUM, AND AMMONIUM).

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM, sixty grams,	. 60
BROMIDE OF SODIUM, fifty grams,	. 50
BROMIDE OF AMMONIUM, forty grams,	. 40
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve and filter.

(Each 5 fGm contains 75 cents, or somewhat less than 12 grains, of total Bromides.)

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF BUCHU.

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU, one hundred and twenty-five grams,	125
FLUID EXTRACT OF CUBEB, sixty fluigrams,	60
FLUID EXTRACT OF JUNIPER-BERRIES, thirty fluigrams,	30
FLUID EXTRACT OF PAREIRA BRAVA, thirty fluigrams,	30
ALCOHOL, two hundred fluigrams,	200
SIMPLE SYRUP, one hundred fluigrams,	100
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

(Dose, 5 to 10 fGm.)

ELIXIR OF CITRATE OF CAFFEINA.

CITRATE OF CAFFEINA, four grams,	4
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve.

(Each 10 fGm contains 4 cents, or about $\frac{3}{8}$ grain of Caffeina Citrate.)

ELIXIR OF IODIDE OF CALCIUM.

IODIDE OF CALCIUM, twenty grams, . . .	20
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve and filter.

(Each fGm contains 2 cents Calcic Iodide; 5 fGm containing 10 cents.)

ELIXIR OF IODO-BROMIDE OF CALCIUM.

IODIDE OF CALCIUM, twenty grams, . . .	20
BROMIDE OF CALCIUM, twenty grams, . . .	20
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve and filter.

(Each 5 fGm contains 10 cents of each of the Iodide and the Bromide of Calcium.)

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA.

SULPHATE OF QUININA, two grams, . . .	2
SULPHATE OF QUINIDINA, one gram, . . .	1
SULPHATE OF CINCHONINA, one gram, . . .	1
SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINA, one gram, . . .	1
CARAMEL, sufficient to color.	
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix the Sulphates of the alkaloids with five hundred fluid-grams of the Elixir; pour the mixture into a flask and heat

in a water-bath until solution is effected. While still hot add the remainder of the Elixir. When cold, filter if necessary.

(Each fGm contains 5 mills of total alkaloidal salts; 5 fGm contains 2.50 cents; and 10 fGm 5 cents, or about $\frac{3}{4}$ grain.)

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA AND BISMUTH.

CITRATE OF BISMUTH AND AMMONIUM,		
twelve and one-half grams,	. . .	12.50
WATER, two hundred fluigrams,	. . .	200
WATER OF AMMONIA, sufficient.		
SOLUTION OF CITRATE OF SODIUM, fifty		
fluigrams, . . . . .	. . .	50
STRONGER AROMATIC ELIXIR OF ORANGE,		
thirty fluigrams, . . . . .	. . .	30
SIMPLE SYRUP, one hundred fluigrams,		100
ELIXIR OF CALISAYA, sufficient		
to make one liter, . . . . .	. . .	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium in the Water with the aid of heat, and add enough Water of Ammonia to make the reaction of the solution quite neutral to litmus-paper. Then add the other ingredients in the order named, and after a few days filter.

(Each 10 fGm contains 12.50 cents of Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium.)

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA, BISMUTH, AND PEPSIN.

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA, five hundred flui-		
grams, . . . . .	. . .	500
ELIXIR OF PEPSIN AND BISMUTH, five hun-		
dred fluigrams, . . . . .	. . .	<u>500</u>
		1000

Mix.

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA, BISMUTH, AND STRYCHNINA.

CITRATE OF BISMUTH AND AMMONIUM,			
twelve and one-half grams,			12.50
WATER, one hundred fluigrams,			100
WATER OF AMMONIA, sufficient.			
GLYCERIN, fifty fluigrams,			50
SOLUTION OF CITRATE OF SODIUM, fifty fluigrams,			50
STRONGER ELIXIR OF STRYCHNINA, thirty fluigrams,			30
STRONGER AROMATIC ELIXIR OF ORANGE, thirty fluigrams,			30
SIMPLE SYRUP, one hundred fluigrams,			100
ELIXIR OF CALISAYA, sufficient			
to make one liter,			<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium in the Water with the aid of heat, and then add sufficient Water of Ammonia to make the reaction of the solution quite neutral to litmus-paper. Then add the other ingredients, and after a few days filter.

(Each 10 fGm contains 12.50 cents, or about 2 grains, of Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium, and about 2 cents, or nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ grain, of the salts of the alkaloids of Cinchona; and 0.6 mill, or about $\frac{1}{100}$ grain, of Strychnina.)

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA, COLUMBO, AND QUASSIA.

FLUID EXTRACT OF COLUMBO, thirty fluigrams,			
			30
FLUID EXTRACT OF QUASSIA, twenty fluigrams,			
			20
ELIXIR OF CALISAYA, sufficient			
to make one liter,			<u>1000</u>

Mix, and filter if necessary.

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA AND IRON.

FERRATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA.

SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH CITRATE OF SODIUM, eighty fluigrams, .	80
ELIXIR OF CALISAYA, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

(Each 5 fGm contains 10 cents of Ferric Phosphate.)

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA, IRON, AND BISMUTH.

CITRATE OF BISMUTH AND AMMONIUM, twelve and one-half grams,	12.50
WATER, one hundred fluigrams, . . .	100
WATER OF AMMONIA, sufficient.	
GLYCERIN, fifty fluigrams,	50
SIMPLE SYRUP, one hundred fluigrams, .	100
SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH CITRATE OF SODIUM, forty fluigrams, .	40
STRONGER AROMATIC ELIXIR OF ORANGE, forty fluigrams,	40
ELIXIR OF CALISAYA, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium in the Water with the aid of heat, and add enough Water of Ammonia to make the solution quite neutral to litmus-paper. Then add the other ingredients, and, after a few days, filter.

(Each 10 fGm contains 12.50 cents, or about 2 grains, of Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium ; 10 cents, or about $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain, of Ferric Phosphate ; and 2 cents, or about $\frac{1}{3}$ grain, of the Salts of the Alkaloids of Cinchona.)

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA, IRON, BISMUTH, AND STRYCHNINA.

CITRATE OF BISMUTH AND AMMONIUM,	
twelve and one-half grams,	12.50
WATER, one hundred fluigrams,	100
WATER OF AMMONIA, sufficient.	
GLYCERIN, fifty fluigrams,	50
STRONGER ELIXIR OF STRYCHNINA, thirty	
fluigrams,	30
SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH	
CITRATE OF SODIUM, forty fluigrams, .	40
SIMPLE SYRUP, one hundred fluigrams, .	100
STRONGER AROMATIC ELIXIR OF ORANGE,	
thirty fluigrams,	30
ELIXIR OF CALISAYA, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium in the Water with the aid of heat, and add Water of Ammonia sufficient to make the solution quite neutral to litmus-paper. Then add the other ingredients, and, after a few days, filter.

(Each 10 fGm contains 12.50 cents, or about 2 grains, of Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium; 10 cents, or about $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain, of Ferric Phosphate; 0.6 mill, or about $\frac{1}{100}$ grain, of Strychnina; and about 2 cents, or nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ grain, of the Salts of the Alkaloids of Cinchona.)

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA, IRON, AND STRYCHNINA.

SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH	
CITRATE OF SODIUM, eighty fluigrams, .	80
STRONGER ELIXIR OF STRYCHNINA, sixty	
fluigrams,	60
ELIXIR OF CALISAYA, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix, adding the Solution of the Ferric Phosphate last.

(Each 5 fGm contains 10 cents of Ferric Phosphate, and 0.6 mill, or about $\frac{1}{100}$ grain, of Strychnina.)

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA, IRON, STRYCHNINA, AND ARSENIC.

SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH	
CITRATE OF SODIUM, eighty fluigrams, .	80
STRONGER ELIXIR OF STRYCHNINA, sixty	
fluigrams,	60
STRONGER ELIXIR OF ARSENIATE OF SO-	
DIUM, one hundred fluigrams, . . .	100
ELIXIR OF CALISAYA, sufficient	
to make one liter,	1000

Mix, adding the Solution of Ferric Phosphate last.

(Each 5 fGm contains 10 cents Ferric Phosphate; 0.6 mill, or $\frac{1}{100}$ grain, Strychnina; and 3 mills, or about $\frac{1}{20}$ grain, Arseniate of Sodium.)

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA, IRON, AND STRYCHNINA WITH PHOSPHORUS.

SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH	
CITRATE OF SODIUM, forty fluigrams, .	40
STRONGER ELIXIR OF STRYCHNINA, thirty	
fluigrams,	30
SOLUTION OF PHOSPHORUS, sixty fluigrams,	60
ELIXIR OF CALISAYA, sufficient	
to make one liter,	1000

Mix, adding the Solution of Ferric Phosphate last.

(Dose, 10 fGm, containing 10 cents Ferric Phosphate and 0.6 mill each of Strychnina and Phosphorus.)

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA WITH "PROTOXIDE OF IRON."

SYRUP OF PROTOXIDE OF IRON, three hundred and fifty fluigrams,	350
ELIXIR OF CALISAYA, six hundred and fifty fluigrams,	650
Mix.	1000
(Dose, 10 fGm.)	

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA WITH "PROTOXIDE OF IRON" AND STRYCHNINA.

STRONGER ELIXIR OF STRYCHNINA, thirty fluigrams,	30
ELIXIR OF CALISAYA, six hundred and twenty fluigrams,	620
SYRUP OF PROTOXIDE OF IRON, three hundred and fifty fluigrams,	350
Making one liter,	1000
Mix.	
(Dose, 10 fGm.)	

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA WITH PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON.

(SODA) PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON,* twenty grams,	20
WATER, fifty fluigrams,	50
ELIXIR OF CALISAYA, sufficient to make one liter,	1000

Dissolve the Pyrophosphate of Iron in the Water with the aid of heat, and add the solution to the Elixir. Filter if necessary.

* See footnote to p. 128.

(Each fGm contains 2 cents Ferric Pyrophosphate. Dose, 5 fGm.)

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA AND RHUBARB.

FLUID EXTRACT OF RHUBARB, fifty fluigrams,	50
ELIXIR OF CALISAYA, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA WITH STRYCHNINA.

STRONGER ELIXIR OF STRYCHNINA, sixty	
fluigrams,	60
ELIXIR OF CALISAYA, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

(Each 5 fGm contains 0.6 mill, or $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of Strychnina.)

ELIXIR OF CAMPHOR.

CAMPHOR, ten grams,	10
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve.

(Each fGm contains 1 cent of camphor.)

ELIXIR OF CASCARA SAGRADA.

FLUID EXTRACT OF CASCARA SAGRADA, two	
hundred and fifty fluigrams,	250
AROMATIC ELIXIR, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

(Dose 5 to 20 fGm.)

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF CHINOIDIN. (D. C.)

CHINOIDIN, twenty grams,	20
ACETIC ACID, thirty fluigrams,	30
WATER, one hundred and twenty fluigrams,	120
FLUID EXTRACT OF TARAXACUM, fifty fluigrams,	50
SPIRIT OF NUTMEG, three fluidimes,	0.3
ALCOHOL, fifty fluigrams,	50
BRANDY, two hundred and fifty fluigrams,	250
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Chinoidin in the Acetic Acid and Water. Add the Fluid Extract, Spirit of Nutmeg, Alcohol, and Brandy, previously mixed. Filter, and mix the filtrate with the Orange Elixir.

(Each fGm contains 2 cents of Chinoidin; 5 fGm contains 10 cents, or about $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains.)

ELIXIR OF CHLORAL HYDRATE.

CHLORAL HYDRATE, one hundred grams,	100
SYRUP OF TOLU, two hundred fluigrams,	200
SPIRIT OF CINNAMON, one fluigram,	1
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

(Each fGm contains 10 cents Chloral Hydrate. The dose is from 5 to 10 fGm, containing from 50 cents to 1 Gm of Chloral, equal to $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 grains.)

ELIXIR OF CHLOROFORM.

CHLOROFORM, twenty fluigrams, . . .	20
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, nine hundred and eighty fluigrams,	<u>980</u>
	1000

Mix.

(5 fGm represents 1 fluidime Chloroform.)

ELIXIR OF CIMICIFUGA.

FLUID EXTRACT OF CIMICIFUGA, sixty flui- grams,	60
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF TARAXACUM, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

ELIXIR OF CINCHONA ALKALOIDS.

QUININA, two grams,	2
QUINIDINA, one gram,	1
CINCHONINA, one gram,	1
CINCHONIDINA, one gram,	1
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve by the aid of heat.

ELIXIR OF CINCHONA-BARK.

DETANNATED FLUID EXTRACT OF CIN- CHONA, thirty fluigrams,	30
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

FERRATED ELIXIR OF CINCHONA-BARK.

SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH	
CITRATE OF SODIUM, eighty fluigrams, .	80
DETANNATED FLUID EXTRACT OF CIN-	
CHONA, thirty fluigrams,	30
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

(Each 5.fGm contains 10 cents of Ferric Phosphate.

ELIXIR OF CINCHONIDINA (SULPHATE).

CINCHONIDINA SULPHATE, ten grams, .	10
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve by the aid of heat.

(Each fGm contains 1 cent of Sulphate of Cinchonidina.)

ELIXIR OF CINCHONIDINA AND IRON.

STRONG SOLUTION OF CINCHONIDINA, sixty	
fluigrams,	60
SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH	
CITRATE OF SODIUM, eighty fluigrams, .	80
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix, adding the Ferric Phosphate last.

(Each 5 fGm contains 3 cents of Cinchonidina and 10 cents of Ferric Phosphate.)

ELIXIR OF CINCHONIDINA, IRON, AND STRYCHNINA.

STRONGER SOLUTION OF CINCHONIDINA,	
sixty fluigrams,	60
STRONGER ELIXIR OF STRYCHNINA, sixty	
fluigrams,	60
SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH	
CITRATE OF SODIUM, eighty fluigrams, .	80
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix, adding the Ferric Phosphate last.

(Each 5 fGm contains 3 cents of Cinchonidina, 10 cents of Ferric Phosphate, and 0.6 mill, or $\frac{1}{100}$ grain, of Strychnina.)

ELIXIR OF CINCHONINA (SULPHATE).

SULPHATE OF CINCHONINA, ten grams, .	10
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve by the aid of heat.

(Each fGm contains 1 cent of Sulphate of Cinchonina.)

ELIXIR OF CINCHONINA AND IRON.**FERRATED ELIXIR OF CINCHONINA.**

SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH	
CITRATE OF SODIUM, eighty fluigrams, .	80
ELIXIR OF CINCHONINA (Sulphate), suf-	
ficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

(Each 5 fGm contains 5 cents Sulphate of Cinchonina and 10 cents Ferric Phosphate.)

ELIXIR OF COCA-LEAVES. (R. W. Gardner.)

FLUID EXTRACT OF COCA, two hundred	
fluigrams,	200
ALCOHOL, one hundred and thirty-five flui-	
grams,	135
GLYCERIN, forty fluigrams,	40
STRONG AROMATIC ELIXIR OF ORANGE,	
forty fluigrams,	40
SHERRY WINE, sixty fluigrams,	60
SOLUTION OF SODA, four fluigrams,	4
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF CORYDALIS. (D. C.)

ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient.	
ALCOHOL, one hundred and twenty flui-	
grams,	120
FLUID EXTRACT OF CORYDALIS, sixty flui-	
grams,	60
FLUID EXTRACT OF STILLINGIA, sixty flui-	
grams,	60
FLUID EXTRACT OF XANTHOXYLUM, thirty	
fluigrams,	30
FLUID EXTRACT OF IRIS VERSICOLOR,	
ninety fluigrams,	90
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, fifty grams,	<u>50</u>
Make one liter,	1000

Mix the liquids in the above order, using six hundred fluigrams Orange Elixir; dissolve the Potassic Iodide in the mixture; add enough Orange Elixir to make the whole measure one liter. After twenty-four hours filter.

ELIXIR OF COTO-BARK.

FLUID EXTRACT OF COTO-BARK, twenty-five fluigrams,	25
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

(Dose 5 to 10 fGm.)

ELIXIR OF DAMIANA.

FLUID EXTRACT OF DAMIANA, two hundred fluigrams,	200
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF ORANGE, five hundred fluigrams,	500
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF TARAXACUM, three hundred fluigrams,	<u>300</u>
Mix.	1000

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF DEWBERRY-ROOT. (D. C.)

DEWBERRY-ROOT, one hundred grams,	100
GALLS, ten grams,	10
KINO, ten grams,	10
CINNAMON, five grams,	5
CLOVES, two and one-half grams,	2.50
CAPSICUM, fifty cents, . . . . .	.50
TINCTURE OF OPIUM, thirty fluigrams,	30
SPIRIT OF PEPPERMINT, five fluigrams,	5
SUGAR, three hundred grams,	300
BRANDY, seven hundred grams,	700
DILUTED ALCOHOL, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

The six drugs reduced to No. 40 powder are exhausted by percolation with the Brandy, sufficient Diluted Alcohol

being added through the percolator until seven hundred fluigrams of percolate has been obtained. To this add the Tincture of Opium, Spirit of Peppermint, and Sugar, and macerate until the Sugar is dissolved, shaking occasionally. Finally filter, adding sufficient Brandy to make the filtrate measure one liter.

ELIXIR OF EUCALYPTUS.

FLUID EXTRACT OF EUCALYPTUS, one hundred and fifty fluigrams,	150
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF ORANGE, five hundred fluigrams,	500
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF TARAXACUM, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

ELIXIR OF FRANGULA.

FLUID EXTRACT OF FRANGULA, two hundred and fifty fluigrams,	250
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF ORANGE, five hundred fluigrams,	500
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF TARAXACUM, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

ELIXIR OF GELSEMIUM.

FLUID EXTRACT OF GELSEMIUM, forty fluigrams,	40
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient, to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

(The above formula is given, not because the preparation is one for which any considerable demand ought to exist,

but because it is believed that, since elixirs are connected in the popular mind with doses of a teaspoonful or more, some of the published formulæ for "Elixir of Gelsemium" yield products of dangerous strength.)

ELIXIR OF GENTIAN.

FLUID EXTRACT OF GENTIAN, fifty fluigrams,	50
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF ORANGE, nine hundred and fifty fluigrams,	<u>950</u>
	1000

Mix.

(5 fGms represents 25 cents Gentian.)

ELIXIR OF GENTIAN AND BISMUTH.

FLUID EXTRACT OF GENTIAN, fifty fluigrams,	50
ELIXIR OF CITRATE OF BISMUTH AND AMMONIUM, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

ELIXIR OF GENTIAN, BISMUTH, AND STRYCHNINA.

FLUID EXTRACT OF GENTIAN, fifty fluigrams,	50
STRONGER ELIXIR OF STRYCHNINA, sixty fluigrams,	60
ELIXIR OF CITRATE OF BISMUTH AND AMMONIUM, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

FERRATED ELIXIR OF GENTIAN.**FERROPHOSPHATED ELIXIR OF GENTIAN.**

SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH CIT-

RATE OF SODIUM, eighty fluigrams, . . . 80

ELIXIR OF GENTIAN, sufficient

to make one liter, 1000

Mix.

(Each 5 fGm contains 10 cents Ferric Phosphate.)

ELIXIR OF GENTIAN WITH TINCTURE OF CHLORIDE OF IRON.

TASTELESS TINCTURE OF CHLORIDE OF IRON,

seventy-five fluigrams, 75

ELIXIR OF GENTIAN, sufficient

to make one liter, 1000

Mix.

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF GLYCYRRHIZA.

FLUID EXTRACT OF GLYCYRRHIZA, one hun-

dred fluigrams, 100

AROMATIC SPIRIT OF AMMONIA, five flui-

grams, 5

ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient

to make one liter, 1000

Mix.

(Very effective in masking bitter and nauseous taste.)

ELIXIR OF GUARANA.

FLUID EXTRACT OF GUARANA, two hundred	
fluigrams,	200
ALCOHOL, two hundred fluigrams,	200
AROMATIC ELIXIR, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

(20 fGm represents 4 Gm of Guarana.)

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF HELONIAS.

FLUID EXTRACT OF HELONIAS, sixty flui-	
grams,	60
FLUID EXTRACT OF VACCINIUM (Crassifo-	
lium), sixty fluigrams,	60
FLUID EXTRACT OF CAULOPHYLLUM, sixty	
fluigrams,	60
AROMATIC ELIXIR, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

ELIXIR OF HOPS. (A. P. A.)

TINCTURE OF HOPS, five hundred flui-	
grams,	500
SPIRIT OF ORANGE, ten fluigrams,	10
SPIRIT OF CINNAMON, one fluigram,	1
WATER, one hundred and twenty-five flui-	
grams,	125
SYRUP, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

**ELIXIR OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES OF CALCIUM,
SODIUM, AND POTASSIUM.**

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF CALCIUM, forty grams,	40
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF SODIUM, fifteen grams,	15
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF POTASSIUM, ten grams,	10
CITRIC ACID, one gram,	1
BOILING-WATER, three hundred fluigrams, .	300
SIMPLE SYRUP, two hundred fluigrams, .	200
ELIXIR OF ORANGE sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Triturate the Hypophosphites with the Water, and after pouring off the solution, dissolve the residue by the aid of the Citric Acid. Then add the syrup and the elixir, and filter.

(Each fGm contains 65 mills of the combined hypophosphites; 5 fGm contains 32.50 cents, equal to about 5 grains.)

FERRATED ELIXIR OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.

LACTATE OF IRON, ten grams,	10
CITRIC ACID, ten grams,	10
ELIXIR OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES (of Calcium, Sodium, and Potassium), sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Ferrous Lactate in the elixir by trituration, with the aid of the Citric Acid.

(Each fGm contains 9 cents of the Hypophosphites of Calcium, Sodium, and Potassium, and 1 cent of Ferrous Lactate; 5 fGm represents 45 cents of Hypophosphites, or about 7 grains; and 5 cents, or about $\frac{3}{4}$ grain, of Ferrous Lactate.)

ELIXIR OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, forty grams, . . .	40
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF TARAXACUM, sufficient to make one liter, . . .	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve and filter.

ELIXIR OF IPECACUANHA AND OPIUM.

(Elixir Doveri.)

DEODORIZED TINCTURE OF OPIUM (U. S. Ph., 1870), one hundred and twenty fluigrams,	120
FLUID EXTRACT OF IPECACUANHA, ten fluigrams,	10
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

(Each fGm represents 10 cents of Dover's Powder; 5 fGm represents 50 cents, or about $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains.)

ELIXIR OF BROMIDE OF IRON.

SYRUP OF BROMIDE OF IRON, two hundred fluigrams,	200
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, eight hundred fluigrams,	<u>800</u>
	1000

Mix.

(Each fGm represents 2 cents Ferrous Bromide. The dose is about 5 fGm, representing 10 cents of the Salt.)

ELIXIR OF CITRATE OF IRON.

CITRATE OF IRON AND AMMONIUM, twenty	
grams,	20
BOILING WATER, sixty fluigrams,	60
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Citrate of Iron and Ammonium in the Boiling Water, and add the solution to the elixir.

(Each 5 fGm contains 10 cents of Citrate of Iron and Ammonium.)

ELIXIR OF CITRATE OF IRON AND QUININA.

CITRATE OF IRON AND QUININA, soluble,	
twenty grams,	20
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve and filter.

ELIXIR OF LACTATE OF IRON.

SOLUTION OF FERROUS LACTATE WITH CIT-	
RATE OF SODIUM, eighty fluigrams, . . .	.80
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

(Each 5 fGm contains 10 cents of Ferrous Lactate. Elixirs of Lactate of Iron in combination with other remedial agents may be prepared in the same manner as the corresponding preparations containing Ferric Phosphate with Citrate of Sodium.)

ELIXIR OF PROTOXIDE OF IRON.

"SYRUP OF PROTOXIDE OF IRON," five hundred fluigrams,	500
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF ORANGE, five hundred fluigrams,	500
	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

ELIXIR OF PROTOXIDE OF IRON WITH QUININE.

SULPHATE OF QUININA, five grams,	5
"SYRUP OF PROTOXIDE OF IRON," five hundred fluigrams,	500
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Sulphate of Quinina in the elixir by the aid of heat and then add the Syrup.

ELIXIR OF PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON WITH STRYCHNINA.

(SODA) PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON,* twenty grams,	20
BOILING WATER, one hundred fluigrams,	100
CONCENTRATED ELIXIR OF STRYCHNINA, one hundred fluigrams,	100
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Pyrophosphate of Iron in the Water and add the solution to the Elixir of Orange; lastly add the Elixir of Strychnina.

* See footnote to p. 128.

ELIXIR OF PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON.

PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON WITH CITRATE OF

SODIUM,* thirty grams,	.	.	.	30
WATER, one hundred fluigrams,	.	.	.	100
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient				
to make one liter,	.	.	.	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Iron salt in the Water by the aid of heat and add the solution to the Elixir.

(Each 5 fGm contains 15 cents, or about $2\frac{1}{4}$ grains, of Pyrophosphate of Iron.)

ELIXIR OF IRON, QUININA AND STRYCHNINA.ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATE OF IRON WITH QUININA AND
STRYCHNINA.

STRONG SOLUTION OF QUININA, sixty flui-					
grams,	.	.	.	.	60
STRONGER ELIXIR OF STRYCHNINA, sixty-					
fluigrams,	.	.	.	.	60
SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH CIT-					
RATE OF SODIUM, eighty fluigrams,	.	.	.	.	80
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient					
to make one liter,	.	.	.	.	<u>1000</u>

Add to the Elixir of Orange the other ingredients in the order named.

(Each 5 fGm contains 10 cents of Ferric Phosphate, 3 cents of Quinina, and 0.6 mill Strychnina.)

* See "Ferricus Pyrophosphas Sodicus Citras" or "Soda Pyrophosphate of Iron."

ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH CIT-

RATE OF SODIUM, eighty fluigrams, . 80

ELIXIR OF ORANGE sufficient

to make one liter, 1000

Mix.

(Each 5 fGm contains 10 cents, or about $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains of Ferric Phosphate. This elixir is quite superior to any Elixir of Pyrophosphate of Iron, as it keeps well.)

ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATE OF IRON WITH QUININA.

SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH

CITRATE OF SODIUM, eighty fluigrams, . 80

STRONGER SOLUTION OF QUININA, sixty

fluigrams, 60

ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient

to make one liter, 1000

Mix, adding the Ferric Phosphate Solution last.

(Each 5 fGm contains 10 cents, or about $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains, of Ferric Phosphate, and 3 cents, or about $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of Quinina. This preparation is preferable to Elixir of Pyrophosphate of Iron with Quinina.)

ELIXIR OF IRON, CINCHONIDINA, AND ARSENIC.

(Prepared as Elixir of Iron, Quinina, and Arsenic, substituting Stronger Solution of Cinchonidina for the Stronger Solution of Quinina.)

ELIXIR OF IRON, QUININA, STRYCHNINA, AND ARSENIC.

SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH CITRATE OF SODIUM, eighty fluigrams, .	80
STRONGER SOLUTION OF QUININA, sixty fluigrams,	60
STRONGER ELIXIR OF STRYCHNINA, sixty fluigrams,	60
STRONGER ELIXIR OF ARSENIATE OF SO- DIUM, one hundred fluigrams, . . .	100
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix, adding the Solution of Ferric Phosphate last.

(Each 5 fGm contains 10 cents Ferric Phosphate; 3 cents Quinina, 0.6 mill Strychnina, and 3 mills Arseniate of Sodium.)

ELIXIR OF IRON, QUININA, AND ARSENIC.

SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH CITRATE OF SODIUM, eighty fluigrams, .	80
STRONGER SOLUTION OF QUININA, sixty fluigrams,	60
STRONGER ELIXIR OF ARSENIATE OF SO- DIUM, one hundred fluigrams, . . .	100
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix, adding the Solution of Ferric Phosphate last.

(Each 5 fGm contains 10 cents Ferric Phosphate, 3 cents Quinina, and 3 mills Arseniate of Sodium.)

**ELIXIR OF IRON, CINCHONIDINA, STRYCHNINA,
AND ARSENIC.**

(Prepared as the Elixir of Iron, Quinina, Strychnina, and Arsenic, substituting Stronger Solution of Cinchonidina for Stronger Solution of Quinina.)

ELIXIR OF IRON, STRYCHNINA, AND ARSENIC.

SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH CITRATE OF SODIUM, eighty fluigrams, .	80
STRONGER ELIXIR OF STRYCHNINA, sixty fluigrams,	60
STRONGER ELIXIR OF ARSENIATE OF SO- DIUM, one hundred fluigrams, . . .	100
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient to make one liter,	1000

Mix, adding the Solution of the Ferric Phosphate last.)

(Each 5 fGm contains 10 cents Ferric Phosphate, 0.6 mill Strychnina, and 3 mills Arseniate of Sodium.)

ELIXIR OF JABORANDI.

FLUID EXTRACT OF JABORANDI, two hun- dred fluigrams,	200
AROMATIC ELIXIR, sufficient to make one liter,	1000

Mix.

LAXATIVE ELIXIR. (R. W. Gardner.)

FLUID EXTRACT OF RHUBARB, thirty fluigrams,	30
FLUID EXTRACT OF SENNA, twenty fluigrams,	20
FLUID EXTRACT OF TARAXACUM, thirty fluigrams,	30
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCKTHORN BARK, fifteen fluigrams,	15
FLUID EXTRACT OF GINGER, two fluigrams,	2
GLYCERIN, one hundred and twenty-five fluigrams,	125
PHOSPHATE OF SODIUM, forty grams,	40
ROCHELLE SALT, thirty grams,	30
BICARBONATE OF SODIUM, twenty grams,	20
TINCTURE OF FRESH LEMON PEEL, thirty fluigrams,	30
SIMPLE SYRUP, two hundred and twenty-five fluigrams,	225
ALCOHOL, two hundred and thirty-five fluigrams,	235
TINCTURE OF ORANGE, thirty fluigrams,	30
WATER, sufficient	
to make one liter,	1000

Mix, *secundum artem*.

ELIXIR OF LACTOPEPTIN.

(Prepared in the same way as Elixir of Pepsin, substituting Lactopeptin for the Pepsin.)

ELIXIR OF LACTOPEPTIN AND BISMUTH.

(Prepared in the same manner as the Elixir of Pepsin and Bismuth, substituting Lactopeptin for the Pepsin.)

ELIXIR OF LACTOPEPTIN, BISMUTH, AND QUININA.

(Prepared as the Elixir of Pepsin, Bismuth, and Quinina, substituting Lactopeptin for the Pepsin.)

ELIXIR OF LACTOPEPTIN, BISMUTH, AND STRYCHNINA.

(Prepared as the Elixir of Pepsin, Bismuth, and Strychnina, substituting Lactopeptin for the Pepsin.)

ELIXIR OF LACTOPEPTIN, BISMUTH, IRON, AND STRYCHNINA.

(Prepared as the Elixir of Pepsin, Bismuth, Iron, and Strychnina, substituting Lactopeptin for the Pepsin.)

ELIXIR OF LACTOPEPTIN, IRON, AND BISMUTH.

(Prepared as Elixir of Pepsin, Iron, and Bismuth, substituting Lactopeptin for the Pepsin.)

ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATE OF IRON WITH ARSENIC.

SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH			
CITRATE OF SODIUM, eighty fluigrams, .			80
STRONGER ELIXIR OF ARSENIATE OF SO-			
DUM, one hundred fluigrams, . . .			100
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient			
to make one liter,			1000
Mix.			

(Each 5 fGm contains 10 cents Ferric Phosphate and 3 mills of Arseniate of Sodium.)

ELIXIR OF CITRATE OF LITHIUM.

CITRATE OF LITHIUM, twenty grams,	. 20
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve by the aid of digestion, and filter if necessary.

(Each 5 fGm contains 10 cents of Citrate of Lithium, or about $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain.)

ELIXIR OF LUPULIN.

FLUID EXTRACT OF LUPULIN, fifty fluid-	
grams,	. 50
AROMATIC ELIXIR, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix, and filter if necessary.

ELIXIR OF CITRATE OF MORPHINA.

SOLUTION OF CITRATE OF MORPHINA, forty	
fluigrams,	. 40
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

(Each fGm contains 2 mills of Citrate of Morphina; 5 fGm contains 1 cent.)

ELIXIR OF PANCREATIN.

PANCREATIN, forty grams, . . .	40
BICARBONATE OF SODIUM, five grams, . .	5
WATER, two hundred and fifty fluigrams, .	250
AROMATIC ELIXIR, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Macerate the Pancreatin in the Water forty-eight hours; then add the Bicarbonate of Sodium and triturate until dissolved, adding the Elixir gradually. Filter.

ELIXIR OF PEPSIN.

SACCHARATED PEPSIN, forty grams, . . .	40
WATER, two hundred fluigrams, . . .	200
SOLUTION OF CITRATE OF SODIUM, forty	
fluigrams,	40
GLYCERIN, forty fluigrams,	40
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix in a bottle and macerate for twenty-four hours, shaking it occasionally. Then strain.

(Each 5 fGm represents 20 cents, or about 3 grains, of the Saccharated Pepsin.)

ACID ELIXIR OF PEPSIN.**ELIXIR OF PEPSIN WITH LACTIC ACID.**

SACCHARATED PEPSIN, forty grams, . . .	40
WATER, two hundred fluigrams, . . .	200
GLYCERIN, one hundred fluigrams, . . .	100
LACTIC ACID, thirty fluigrams,	30
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix in a bottle ; macerate for twenty-four hours, shaking it occasionally. Then strain.

ELIXIR (OR WINE) OF PEPSIN. (A. P. A.)

SACCHARATED PEPSIN, thirty-two grams, .	32
SIMPLE SYRUP, one hundred and twenty fluigrams,	120
FLUID EXTRACT OF GINGER, one fluigram,	1
SHERRY WINE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix the Pepsin with the Wine ; then add the Fluid Extract of Ginger, previously mixed with the Syrup. Filter after some hours.

ELIXIR OF PEPSIN AND BISMUTH.

CITRATE OF BISMUTH AND AMMONIUM, twenty-five grams,	25
WATER, four hundred fluigrams, . . .	400
WATER OF AMMONIA, sufficient.	
SOLUTION OF CITRATE OF AMMONIUM, fifty fluigrams,	50
SACCHARATED PEPSIN, forty grams, . .	40
ALCOHOL, one hundred and fifty fluigrams,	150
ROSE-WATER, one hundred and fifty flui- grams,	150
SUGAR, three hundred fluigrams, . . .	300
STRONGER AROMATIC ELIXIR OF ORANGE, forty fluigrams,	40
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium in the Water by the aid of heat; neutralize the solution carefully when cold with Water of Ammonia; and then add the Solution of Citrate of Ammonium. Dissolve the Pepsin in the mixture, and afterwards the Sugar, without heat. Mix the Alcohol, Rose-water, and Stronger Aromatic Elixir of Orange, and add this mixture to the solution, shaking the whole thoroughly. Then add sufficient Elixir of Orange to make the whole measure one liter, and strain through raw cotton, or through Canton flannel, without pressure.

(Each 5 fGm represents 20 cents Pepsin, or about 3 grains; and 12.50 cents, or about $2\frac{1}{4}$ grains, of Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium.)

ELIXIR OF PEPSIN, BISMUTH, AND IRON.

SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH CIT-

RATE OF SODIUM, eighty fluigrams, . . . 80

ELIXIR OF PEPSIN AND BISMUTH, sufficient

to make one liter, 1000

Mix.

ELIXIR OF PEPSIN, BISMUTH, AND QUININA.

STRONGER SOLUTION OF QUININA, sixty flui-

grams, 60

ELIXIR OF PEPSIN AND BISMUTH, sufficient

to make one liter, 1000

Mix.

ELIXIR OF PEPSIN, BISMUTH, AND STRYCHNINA.

STRONGER ELIXIR OF STRYCHNINA, sixty flui-

grams, 60

ELIXIR OF PEPSIN AND BISMUTH, sufficient

to make one liter, 1000

Mix.

(Each 5 fGm represents 20 cents Saccharated Pepsin, 12.50 cents Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium, and 0.6 mill Strychnina.)

ELIXIR OF PEPSIN, BISMUTH, IRON, AND STRYCH-NINA.

FERRATED ELIXIR OF PEPSIN, BISMUTH, AND STRYCH-NINA.

SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH CITRATE OF SODIUM, eighty fluigrams, .	80
ELIXIR OF PEPSIN, BISMUTH, AND STRYCH-NINA, sufficient to make one liter, .	<u>1000</u>
Mix.	

ELIXIR OF PEPSIN AND IRON.

SACCHARATED PEPSIN, forty grams, . . .	40
WATER, two hundred fluigrams, . . .	200
SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH CITRATE OF SODIUM, eighty fluigrams, .	80
GLYCERIN, forty fluigrams, . . .	40
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient to make one liter, . . .	<u>1000</u>

Mix, and macerate for twenty-four hours, shaking it occasionally. Then strain.

ELIXIR OF PHOSPHORUS.

SOLUTION OF PHOSPHORUS, one hundred fluigrams,	100
ALCOHOL, three hundred and fifty fluigrams, .	350
Mix, and add the mixture to	
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, five hundred fluigrams,	<u>500</u>
	1000

Mix.

(Each fGm contains 0.10 mill of Phosphorus; 10 fGm contains 1 mill, or about $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.)

ELIXIR OF ACETATE OF POTASSIUM.

ACETATE OF POTASSIUM, one hundred	
grams,	100
SIMPLE SYRUP, two hundred fluigrams, .	200
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, five hundred fluigrams,	500
ORANGE-FLOWER WATER, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>
Mix.	

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF QUASSIA.

FLUID EXTRACT OF QUASSIA, twenty flui-	
grams,	20
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF TARAXACUM, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>
Mix.	

ELIXIR OF BISULPHATE OF QUININA.

BISULPHATE OF QUININA, ten grams, .	10
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve by the aid of heat.

ELIXIR OF QUININA (SULPHATE).

SULPHATE OF QUININA, ten grams,	.	.	10
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient			
to make one liter,	.	.	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve by the aid of heat.

(Each fGm contains 1 cent of Sulphate of Quinina.)

ELIXIR OF BROMIDE OF QUININA.

BROMIDE OF QUININA, ten grams,	.	.	10
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient			
to make one liter,	.	.	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve by the aid of heat.

(Each fGm contains 1 cent of Quinina Bromide.)

ELIXIR OF QUININA WITH ARSENIC.

STRONGER SOLUTION OF QUININA, sixty flui-			
grams,	.	.	60
STRONGER ELIXIR OF ARSENIATE OF SO-			
DIUM, one hundred fluigrams,	.	.	100
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient			
to make one liter,	.	.	<u>1000</u>
Mix.			

ELIXIR OF QUININA AND STRYCHNINA.

STRONGER ELIXIR OF STRYCHNINA, sixty			
fluigrams,	.	.	60
STRONGER SOLUTION OF QUININA, sixty			
fluigrams,	.	.	60
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient			
to make one liter,	.	.	<u>1000</u>
Mix.			

ELIXIR OF QUININA AND STRYCHNINA WITH ARSENIC.

STRONGER SOLUTION OF QUININA, sixty fluigrams,	60
STRONGER ELIXIR OF STRYCHNINA, sixty fluigrams,	60
STRONGER ELIXIR OF ARSENIATE OF SO- DIUM, one hundred fluigrams, . . .	100
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>
Mix.	

ELIXIR OF IRON, QUININA, AND STRYCHNINA WITH PHOSPHORUS.

STRONGER SOLUTION OF QUININA, thirty fluigrams,	30
STRONGER ELIXIR OF STRYCHNINA, thirty fluigrams,	30
SOLUTION OF PHOSPHORUS, sixty fluigrams,	60
SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH CIT- RATE OF SODIUM, forty fluigrams, . . .	40
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>
Mix, adding the Solution of Ferric Phosphate last.	

(Dose, 10 fGm, containing 10 cents Ferric Phosphate, 3 cents Quinina, and 0.6 mill each of Strychnina and Phosphorus.)

ELIXIR OF IRON AND STRYCHNINA WITH PHOSPHORUS.

STRONGER ELIXIR OF STRYCHNINA, thirty fluigrams,	30
SOLUTION of PHOSPHORUS, sixty fluigrams,	60
SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH CIT- RATE OF SODIUM, forty fluigrams,	40
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient to make one liter,	1000
Mix, adding the Solution of Ferric Phosphate last.	

(Dose, 10 fGm, containing 10 cents Ferric Phosphate and 0.6 mill each of Strychnina and Phosphorus.)

FERRATED ELIXIR OF RHUBARB AND CUMBO.

SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH CIT- RATE OF SODIUM, forty fluigrams,	40
FLUID EXTRACT OF CUMBO, fifty flui- grams,	50
FLUID EXTRACT OF RHUBARB, fifty fluigrams,	50
FLUID EXTRACT OF GINGER, five fluigrams,	5
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient to make one liter,	1000
Mix, adding the Solution of Ferric Phosphate last.	

ELIXIR OF RHUBARB AND MAGNESIA (ACETATE).

(R. W. Gardner.)

FLUID EXTRACT OF RHUBARB, one hundred fluigrams,	100
FLUID EXTRACT OF GLYCYRRHIZA, fifteen fluigrams,	15

VOLATILE OIL OF SPEARMINT, five fluidimes,	0.50
VOLATILE OIL OF CASSIA CINNAMON, one fluidime,	0.10
TINCTURE OF ORANGE-PEEL, ten fluigrams,	10
PRECIPITATED PHOSPHATE OF CALCIUM, a sufficient quantity [to enable the clarification by filtration of the mixture, the Volatile Oils and Tincture being first triturated with the Phosphate of Calcium, after which the Fluid Extracts and a portion of the Water are added, and the whole filtered]:	
CARBONATE OF MAGNESIUM, seventy grams,	70
ACETIC ACID, three hundred fluigrams,	300
WATER, a sufficient quantity.	

Convert the Carbonate of Magnesium into acetate with the Acetic Acid and sufficient Water, and combine with the other ingredients.

ELIXIR OF SALICIN.

SALICIN, fifty grams,	50
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient to make one liter,	1000

Dissolve by the aid of heat.

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF STILLINGIA.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF STILLINGIA, two hundred and fifty fluigrams,	250
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF TARAXACUM, seven hundred and fifty fluigrams,	750
	<hr/> 1000

Mix.

(Dose, 1 to 10 fluigrams.)

ELIXIR OF STRYCHNINA.

STRONGER ELIXIR OF STRYCHNINA, sixty fluigrams,	60
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient to made one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

(Each fGm contains 0.6 mill or about $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of Strychnina.)

ELIXIR OF STRYCHNINA AND ARSENIC.

STRONGER ELIXIR OF STRYCHNINA, sixty fluigrams,	60
STRONGER ELIXIR OF ARSENIATE OF SO- DIUM, one hundred fluigrams,	100
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient to made one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

(Each 5 fGm contains 3 mills Arseniate of Sodium and 0.6 mill Strychnina.)

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF SUMBUL. (D. C.)

FLUID EXTRACT OF SUMBUL, fifty fluigrams,	50
ALCOHOL (0.820 sp. gr.), one hundred flu- igrams,	100
ELIXIR OF VALERIANATE OF AMMONIUM, five hundred fluigrams,	500
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, three hundred and fifty fluigrams,	<u>350</u>
	1000

Mix.

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF TAR. (D.C.)

SULPHATE OF MORPHINA, thirty cents,	0.30
ELIXIR OF WILD CHERRY, one hundred and fifty fluigrams,	150
SYRUP OF TOLU, two hundred fluigrams,	200
RECTIFIED WOOD NAPHTHA, fifty fluigrams,	50
WINE OF TAR, sufficient to make one liter,	1000
Mix.	

(Dose, 10 fGm, containing 3 mills, or a little less than $\frac{1}{20}$ grain, Morphina.)

ELIXIR OF TARAXACUM.

FLUID EXTRACT OF TARAXACUM, one hun- dred fluigrams,	100
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient to make one liter,	1000
Mix.	

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF TARAXACUM.

FLUID EXTRACT OF TARAXACUM, fifty flui- grams,	50
FLUID EXTRACT OF WILD CHERRY, thirty fluigrams,	30
FLUID EXTRACT OF GENTIAN, ten fluigrams,	10
FLUID EXTRACT OF GLYCYRRHIZA, ten flui- grams,	10
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, nine hundred flui- grams.	900
Mix	1000

ELIXIR OF VALERIAN.

FLUID EXTRACT OF VALERIAN, one hundred	
fluigrams,	100
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF TARAXACUM, suffi-	
cient to make one liter,	1000
Mix.	

ELIXIR OF VALERIANATE OF AMMONIUM.

VALERIANATE OF AMMONIUM, twenty-five	
grams,	25
WATER, one hundred fluigrams, . . .	100
WATER OF AMMONIA, sufficient.	
COMPOUND TINCTURE OF COCHINEAL, thirty	
fluigrams,	30
AROMATIC ELIXIR, sufficient	
to make one liter,	1000

Add the Valerianate of Ammonium to the Water; drop sufficient Water of Ammonia into the mixture, stirring constantly, to obtain a solution neutral to litmus-paper. Mix this solution with the Elixir and finally add the Tincture of Cochineal.

(Each 5 fGm contains 12.50 cents, or about 2 grains, of Valerianate of Ammonium.)

ELIXIR OF VALERIANATE OF AMMONIUM WITH IRON.

SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH CIT-	
RATE OF SODIUM, forty fluigrams, . . .	40
ELIXIR OF VALERIANATE OF AMMONIUM,	
sufficient to make one liter,	1000
Mix.	

(Dose 5 to 10 fGm.)

ELIXIR OF VALERIANATE OF AMMONIUM WITH MORPHINA.

SULPHATE OF MORPHINA, two grams,	. . . . . 2
ELIXIR OF VALERIANATE OF AMMONIUM,	
one liter,	. . . . . 1000

Dissolve the Morphina Sulphate in about fifty fluigrams of the Elixir by trituration; then add the remainder of the Elixir.

(Each 5 fGm contains 12.50 cents Valerianate of Ammonium and 1 cent, or about $\frac{1}{6}$ grain, of Morphina Sulphate.)

ELIXIR OF VALERIANATE OF AMMONIUM WITH QUININA.

SULPHATE OF QUININA, ten grams,	. . . . . 10
ELIXIR OF VALERIANATE OF AMMONIUM,	
sufficient to make one liter,	. . . . . 1000

Dissolve.

(Dose, 5 fGm, containing 12.50 cents Valerianate of Ammonium and 5 cents Sulphate of Quinina.)

ELIXIR OF VALERIANATE OF AMMONIUM WITH STRYCHNINA.

STRONGER ELIXIR OF STRYCHNINA, sixty fluigrams,	. . . . . 60
ELIXIR OF VALERIANATE OF AMMONIUM,	
sufficient to make one liter,	. . . . . 1000

Mix.

(Each 5 fGm contains 12.50 cents Valerianate of Ammonium, and 0.6 mill, or about $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of Strychnina.)

ELIXIR OF VALERIANATE OF QUININA.

VALERIANATE OF QUININA, ten grams,	. 10
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve by the aid of heat.

(Each 5 fGm contains 5 cents of Quininic Valerianate.)

ELIXIR OF WAHOO.

FLUID EXTRACT OF EUONYMUS ATROPUR-	
PUREUS, two hundred fluigrams, . . .	200
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF TARAXACUM, eight	
hundred fluigrams,	<u>800</u>
	1000

Mix.

(20 fGm represents 4 Gm of Wahoo-bark.)

ELIXIR OF WILD CHERRY.

FLUID EXTRACT OF WILD CHERRY, one	
hundred fluigrams,	100
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

FERRATED ELIXIR OF WILD CHERRY.

SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH CIT-	
RATE OF SODIUM, eighty fluigrams, . .	80
FLUID EXTRACT OF WILD CHERRY, one	
hundred fluigrams,	100
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix, adding the Solution of Ferric Phosphate last.

(Each 5 fGm contains 10 cents Ferric Phosphate.)

ELIXIR OF WILD CHERRY WITH "PROTOXIDE OF IRON."

"SYRUP OF PROTOXIDE OF IRON," three	
hundred and fifty fluigrams,	350
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF ORANGE, five hun-	
dred and fifty fluigrams,	550
FLUID EXTRACT OF WILD CHERRY, one	
hundred fluigrams,	100
Making one liter,	1000
Mix in the order named.	

ELIXIR OF WILD CHERRY WITH PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON.

(SODA) PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON, twenty	
grams,	20
BOILING WATER, one hundred fluigrams,	100
FLUID EXTRACT OF WILD CHERRY, one	
hundred fluigrams,	100
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	1000

Dissolve the Pyrophosphate of Iron in the Boiling Water and add the solution to the other ingredients previously mixed.

ELIXIR OF YERBA SANTA.

FLUID EXTRACT OF YERBA SANTA, five	
hundred fluigrams,	500
ELIXIR OF GLYCYRRHIZA, five hundred	
fluigrams,	500
	1000

Mix.

E M P L A S T R A.

EMPLASTRUM ADHÆSIVUM. (Ph. G.)

ADHESIVE PLASTER.

CRUDE OLEIC ACID, fifty-nine grams,	59
LITHARGE, in very fine powder, thirty-	
three grams,	33
RESIN, ten grams,	10
SUET, three grams,	3

Heat the Crude Oleic Acid with the Litharge, stirring constantly in a suitable vessel placed on a steam-bath until a plaster is formed. Before cooling, add the Resin and Suet, and incorporate thoroughly.

EMPLASTRUM ADHÆSIVUM ANGLICUM. (Ph. G.)

ISINGLASS PLASTER.

ISINGLASS, ten grams,	10
BOILING WATER, a sufficient quantity.	
ALCOHOL, fifty fluigrams,	50
GLYCERIN, one fluigram,	1
TINCTURE OF BENZOIN, a sufficient quantity.	

Dissolve the Isinglass in sufficient Boiling Water to form a solution measuring one hundred and twenty fluigrams. Take one-half of this solution, and by means of a brush spread a sufficient number of coatings on stretched silk, allowing each coating to dry before applying the next one. With the remaining half of the Isinglass solution, mix the Alcohol and Glycerin, and brush the mixture over the

fabric in the same manner as directed above. Finally coat the reverse side of the silk with a sufficient quantity of Tincture of Benzoin, and dry the plaster.

EMPLASTRUM ADHÆSIVUM EDINBURGENSE.

(Ph. G.)

EDINBURGH ADHESIVE PLASTER.

CRUDE OLEIC ACID, fifty-eight grams,	.	58
LITHARGE, in very fine powder, thirty-three		
grams,	.	33
BLACK PITCH, nine grams,	.	9
making one hundred grams,	.	100

Heat the Litharge and Crude Oleic Acid together in a suitable vessel on a steam-bath, stirring constantly until a plaster is formed. Before cooling add the Black Pitch and incorporate thoroughly.

EMPLASTRUM AROMATICUM. (Ph. G.)

AROMATIC PLASTER.

YELLOW WAX, thirty-three grams,	.	33
SUET, twenty-six grams,	.	26
EUROPEAN TURPENTINE, eight grams,	.	8
EXPRESSED OIL OF NUTMEG, seven grams,	.	7
OLIBANUM, powdered, sixteen grams,	.	16
BENZOIN, powdered, eight grams,	.	8
VOLATILE OIL OF PEPPERMINT, one gram,	.	1
VOLATILE OIL OF CLOVES, one gram,	.	1
		100

Melt the Wax, Suet, and Turpentine together, stirring well, and to the partially cooled mass add the other ingredients. Mix the whole intimately and form into rolls of

about one centimeter diameter, each to be enveloped in paraffin-paper.

EMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS. (Br.)

WARMING PLASTER.

CANTHARIDES, in coarse powder, forty	
grams,	40
EXPRESSED OIL OF NUTMEG, forty grams, .	40
YELLOW WAX, forty grams,	40
RESIN, forty grams,	40
SOAP PLASTER, five hundred grams, . .	500
RESIN PLASTER, three hundred and forty	
grams,	340
BOILING WATER, one hundred and sixty flui-	
grams,	160
Make one kilogram,	1000

“Infuse the Cantharides in the Boiling Water for six hours. Squeeze strongly through calico, and evaporate the expressed liquid by water-bath until reduced to forty fluidgrams. Then add the other ingredients and melt in water-bath, stirring well until the whole is thoroughly mixed.”

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDES EUPHORBII.

JANIN'S BLISTERING PLASTER. (Ph. Su.)

VENICE TURPENTINE, forty grams, . . .	40
MASTICHE, in fine powder, forty grams, .	40
EUPHORBIIUM RESIN, in fine powder, seven	
grams,	7
CANTHARIDES, in fine powder, thirteen	
grams,	13
	100

Melt the Turpentine and Mastiche together, sifting the

Mastiche into the warm Turpentine, and incorporating thoroughly before melting. Finally, incorporate the Euphorbium and Cantharides, previously mixed, and roll the plaster with moistened hands on a clean board or slab, into sticks about one centimeter in diameter.

(Largely used for small fly blisters, such as are applied behind the ear, etc.)

EMPLASTRUM FUSCUM. (Ph. G.)

BROWN PLASTER.

(*Schwarzes Mutterpflaster.*)

RED OXIDE OF LEAD, thirty grams,	.	.	30
OLIVE OIL, sixty grams,	.	.	60
YELLOW WAX, fifteen grams,	.	.	15

Boil the Oxide of Lead with the Oil in a copper kettle, stirring constantly, until the mass assumes a dark-brown color. Then add the Wax. Strain it into paper capsules to form cakes about one centimeter in thickness.

EMPLASTRUM FUSCUM CAMPHORATUM. (Ph. G.)

UNIVERSAL PLASTER.

GERMAN BROWN PLASTER, one hundred		
grams,	.	100
LINIMENT OF CAMPHOR, five grams,	.	5

Melt the Plaster and then incorporate the Camphorated Oil, straining the mixture into the paper capsules so as to form cakes about one centimeter in thickness.

EMPLASTRUM HJÆRNERUS.

HJÆRNE'S PLASTER. (Ph. Su.)

CASTILE SOAP, white, seventy grams,	.	70
OLIVE OIL, three hundred grams,	. .	300
WHITE LEAD, sixty grams,	. . .	60
RED LEAD, one hundred and twenty grams,	. . . . .	120
VENICE TURPENTINE, ten grams,	. .	10

Dissolve the Castile Soap in the Olive Oil in a plaster kettle by the aid of heat. Then add, previously mixed, the White Lead and Red Lead in fine powder. Put the kettle over the fire, and boil with uninterrupted stirring until the powder is all dissolved and the plaster has attained a chestnut-brown color. While still warm add to it the Venice Turpentine, and roll the finished plaster into sticks about two centimeters in diameter.

(More extensively used in Sweden than any other plaster for covering surfaces.)

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRUM MOLLE.

WHITE BREAST PLASTER. (Ph. G.)

GERMAN LEAD PLASTER, forty-two grams,	42
LARD, twenty-eight grams,	. . . 28
SUET, fifteen grams,	. . . 15
YELLOW WAX, fifteen grams,	. . . 15

Melt them together, strain, and pour into paper capsules, so as to form cakes of the thickness of about one centimeter.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRUM SIMPLEX.

GERMAN LEAD PLASTER. (Ph. G.)

OLIVE OIL.

LARD.

LITHARGE, in very fine powder.

Of each an equal quantity by weight.

Boil them with a moderate heat, stirring constantly with a spatula, and adding occasionally a little warm water, until a plaster is formed, which is to be made up into rolls about one centimeter in diameter.

EMPLASTRUM MELILOTUS.

MELILOTUS PLASTER. (Ph. Su.)

OLIVE OIL, twenty grams,	.	.	.	.	20
RESIN, thirty grams,	.	.	.	.	30
YELLOW WAX, thirty grams,	.	.	.	.	30
FLOWERING MELILOTUS OFFICINALIS, in fine					
powder, forty grams,	.	.	.	.	40

Melt the Oil, Resin, and Wax together on water-bath, and stir well. Strain, and when in a semi-liquid state incorporate the Melilotus thoroughly with it. Roll into sticks about one centimeter in diameter.

EMPLASTRUM PIX.

BLACK PITCH PLASTER. (Ph. Su.)

VENICE TURPENTINE, ten grams,	.	.	.	.	10
YELLOW WAX, twenty grams,	.	.	.	.	20
BLACK PITCH, forty grams,	.	.	.	.	40
RESIN, sixty grams,	.	.	.	.	60

Melt together, mixing them well by stirring. Then pour into oiled-paper moulds to form cakes about one centimeter or less in thickness.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBICUM IODIDUM.

PLASTER OF IODIDE OF LEAD. (Br.)

IODIDE OF LEAD, one hundred grams,	.	100
SOAP PLASTER, four hundred and fifty		
grams, . . . . .	.	450
RESIN PLASTER, sufficient		
to make one thousand grams,	.	1000
Mix.		

EMULSIONES.

EMULSIO AMYGDALINA. (Ph. Su.)

ALMOND EMULSION.

SWEET ALMONDS, blanched, one hundred		
grams, . . . . .	.	100
WATER, nine hundred fluigrams,	.	900
SIMPLE SYRUP, sufficient		
to make one liter, . . . . .	.	1000

Beat the Almonds in a mortar and triturate with Water to form an emulsion, *secundum artem*. Then, after straining through flannel with moderate pressure, add enough Simple Syrup to make the finished product measure one liter.

EMULSIO CAMPHORA.

CAMPHORATED EMULSION. (Ph. Su.)

CAMPBOR, in powder, one gram,	. . . . .	1
GUM-ARABIC, in fine powder, five grams,	. . . . .	5
EMULSION OF ALMONDS, three hundred fluid-grams,	. . . . .	300

Mix the Camphor and Gum-arabic; then add the Emulsion of Almonds gradually with constant trituration.

EMULSIO HYDROCYANATA. (Ph. Su.)

HYDROCYANIC ACID EMULSION.

AMYGDALIN, twelve grams,	. . . . .	12
EMULSIO AMYGDALINA, sufficient to make one liter,	. . . . .	1000

Macerate one hour, shaking briskly occasionally.

(Each 15 fGm of the emulsion contains 1 cent anhydrous Hydrocyanic Acid.)

EMULSIO JALAPA RESINA.**EMULSIO CUM RESINA JALAPÆ.** (Ph. F.)

JALAP RESIN EMULSION.

JALAP RESIN, fifty cents,	. . . . .	0.50
SUGAR, thirty grams,	. . . . .	30
YOLK OF ONE EGG, one-half.		
ORANGE-FLOWER WATER, ten fluidgrams,	. . . . .	10
COMMON WATER, one hundred and twenty fluidgrams,	. . . . .	120

Triturate the Jalap Resin with a portion of the Sugar until reduced to very fine powder, then add the Yolk of

Egg and continue the trituration for a considerable time until the Resin is perfectly divided ; then add the rest of the Sugar and the other ingredients.

EMULSIO MORRHUA CALCICUS LACTOPHOSPHAS.

COD-LIVER OIL WITH LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

LACTIC ACID, twenty-five grams,	. . . . .	25
PRECIPITATED PHOSPHATE OF CALCIUM,		
twenty grams,	. . . . .	20
HYDROCHLORIC ACID, sufficient.		
WATER OF AMMONIA, sufficient.		
COD-LIVER OIL, three hundred fluigrams,	. . . . .	300
GLYCONIN, one hundred grams,	. . . . .	100
SPIRIT OF BITTER ALMONDS, five fluigrams,		5
ORANGE-FLOWER WATER, sufficient		
to make one liter of emulsion,	. . . . .	<u>1000</u>

Mix the Phosphate of Calcium with one hundred fluigrams of Water, and then add sufficient Hydrochloric Acid to dissolve it. Add to the solution a sufficient quantity of Water of Ammonium to again precipitate the Phosphate of Calcium. Wash the precipitate with tepid Water, and then let it drain on a filter. Dissolve it in the Lactic Acid, previously diluted with two hundred fluigrams of Orange-flower Water. Then dilute the solution with sufficient Orange-flower Water to make it measure five hundred fluigrams, and filter it.

Triturate the Glyconin with the Cod-liver Oil, gradually added, and finally add the solution of Lactophosphate of Calcium, a little at a time, and during constant trituration, until a homogeneous emulsion is obtained.

EMULSIO MORRHUA CALCICUS PHOSPHAS.

COD-LIVER OIL WITH PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

PHOSPHATE OF CALCIUM, thirty-five grams, 35

HYDROCHLORIC ACID, sufficient.

WATER OF AMMONIA, sufficient.

COD-LIVER OIL, three hundred fluigrams, . 300

GLYCONIN, one hundred grams, . . 100

VOLATILE OIL OF BITTER ALMONDS, ten drops.

ORANGE-FLOWER WATER, sufficient

to make one liter, 1000

Dissolve the Phosphate of Calcium in a sufficient quantity of Hydrochloric Acid, and reprecipitate it from the solution by adding Water of Ammonia in slight excess. Wash the precipitated Phosphate of Calcium well with Water (until the washings are tasteless), and drain it. Transfer the precipitate to a capacious mortar, and incorporate it thoroughly with the Glyconin and then with the Cod-liver Oil, afterwards adding the other ingredients in the order named.

EMULSIO MORRHUA FERRATA.

COD-LIVER OIL WITH IRON.

FERRATED COD-LIVER OIL.

PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON, five grams, . 5

BOILING WATER, one hundred fluigrams, . 100

COD-LIVER OIL, three hundred and fifty fluigrams, 350

GLYCONIN, one hundred grams, . . 100

SYRUP OF ORANGE, one hundred and fifty fluigrams, 150

ORANGE-FLOWER WATER, sufficient

to make one liter, 1000

Dissolve the Pyrophosphate of Iron in the Boiling Water. Make an emulsion of the other ingredients, and add the Iron Solution to it.

EMULSIO MORRHUA FERROSUS LACTOPHOSPHAS.

COD-LIVER OIL WITH LACTOPHOSPHATE OF IRON.

LACTATE OF IRON, ten grams,	10
PHOSPHORIC ACID (1.35 sp. gr.), fifty grams,	50
SIMPLE SYRUP three hundred fluigrams,	300
COD-LIVER OIL, three hundred fluigrams,	300
GLYCONIN, one hundred grams,	100
SPIRIT OF BITTER ALMONDS, five fluigrams,	5
TINCTURE OF VANILLA, ten fluigrams,	10
ORANGE-FLOWER WATER, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<hr/> 1000

Triturate the Lactate of Iron with about one hundred and fifty fluigrams of Simple Syrup until thoroughly mixed. Then add the Phosphoric Acid and continue the trituration until the Lactate of Iron has been wholly dissolved.

Triturate the Cod-liver Oil with the Glyconin; then add, with constant and brisk trituration, the solution of "Lactophosphate of Iron" obtained as above; and finally the remainder of the Simple Syrup, the Orange-flower Water, and the Tincture of Vanilla mixed with the Spirit of Bitter Almonds.

EMULSIO MORRHUA HYPOPHOSPHITES,

COD-LIVER OIL WITH THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.

COD-LIVER OIL, three hundred fluigrams, :	300
GLYCONIN, one hundred grams, . . .	100
SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES, two hundred fluigrams,	200
ORANGE-FLOWER WATER, sufficient to make one liter of emulsion, . . .	<u>1000</u>

Triturate the Glyconin with the Cod-liver Oil, and then add the other ingredients, making the whole into an emulsion, *secundum artem*.

EMULSIO MORRHUA PANCREATINUM.

COD-LIVER OIL WITH PANCREATIN.

PANCREATIN, twenty grams,	20
COD-LIVER OIL, three hundred fluigrams, .	300
GLYCONIN, one hundred fluigrams, . . .	100
SIMPLE SYRUP, two hundred fluigrams, .	200
ORANGE-FLOWER WATER, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Make an emulsion, *secundum artem*.

EMULSIO MORRHUA PHOSPHATICA.

PHOSPHATIC EMULSION.

DILUTED PHOSPHORIC ACID, fifty fluigrams,	50
YOLK OF EGGS, one hundred grams, . . .	100
COD-LIVER OIL, two hundred and fifty grams,	250
GLYCERIN, one hundred fluigrams, . . .	100

VOLATILE OIL OF BITTER ALMONDS, one fluidime,	0.10
JAMAICA RUM, three hundred fluigrams,	300
ORANGE-FLOWER WATER, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Reduce the Yolk to a smooth paste ; add the Glycerin and mix thoroughly ; then add the Volatile Oil of Bitter Almonds and afterwards the Cod-liver Oil with constant trituration ; next add two hundred and fifty fluigrams Orange-flower Water, with which make a perfect emulsion. Lastly add the Jamaica Rum, Phosphoric Acid, and sufficient Orange-flower Water to make the finished preparation measure one liter. Shake thoroughly for several minutes.

(In the D. C. formula New England Rum is used As this is not readily obtained of satisfactory quality in all localities, Jamaica Rum is here substituted. Jamaica Rum can almost everywhere be had of good quality, and is superior to New England Rum.)

EMULSIO MORRHUA PHOSPHORATA.

COD-LIVER OIL WITH PHOSPHORUS.

COD-LIVER OIL, three hundred fluigrams,	300
GLYCONIN, one hundred grams,	100
PHOSPHORATED OIL, five fluigrams,	5
OIL OF BITTER ALMONDS, ten drops.	
JAMAICA RUM, two hundred grams,	200
ORANGE-FLOWER WATER, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix, *secundum artem* (as in "Phosphatic Emulsion").

EMULSIO MOSCHUS.

MUSK EMULSION. (Ph. Su.)

(Musk Julep.)

MUSK, one gram,	. . . . .	I
SUGAR, in powder, three grams,	. . . . .	3
GUM-ARABIC, in fine powder, three grams,	. . . . .	3
ROSE-WATER, one hundred fluigrams,	. . . . .	100

Triturate the Musk with the Sugar until intimately mixed and reduced to fine powder, then incorporate the Gum-arabic, and finally add gradually the Rose-water with constant trituration.

EMULSIO RICINUS OLEUM.**EMULSIO CUM OLEO RICINA.** (Ph. F.)

CASTOR OIL EMULSION.

CASTOR OIL, thirty grams,	. . . . .	30
GUM-ARABIC, in powder, eight grams,	. . . . .	8
PEPPERMINT-WATER, fifteen fluigrams,	. . . . .	15
SIMPLE SYRUP, thirty fluigrams,	. . . . .	30
WATER, sixty fluigrams,	. . . . .	60

Mix, *secundum artem*.

E N E M A T A.**ENEMA ALOË.**

ENEMA OF ALOES. (Br.)

ALOES, two grams and fifty cents,	. . . . .	2.50
CARBONATE OF POTASSIUM, one gram,	. . . . .	I
MUCILAGE OF STARCH, three hundred fluigrams,	. . . . .	300

Mix.

ENEMA ASAFŒTIDA.**ENEMA OF ASAFŒTIDA. (Br.)**

ASAFŒTIDA, two grams,	2
WATER, one hundred and twenty-five fluigrams,	125

Make an emulsion.

ENEMA MAGNESICUS SULPHAS.**ENEMA OF SULPHATE OF MAGNESIUM. (Br.)**

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIUM, thirty grams,	30
OLIVE OIL, thirty grams,	30
MUCILAGE OF STARCH, four hundred and fifty fluigrams,	450

Dissolve the Sulphate of Magnesium in the Mucilage of Starch, add the Oil, and mix.

ENEMA OPIUM.**ENEMA OF OPIUM. (Br.)**

TINCTURE OF OPIUM, two fluigrams,	2
MUCILAGE OF STARCH, sixty fluigrams,	60
Mix.	

ENEMA TABACUM.**ENEMA OF TOBACCO. (Br.)**

LEAF TOBACCO, one gram and fifty cents,	1.50
BOILING WATER, two hundred and fifty fluigrams,	250

Make an infusion and strain.

ENEMA TEREBINTHINUM.

ENEMA OF TURPENTINE. (Br.)

OIL OF TURPENTINE, thirty grams,	. . . . . 30
MUCILAGE OF STARCH, five hundred fluid-grams,	. . . . . 500
Mix.	

EXTRACTA.**EXTRACTUM ERGOTA.**

EXTRACT OF ERGOT. (Dr. Squibb.)

FLUID EXTRACT OF ERGOT, five hundred grams, 500
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Evaporate it on a water-bath at a temperature not exceeding 50° C. (or 122° F.), under constant stirring, until the remainder weighs

one hundred grams, 100
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This extract is almost entirely soluble in water. For hypodermic use the aqueous solution should be made with four times its weight of water, filtered, and made up to the original weight (five times the weight of the solid extract) by passing enough water through the filter.

(The fluid extract from which this extract is made must be one prepared without glycerin.)

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZA DEPURATUM.

PURIFIED LIQUORICE.

Put a layer of well-washed rye straw over the bottom of a keg or other suitable tall vessel. Then put a single layer

of sticks of best Black Liquorice over it. Continue to put in alternate layers of Liquorice and straw to the top of the vessel. Then fill the vessel with cold distilled water and set aside in a cool place for three days. Then draw off the solution which has been formed, by means of a faucet, or a siphon, or otherwise, fill the vessel again with a new portion of cold distilled water, and proceed as before. Mix the several solutions obtained; allow the liquid to settle; then decant the clear solution, straining the remainder without pressure. Evaporate on water-bath to the consistence of extract.

EXTRACTUM MALTUM.

EXTRACT OF MALT. (Ph. G.)

BARLEY MALT, bruised, any desired quantity.

WATER, sufficient.

Mix the Malt with an equal quantity of Water, macerate three hours, then add four times as much Water as before. Digest for an hour at a temperature not exceeding 65° C. (149° F.). Heat the mass to the boiling-point, and strain immediately by expression.

Evaporate the clear liquid as rapidly as possible, stirring constantly until the remainder has the consistence of thick extract.

EXTRACTUM MALTUM FERRATUM.

FERRATED EXTRACT OF MALT. (Ph. G.)

EXTRACT OF MALT, ninety-five grams, . . .	95
PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON, two grams, . . .	2
BOILING WATER, three fluigrams, . . .	3

Dissolve the Pyrophosphate of Iron in the Boiling Water,

and add the solution to the Extract of Malt, mixing thoroughly.

EXTRACTUM POMA FERRATUM.

EXTRACT OF APPLES WITH IRON. (Ph. Su.)

FINE IRON FILINGS, one hundred grams, . 100
 SOUR APPLES, peeled and beaten into a
 pulp, one kilo, 1000
 WATER, a sufficient quantity.

Mix intimately and set aside in a warm place for eight or ten days, stirring occasionally, and replacing from time to time the Water lost by evaporation. Then expose the mass for five or six hours to a temperature of 70° to 80° C. (158° to 176° F.). Mix with enough Water to form a thin paste, and, after a few hours, express the liquid. Treat the residue with a new portion of Water in the same way. Mix the expressed liquids, and after allowing the mixture to settle in a cool place, and then straining, evaporate the colature to the consistence of extract.

F E L.

FEL BOVINUM PURIFICATUM. (Br.)

PURIFIED OX-BILE.

(*Bilis Bovina Depurata.*)

FRESH OX-BILE, one liter, 1
 RECTIFIED SPIRIT, two liters, 2

“ Mix the Bile and the Spirit by agitation in a bottle and set aside for twelve hours until the sediment subsides. •

Decant the clear solution and evaporate it in a porcelain dish by the heat of a water-bath until it acquires a suitable consistence for forming pills."

F E R R U M.

FERRICO-MAGNESICUS HYDRAS. (Ph. Su.)

ANTIDOTE FOR ARSENIC.

MILDLY BURNED MAGNESIA,

twenty-five grams, 25.

FERRIC CHLORIDE, seventy-five grams, 75

WATER, nine hundred fluigrams, 900

Triturate the Magnesia with about one-half of the Water ; then add the Ferric Chloride previously dissolved in the remainder of the Water. Shake thoroughly. To be prepared only as required.

FERRICUM HYDRATUM HUMIDUM.

FERRIC HYDRATE. (Ph. Su.)

SULPHURIC ACID (1.84 sp. gr.), two kilos, 2,000

FERROUS SULPHATE, ten kilos, 10,000

DISTILLED WATER, ten liters, 10,000

Mix in a suitable capacious glass or porcelain vessel, adding the Sulphuric Acid last. Stir the mixture from time to time, applying heat, which is gradually raised to the boiling-point.

Then add

NITRIC ACID (1.42 sp. gr.), one thousand

seven hundred grams, 1700

or sufficient to oxidize the Ferrous to a Ferric Salt. When a small portion of the liquid no longer decolorizes a solution of permanganate of potassium the oxidation is complete.

Let the liquid become cold, dilute it with four times its volume of Distilled Water, and then add to it, during constant agitation, a mixture of

WATER OF AMMONIA, twenty-four liters,	24,000
DISTILLED WATER, fifty liters,	50,000

Wash the precipitate by repeated affusion and decantation of large quantities of lukewarm water, after which collect it on a strainer and continue the washing until the liquid passes tasteless. Then cautiously squeeze out the remaining water, and dry the precipitate at a temperature not exceeding 40° C. (104° F.). Rub it into fine powder, and keep in well-closed bottles of opaque glass.

The preparation is a dark-brown powder, entirely soluble in hydrochloric acid, forming a clear solution, which is scarcely at all affected by a solution of baric chloride, and, after dilution with water, is not precipitated with potassic ferrocyanide.

FERRICUS PHOSPHAS. (Charles Rice.)

WHITE FERRIC PHOSPHATE.

SOLUTION OF FERRIC CHLORIDE, sixteen	
grams,	16
SODIC PHOSPHATE, nineteen grams,	19
WATER, a sufficient quantity.	

Dissolve the Phosphate of Sodium in two hundred fluigrams of Water, and add to this solution gradually, and under constant stirring, the Solution of Chloride of Iron previously mixed with one hundred fluigrams of Water. Wash

the precipitate, first, by repeated decantation with warm water, using about four hundred fluigrams each time; then transfer it to a muslin strainer, and continue the washing with water until the washings pass tasteless; allow the precipitate to drain, then spread it out in a thin layer on the strainer, or on bibulous paper, and dry it by exposure to warm air.

(This phosphate is soluble in Sodic and in Ammonic Citrate, and it is probable that a scaly preparation can be made of it.)

FERROSUM IODIDUM SACCHARATUM.

SACCHARATED FERROUS IODIDE.

IODINE, eighty grams,	80
IRON WIRE, cut into small pieces, twenty-five grams,	25
DISTILLED WATER, one hundred fluigrams,	100
SUGAR OF MILK, in fine powder, four hundred grams,	400

Introduce the Iodine, Iron, and Water into a glass flask, shake it, and cautiously apply heat, if necessary, to aid the reaction. When gas ceases to be evolved, the odor of iodine disappears, and the liquid acquires a green color, filter the liquid through a wet paper-filter into a porcelain capsule containing the Milk Sugar, and when the whole of it has passed wash the filter with a small quantity of Distilled Water, and let this also pass into the capsule. During the filtration stir the filtrate and the Milk Sugar together. Finally evaporate the moisture on a water-bath during constant stirring, until the contents of the capsule is dry. Reduce the dry mass to powder, and preserve in small well-closed bottles protected from the light.

(This preparation is used to a considerable extent in Europe, and keeps quite well, whereas the "Ferri Iodidum" of the U. S. P., 1870, rapidly decomposes.)

FERROSUS CARBONAS SACCHARATUS.

SACCHARATED CARBONATE OF IRON.

BICARBONATE OF SODIUM, three hundred
grams, 300
SULPHATE OF IRON, four hundred grams, . 400
SUGAR, a sufficient quantity.
DISTILLED WATER, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the Bicarbonate of Sodium in four liters Distilled Water, previously boiled to expel air, sweetened with one hundred grams of Sugar, and still hot. Pour the solution after filtration into a capacious tall vessel. Dissolve the Ferrous Sulphate in one and one-half liters of hot Distilled Water, filter, and pour this solution under constant stirring into the sweetened solution of Sodid Bicarbonate. Fill the bottle. After settling remove the supernatant liquid by means of a siphon, and wash the precipitate by repeated additions of sweetened Distilled Water, each time removed from the precipitate, after settling, by means of a siphon, until the washings no longer affect a solution of chloride of barium. Collect the precipitate as rapidly as possible on a calico filter, remove the water as far as may be by pressure between bibulous paper, and while still moist mix it with four hundred grams of Sugar in a porcelain mortar. Dry the mixture on a water-bath in a porcelain dish without delay, during constant stirring. Keep the powdered product in bottles, previously well dried, and tightly corked.

FERRUM OXYDATUM SACCHARATUM SOLUBILE.

(Ph. G.)

SACCHARATED OXIDE OF IRON.

SOLUTION OF FERRIC CHLORIDE (1.48 sp. gr.), fourteen fluigrams,	14
SIMPLE SYRUP, sixteen grams,	16
SOLUTION OF CAUSTIC SODA (1.33 sp. gr.), thirty fluigrams,	30
HOT DISTILLED WATER, three hundred fluigrams,	300
WHITE SUGAR, powdered, a sufficient quantity.	

Mix the solution of Chloride of Iron with the Simple Syrup and add gradually the Solution of Soda, and set aside for twenty-four hours. Then pour the clear liquid into the Hot Distilled Water, stir, and allow it to settle. Decant the supernatant liquid, and again pour Distilled Water upon the precipitate. Collect it on a filter and wash it with Distilled Water so long as the Water runs off clear, and gives a rather strong alkaline reaction. Allow the precipitate to drain to free it from most of the Water. Then mix it in a porcelain capsule with ninety grams powdered Sugar and evaporate to dryness on a water-bath, stirring constantly. Finally add sufficient powdered Sugar to make the whole weigh one hundred grams. Reduce the mass to powder, and preserve it in a well-closed bottle.

It forms a reddish powder of a sweet and mild ferruginous taste. It is wholly soluble in five parts of Water, yielding a reddish-brown liquid, having a feebly alkaline reaction. It contains three per cent. of metallic iron.

FLUIDEXTRACTA.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM AROMATICUM.

FLUIDEXTRACT OF AROMATIC POWDER.

AROMATIC POWDER, one kilo,	1000
Menstruum composed of—	
ALCOHOL, seven hundred and fifty flui-	
grams,	750
WATER, two hundred and fifty fluigrams, .	250
Make of fluidextract, one liter,	1000

by percolation.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM BUCHU COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

BUCHU, in moderately fine powder, four hun-	
dred grams,	400
JUNIPER-BERRIES, powdered, two hundred	
and fifty grams,	250
UVA URSI, in moderately fine powder, two	
hundred and fifty grams,	250
CUBEBS, in moderately fine powder, one	
hundred grams,	100
ALCOHOL, sufficient,	
to make of fluidextract one liter,	1000

by percolation.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM CINCHONA DETANNATUM.

DETANNATED FLUIDEXTRACT OF CINCHONA.

Macerate the fluidextract forty-eight hours with freshly precipitated, well-washed, and still moist ferric hydrate, using about four hundred grams to each liter, and shaking briskly several times each day.

For Detannating Tincture of Cinchona, use eighty grams of ferric hydrate to each liter.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM DAMIANA.

FLUIDEXTRACT OF DAMIANA.

DAMIANA, in No. 50 powder, one kilo,	. 1000
ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make one liter,	. . . 1000

Percolate.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM ERYTHROXYLON.

FLUIDEXTRACT OF COCA-LEAVES.

ERYTHROXYLON, No. 50 powder, one kilo,	1000
Menstruum composed of—	
ALCOHOL, five hundred fluigrams,	. . 500
WATER, five hundred fluigrams,	. . 500
Make of fluidextract, one liter,	. . 1000

by percolation.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM EUCALYPTUS.

FLUIDEXTRACT OF EUCALYPTUS.

EUCALYPTUS, No. 50 powder, one kilo,	. 1000
ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make one liter,	. . . 1000

Make the fluidextract by percolation.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM FRANGULA.

FLUIDEXTRACT OF FRANGULA.

FRANGULA-BARK, No. 40 powder, one kilo, 1000

Menstruum composed of—

ALCOHOL, two hundred and fifty fluigrams, 250

WATER, seven hundred and fifty fluigrams, 750

Make of fluidextract, one liter, . . . 1000

by percolation.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM GRINDELIA ROBUSTA.

FLUIDEXTRACT OF GRINDELIA ROBUSTA.

GRINDELIA ROBUSTA, No. 20 powder, one

kilo, 1000

Menstruum composed of—

ALCOHOL, seven hundred and fifty fluigrams, 750

WATER, two hundred and fifty fluigrams, 250

Make of fluidextract, one liter, . . . 1000

by percolation.

(Fluidextract of Grindelia Squarrosa may be prepared in the same way.)

FLUIDEXTRACTUM GUARANA.

FLUIDEXTRACT OF GUARANA.

GUARANA, in No. 50 powder, one kilo, . 1000

Menstruum composed of—

ALCOHOL, six hundred fluigrams, . . . 600

WATER, four hundred fluigrams, . . . 400

Make of fluid extract, one liter, . . . 1000

by percolation.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM HAMAMELIS.

FLUIDEXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS (WITCH HAZEL).

HAMAMELIS, No. 20 powder, one kilo, . . 1000

Menstruum composed of—

ALCOHOL, two hundred and fifty fluid-grams, 250

GLYCERIN, one hundred and fifty fluid-grams, 150

WATER, six hundred fluidgrams, . . . 600

Make of fluidextract, one liter, . . . 1000

by percolation.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM LACTUCARIUM.

FLUIDEXTRACT OF LACTUCARIUM.

LACTUCARIUM, one kilo, 1000

Beat it into a smooth paste with a sufficient quantity of chloroform, and then triturate until dry; put the resulting powder into a percolator and with

ALCOHOL, a sufficient quantity,

Make of fluidextract, one liter, . . . 1000

by percolation.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM LEPTANDRA.

FLUIDEXTRACT OF LEPTANDRA.

LEPTANDRA-ROOT, No. 50 powder, one kilo, 1000

Menstruum composed of—

ALCOHOL, seven hundred and fifty fluid-grams, 750

WATER, two hundred and fifty fluid-grams, 250

Make of fluidextract, one liter, . . . 1000

by percolation.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM NUX VOMICA.

FLUIDEXTRACT OF NUX VOMICA.

NUX VOMICA, No. 60 powder, one kilo,	. 1000
ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make of fluidextract one liter,	. <u>1000</u>

Percolate.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM PHYSOSTIGMA.

FLUIDEXTRACT OF CALABAR BEAN.

CALABAR BEAN, No. 60 powder, one kilo,	1000
ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make one liter,	. . . . . <u>1000</u>

Percolate.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM PILOCARPUS.

FLUIDEXTRACT OF JABORANDI.

PILOCARPUS, No. 40 powder, one kilo,	. 1000
Menstruum composed of—	
ALCOHOL, five hundred fluigrams,	. . 500
WATER, five hundred fluigrams,	. . <u>500</u>
Make of fluidextract, one liter,	. . <u>1000</u>

by percolation.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM PODOPHYLLUM.

FLUIDEXTRACT OF PODOPHYLLUM.

PODOPHYLLUM, No. 50 powder, one kilo,	. 1000
ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make of fluidextract, one liter,	. <u>1000</u>

Percolate.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM QUASSIA.

FLUIDEXTRACT OF QUASSIA.

QUASSIA, No. 20 powder, one kilo, . . .	1000
Menstruum composed of—	
ALCOHOL, six hundred fluigrams, . . .	600
WATER, four hundred fluigrams, . . .	400
Make of fluidextract, one liter, . . .	1000

by percolation.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM SANGUINARIA.

FLUIDEXTRACT OF SANGUINARIA.

SANGUINARIA, No. 50 powder, one kilo, . . .	1000
Menstruum composed of—	
ALCOHOL, seven hundred and fifty fluigrams,	750
WATER, two hundred and fifty fluigrams, . . .	250
Make of fluidextract, one liter,	1000

by percolation.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM SCOPARIUS.

FLUIDEXTRACT OF BROOM.

SCOPARIUS, No. 20 powder, one kilo, . . .	1000
Menstruum composed of—	
ALCOHOL, three hundred fluigrams, . . .	300
GLYCERIN, one hundred fluigrams, . . .	100
WATER, six hundred fluigrams, . . .	600
Make of fluidextract, one liter,	1000

by percolation.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM STILLINGIA COMPOSITUM.

FLUIDEXTRACT OF STILLINGIA COMPOUND.

STILLINGIA, No. 40 powder, twenty-five	
grams,	25
CORYDALIS, No. 40 powder, twenty-five	
grams,	25
IRIS VERSICOLOR, No. 40 powder, fifteen	
grams,	15
ELDER-FLOWERS, No. 40 powder, ten	
grams,	10
CHIMAPHILA, No. 40 powder, ten grams, .	10
XANTHOXYLON BERRIES, No. 40 powder,	
ten grams,	10
CORIANDER, No. 40 powder, five grams, .	5
Menstruum composed of—	
ALCOHOL, two hundred fluigrams, .	200
GLYCERIN, three hundred fluigrams, .	300
WATER, five hundred fluigrams, .	500
Make of Fluid Extract, one liter, .	1000

by percolation.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM SUMBUL.

FLUIDEXTRACT OF SUMBUL.

SUMBUL, No. 40 powder, one kilo, .	1000
ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make of Fluid Extract, one liter, .	1000

Percolate.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM XANTHOXYLON.

FLUIDEXTRACT OF XANTHOXYLON.

XANTHOXYLON BARK, No. 40 powder, one	
kilo,	1000
Menstruum composed of—	
ALCOHOL, six hundred fluigrams, . . .	600
WATER, four hundred fluigrams, . . .	400
Make of Fluid Extract, one liter, . . .	1000

by percolation.

GELATINA.

GELATINUM CARRAGEEN. (Ph. Su.)

CARRAGEEN JELLY.

CUT CARRAGEEN, sixty grams, . . .	60
SUGAR, eighty grams, . . .	80
WATER, sufficient	
to make of finished Jelly, one kilo, . .	1000

Boil the Carrageen in the Water one hour. Strain. Dissolve the Sugar in the decoction while hot. Set aside to cool.

GELATINUM CETRARIA.

ICELAND MOSS JELLY.

ICELAND MOSS, washed and cut, one hundred and sixty grams, . . .	160
WATER, two liters.	
Make of Jelly, one kilo, . . .	1000

Boil together until one kilo of Jelly may be obtained

from the remainder by stirring. Strain, and set aside to cool.

GLYCERICA.

GLYCERICUM HYPOPHOSPHITES COMPOSITUM.

GLYCERIC OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES OF CALCIUM, SODIUM,
AND POTASSIUM.

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF CALCIUM, forty grams,	40
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF SODIUM, fifteen grams,	15
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF POTASSIUM, ten grams,	10
CITRIC ACID, one gram,	1
SUGAR, two hundred and fifty grams, .	250
BOILING WATER, three hundred fluigrams,	300
ORANGE-FLOWER WATER, fifty fluigrams, .	50
VOLATILE OIL OF BITTER ALMONDS, three drops.	
GLYCERIN, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<hr/> 1000

Dissolve the Hypophosphites in the Water and Citric Acid. Dissolve the Sugar in the solution by agitation. Then add the Orange-flower Water and Volatile Oil of Bitter Almonds previously shaken together, agitate the whole briskly, and filter. Finally add the Glycerin.

(5 fGm contains 30 cents Calcic Hypophosphite and 10 cents each of the Hypophosphites of Sodium and Potassium.)

GLYCERICUM VITELLUM.

YELLOW "GLYCONIN."

YOLK OF EGG, four hundred and forty-five	
grams,	445
GLYCERIN, five hundred and fifty-five	
grams,	<u>555</u>
	1000

Mix.

G O S S Y P I U M.**GOSSYPIMUM HÆMOSTATICUM.**

STYPTIC COTTON.

Cotton, cleaned, carded, and well washed with a solution of sodium carbonate, and then rinsed, is soaked in a solution of one part ferric chloride in two parts of water. After a few hours expel the excess of the solution by pressure, and dry the cotton well.

To be kept in a well-closed bottle.

H A U S T U S.**HAUSTUS SENNA COMPOSITUM.**

BLACK DRAUGHT.

SENNA, cut, sixty grams,	60
MANNA, one hundred and twenty grams, .	120
ROCHELLE SALT, one hundred and fifty	
grams,	150
FENNEL, bruised, twenty grams, . . .	20
BOILING WATER, sufficient	
to make one liter of infusion, . . .	<u>1000</u>

Macerate in a covered vessel, using one liter of Boiling Water, for two hours. Strain, and add enough Water through the strainer to make the product measure one liter.

(Epsom Salt, one hundred and twenty grams, instead of the Rochelle Salt is also used.)

HORDEUM.

HORDEUM PRÆPARATUM.

PREPARED BARLEY FLOUR.

Barley flour is put in a linen bag, which is completely filled up to the point where tied, so as to leave no vacant space inside. It is then suspended in a deep tinned copper vessel, filled with water in such manner that it does not come in contact with the sides or bottom of the vessel at any point. Heat is then applied, and the water kept briskly boiling for the period of fourteen hours, replacing from time to time what is lost by evaporation. The bag is then removed, the baked mass taken out, and the outer portion, which has been penetrated by the action of the water and coheres, forming a thick layer around the interior, is cut away. The interior portion is dried and reduced to powder, and constitutes the final product. About one-third of the flour is lost in the rejected pasty shell. A more economical method is to put the flour in a hermetically sealed tin box, and to immerse that in the boiling water, or expose it to the action of steam, which is, however, difficult to regulate satisfactorily.

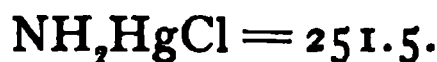
The preparation is a fine yellowish or reddish-gray flour, of an agreeable sweetish taste and bread-like odor. Its constituents are similar to those of malt, the starch being

changed by the action of the heat. It is an easily digested and nutritious infant's food, especially valuable in the hot season and in infantile diarrhœa. It was first recommended by Hufeland.

HYDRARGYRUM.

HYDRARGYRICUM CHLORIDO-AMIDIDUM.

AMMONIATED MERCURY.



(*Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum—White Precipitate.*)

CORROSIVE MERCURIC CHLORIDE, two parts, . 2

WATER OF AMMONIA, three parts, . . . 3

DISTILLED WATER, sufficient.

Dissolve the Corrosive Mercuric Chloride in forty parts of warm Distilled Water; allow the solution to cool, and filter it. Pour this solution gradually and under constant stirring into the Water of Ammonia. Collect the precipitate at once upon a filter, and when all the liquid shall have passed through, pour twenty parts of Distilled Water upon the precipitate in the funnel. When this water has passed, dry the precipitate between bibulous paper as rapidly as practicable, in a moderately warm place, and protected from the light.

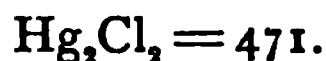
Ammoniated Mercury is in perfectly white powder or pulverulent masses, and is decomposed and volatilized by heat without residue and without fusion. Its specific gravity is 5.7. It is insoluble in water and in alcohol, and odorless as well as tasteless. Heated with solution of potassa it becomes yellow, and evolves ammonia. Hydrochloric acid

wholly dissolves it (absence of calomel) without effervescence (absence of carbonates), yielding a clear solution. Its solution in acetic acid yields no precipitate with sulphuric acid (Pb).

HYDRARGYROSUM CHLORIDUM MITE.

MILD CHLORIDE OF MERCURY.

*(Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite—Mercurous Chloride,
Calomel.)*



PURIFIED MERCURY, one hundred parts,	. 100
NITRIC ACID, seventy-five parts, . . .	. 75
DILUTED HYDROCHLORIC ACID, six hundred and thirty parts, . . . . .	. 630
WATER, sufficient.	

Introduce the Mercury into a capacious flask, and add fifty parts of Nitric Acid previously mixed with fifty parts of Water; place the flask in a sand-bath and apply heat cautiously. Continue the digestion for one hour after reddish fumes have ceased to be evolved, or until the liquid begins to get turbid from the separation of basic salt. Pour off the solution from the undissolved Mercury into a large porcelain dish, and add to it the Boiling Water previously mixed with twenty-five parts Nitric Acid, stirring constantly. When cold, filter.

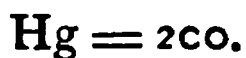
Mix the Diluted Hydrochloric Acid in a large earthen jar with fifteen hundred parts of Water. To this mixture add, during uninterrupted agitation, the Solution of Mercurous Nitrate. Let the precipitate subside, pour off the supernatant liquid, and wash the precipitate by repeated affusion and decantation of a large quantity of Water. Then transfer the precipitate to a filter and complete the washing with

Distilled Water, occasionally stirring the wet precipitate on the filter with a feather, until the washings are no longer affected by Hydrogen Sulphide or by Ammonia. Finally dry the precipitate between bibulous paper at a temperature not exceeding 100° C. (212° F.), and keep in well-closed bottles.

Mercurous Chloride is a white, impalpable, odorless, and tasteless powder, insoluble in Water, Alcohol, and Ether, and wholly volatilizable by heat without evolving red fumes. Its specific gravity is 6.5. With Solution of Potassa it yields, without evolving the odor of Ammonia, a black precipitate of Mercurous Oxide, which is reduced by heat to Metallic Mercury. Distilled Water or Alcohol, after having been agitated with it and filtered, is not affected by Hydrogen Sulphide or by Argentic Nitrate (HgCl_2). Diluted Acetic Acid agitated with it also remains unaffected by the same reagents (absence of Ammoniated Mercury).

HYDRARGYRUM DEPURATUM.

PURIFIED MERCURY.



MERCURY, one hundred parts,	.	.	.	100
NITRIC ACID, ten parts,	.	.	.	10
DISTILLED WATER, fifty parts,	.	.	.	50

Mix the Nitric Acid with the Water, pour the mixture upon the Mercury in a porcelain evaporating-dish, and macerate for four days, agitating the mixture frequently and strongly. Then pour off the acid liquid and wash the remaining metal, first with Distilled Water acidulated with Nitric Acid, and afterwards with Distilled Water. When the washings no longer exhibit an acid reaction, dry the

Mercury by passing it through tall narrow funnels constructed of bibulous paper, and having an outlet barely sufficient to admit of the escape of the Mercury in a thin stream.

Purified Mercury is perfectly dry and always presents a bright surface. When a few globules of it are dropped upon white paper, they roll about freely, retaining their globular form, and leave no traces. Its specific gravity is 13.5. When dissolved in Nitric Acid, and the solution evaporated to dryness, the residue may be volatilized without residue by heat.

HYDRARGYRUM OLEATUM.

OLEATE OF MERCURY.

RED MERCURIC OXIDE, one hundred parts,	100
NITRIC ACID, ninety-six parts, . . . ,	96
POTASSA, sixty-three parts,	63
DILUTED ALCOHOL, five hundred parts, .	500
OLEIC ACID, three hundred and eighteen parts,	318
WATER, a sufficient quantity.	
PETROLEUM BUTTER, a sufficient quantity.	
Make of final product, one thousand parts,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Mercuric Oxide in the Nitric Acid, and add to the solution seventy parts of Water. Dissolve the Potassa in the Diluted Alcohol, and mix the solution with the Oleic Acid, shaking thoroughly. Pour the solution of Mercuric Nitrate into the solution of Oleate of Potassium, stirring briskly. Wash the precipitated Oleate of Mercury well by trituration in a mortar with Water, using about five hundred parts each time, until the washings are tasteless.

Press out the adhering Water from the mass with the pestle until removed as far as possible. Transfer the washed Oleate of Mercury to a tared dish, and add to it a sufficient quantity of Petroleum Butter to make the total weight of the contents of the dish one thousand parts. Then heat on a water-bath, with occasional stirring, until dissolved, and mix thoroughly. Let the product cool, and keep it in well-closed bottles, each of about fifty grams capacity.

* A homogeneous product, of a soft consistence, and light dirty yellowish-brown color. It contains 10 per cent. of Mercuric Oxide.

HYDROMEL.

HYDROMEL SIMPLEX.

HYDROMEL.

HONEY, one hundred grams,	.	.	.	100
BOILING WATER, sufficient				
to make one liter,	.	.	.	<u>1000</u>
Mix.				

INFUSA.

INFUSUM AURANTIUM.

INFUSION OF ORANGE-PEEL. (Br.)

BITTER ORANGE-PEEL, cut small, fifty				
grams,	.	.	.	50
BOILING WATER, sufficient.				
Make one liter of infusion,	.	.	.	<u>1000</u>
in the usual way.				

The following-named Infusions are made of the same strength as the Infusion of Orange-peel, viz. :

INFUSION OF MATICO.

INFUSION OF SENEGA.

INFUSION OF BEAR-BERRY.

INFUSUM AURANTIUM COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF ORANGE-PEEL. (Br.)

BITTER ORANGE-PEEL, cut small, twenty-

five grams,	25
-----------------------	----

FRESH LEMON-PEEL, cut small, four grams,	4
--	---

CLOVES, bruised, two grams,	2
---------------------------------------	---

BOILING WATER, a sufficient quantity.

Make one liter of infusion,	1000
---------------------------------------	------

in the usual way.

INFUSUM BRAYERA.

INFUSION OF KOUSSO.

Koussou, in coarse powder, ten grams,	10
---	----

BOILING WATER, one hundred and twenty grams,	120
---	-----

Digest half an hour in a covered vessel. Dispense without separating the powder from the infusion.

(The disagreeable bitter taste of the dose is best overcome by strong coffee, without milk or cream.)

INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLUS.

INFUSION OF CLOVES. (U. S. P., 1870.)

CLOVES, bruised, fifteen grams,	. . . . . 15
WATER, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Macerate two hours in a covered vessel and then strain.

INFUSUM CHIRATA.

INFUSION OF CHIRETTA. (Br.)

CHIRETTA, cut small, twenty-five grams,	. . . . . 25
WARM WATER (120° F.), sufficient.	
Make one liter of infusion	<u>1000</u>
in the usual way.	

Infusion of Ergot is made in the same proportions.

INFUSUM DIGITALIS.

INFUSION OF DIGITALIS. (U. S. P., 1870.)

DIGITALIS-LEAVES, in coarse powder, eight	
grams,	8
TINCTURE OF CINNAMON, sixty fluigrams, .	60
BOILING WATER, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Macerate the Digitalis in the Water, for two hours, in a covered vessel, and strain; then add the Tincture of Cinnamon, and mix.

INFUSUM DULCAMARA.

INFUSION OF DULCAMARA.

DULCAMARA, bruised, one hundred grams,	100
BOILING WATER, sufficient.	
Make one liter of infusion,	1000
in the usual way.	

INFUSUM LAXATIVUM COMPOSITUM.**PTISANA REGALIS.** (Ph. F.)

ROYAL LAXATIVE DRAUGHT.

SENNA, fifteen grams,	15
SODIUM SULPHATE, fifteen grams,	15
ANISE, five grams,	5
CORIANDER, five grams,	5
PARSLEY, fifteen grams,	15
COLD WATER, one liter,	1000
LEMON, sliced, one.	

Macerate twenty-four hours, stirring from time to time.
Strain by expression and filter.

INFUSUM MATICO.

INFUSION OF MATICO.

*(Prepared as Infusum Aurantium.)***INFUSUM PURGANS.****APOZEMA PURGANS.** (Ph. F.)

PURGATIVE DRAUGHT.

SENNA, ten grams,	10
SODIC SULPHATE, fifteen grams,	15
RHUBARB, five grams,	5
AMMONIA, sixty grams,	60
BOILING WATER, one hundred and twenty grams,	120

Pour the Boiling Water on the Senna and Rhubarb and infuse half an hour. Strain with pressure, add the Sodium Sulphate and the Ammonia, and when dissolved strain again. Allow it to settle and decant the clear liquid.

INFUSUM QUASSIA.

INFUSION OF QUASSIA. (U. S. P., 1870.)

QUASSIA, rasped, fifteen grams,	.	.	15
WATER, sufficient			
to make one liter,	.	.	<u>1000</u>

Macerate twelve hours and then strain.

INFUSUM RHEUM COMPOSITUM.

TINCTURA RHEUM AQUOSA (Ph. G.)

AQUEOUS TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

RHUBARB, cut, one hundred grams,	.	.	100
BORAX, powdered, ten grams,	.	.	10
CARBONATE OF POTASSIUM, ten grams,	.	.	10
BOILING WATER, eight hundred and fifty			
fluigrams,	.	.	850
ALCOHOL, one hundred and twenty-five flui-			
grams,	.	.	125
CINNAMON-WATER, one hundred and fifty			
fluigrams,	.	.	150

Digest the Rhubarb, Borax, and Potassium Carbonate with the Boiling Water for fifteen minutes, then add the Alcohol, and macerate one hour and a quarter. Then express gently, and filter. Finally add the Cinnamon-water to the filtered liquid.

INFUSUM SENEGA.

INFUSION OF SENEGA.

*(Prepared as Infusum Aurantium.)***INFUSUM SENNA COMPOSITUM.**

COMPOUND INFUSION OF SENNA. (Ph. Su.)

(Black Draught.)

CORIANDER, twenty grams,	.	.	.	20
RAISINS, fifty grams,	.	.	.	50
SENNA, cut, one hundred grams,	.	.	.	100
ROCHELLE SALT, fifty grams,	.	.	.	50
MANNA, two hundred grams,	.	.	.	200
BOILING WATER, sufficient				
to make of the infusion one liter,	.	.	.	1000

Macerate the Coriander, Raisins, and Senna with eight hundred fluigrams of Boiling Water one hour. Strain, and dissolve in it, while hot, the Rochelle Salt and Manna. Strain again, adding enough Water through the strainer to make the finished preparation measure one liter.

INFUSUM SPIGELIA COMPOSITUM.

WORM TEA.

SPIGELIA, bruised, thirty grams,	.	.	.	30
SENNA, cut, twenty grams,	.	.	.	20
FENNEL, bruised, twenty grams,	.	.	.	20
MANNA, sixty grams,	.	.	.	60
BOILING WATER, sufficient				
to make one liter of infusion,	.	.	.	1000

Macerate the ingredients with one liter Boiling Water in a covered vessel for two hours. Strain, and add enough Water through the strainer to obtain a final product of one liter.

INFUSUM UVA URSL

INFUSION OF BEARBERRY.

(Prepared as Infusum Aurantium.)

I N J E C T I O .

INJECTIO MORPHINA HYPODERMICA.

HYPODERMIC INJECTION OF MORPHIA. (Br.)

MORPHINA HYDROCHLORATE, ten grams, . 10
SOLUTION OF AMMONIA,
ACETIC ACID,
DISTILLED WATER,
of each a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the Morphina Hydrochlorate in one hundred fluigrams of Distilled Water, aiding the solution by gentle heat. Then add the Solution of Ammonia to precipitate the alkaloid and render the liquor slightly alkaline. Allow it to cool. Collect the precipitate on a filter and wash with Distilled Water, and drain. Then transfer the Morphina to a small porcelain dish with about fifty fluigrams of Distilled Water. Apply a gentle heat, and carefully add Acetic Acid until the alkaloid is dissolved and a very slightly Acid solution formed. Now add sufficient Distilled Water to make the solution measure one hundred fluigrams. Filter, and preserve the product in a stoppered bottle, excluded from the light.

IODOFORMUM.

IODOFORMUM PULVERATUM.

POWDERED IODOFORM.

Triturate Iodoform with sufficient stronger ether to form a thin paste, and continue the trituration until the ether has evaporated and the Iodoform remains as an impalpable powder.

LAPIS.

LAPIS DIVINUS.

SULPHATE OF COPPER, in powder, thirty-three grams,	33
POTASSA ALUM, in powder, thirty-three grams,	33
NITRATE OF POTASSIUM, in powder, thirty-two grams,	32
CAMPHOR, in powder, two grams,	2
	<hr/> 100

Mix the Sulphate of Copper, Alum, and Nitrate of Potassium in a porcelain capsule and melt them together. Pour the melted mass upon a cold slab. When hard, powder it in a mortar and add the Camphor, mixing the whole intimately. Keep in a well-closed bottle.

LICHENINUM.

GELATINUM CETRARIA SACCHARATUM SICCUM.

SACCHARATED LICHENIN. (Ph. G.)

ICELAND MOSS, sixteen hundred grams, . 1600

POTASSIUM CARBONATE, one hundred grams, 100

SUGAR, a sufficient quantity.

WATER, a sufficient quantity.

Put the Iceland Moss and the Carbonate of Potassium in a suitable vessel and cover them with Water. Set aside for twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally. Then pour off the liquid, and wash the Moss by affusion and decantation of Water until the bitter and alkaline taste is wholly removed. Pour upon the washed Moss twenty liters of Water and boil for four hours, stirring occasionally, and strain. Repeat once the boiling of the Moss with a fresh quantity of Water, straining again. Mix the strained liquids, add six hundred grams of Sugar, and evaporate until the remaining mass is no longer adhesive. Then draw it into sticks and dry. Weigh the dried mass, and add so much Sugar that the preparation shall contain equal parts by weight of Sugar and dried jelly.

LIMONADA.

LIMONADUM.

LEMONADE.

FOUR LEMONS, sliced thinly.

SUGAR, two hundred grams, . . . 200

WATER, sufficient

to make one liter, . . . 1000

Mix, and macerate one hour ; strain if preferred.

LIMONADUM FACTITIUM.

ARTIFICIAL LEMONADE.

TARTARIC ACID, ten grams,	. . .	10
ESSENCE OF LEMON, one fluigram (or a sufficient quantity),	. . .	1
SUGAR, two hundred grams,	. . .	200
WATER, sufficient to make one liter,	. . .	<u>1000</u>
Mix well, adding the water last.		

LINCTUS.

LINCTUS CALX CHLORATA.

CHLORINATED HONEY. (Ph. Su.)

CHLORINATED LIME, five grams,	. . .	5
WATER, four hundred and ninety-five fluigrams,	. . . . .	495
HONEY, purified, five hundred grams,	. . .	<u>500</u>
		1000

Mix.

LINCTUS OLEOSUS. (Ph. Su.)

WHITE COUGH SYRUP.

GUM ARABIC, in fine powder, ten grams,	. . .	10
BITTER ALMOND-WATER, twenty fluigrams,	. . .	20
OIL OF ALMONDS, thirty grams,	. . .	30
SYRUP OF ALTHÆA, forty grams,	. . .	<u>40</u>
		100

Triturate the Gum Arabic with the Almond Oil, then add the Bitter Almond-water gradually, with strong trituration ; finally add the Syrup of Althæa, and mix well.

LINCTUS OLEOSUS ACIDULUS.

ACID WHITE EMULSION. (Ph. Su.)

GUM ARABIC, in fine powder, ten grams,	.	10
DISTILLED WATER, thirty fluigrams,	. .	30
OLIVE OIL, forty grams,	. . .	40
SYRUP OF CITRIC ACID, twenty grams,	.	20
		<hr/> 100

Triturate the Gum Arabic with the Oil; then add the Water gradually with strong trituration. Finally add the Syrup and mix well.

LINCTUS TOLUTANUS.

BALSAM OF HONEY.

BENZOIC ACID, four grams,	. . .	4
OPIUM, in powder, five grams,	. . .	5
BALSAM OF TOLU, twenty grams,	. .	20
HONEY, one hundred and twenty grams,	.	120
COCHINEAL, in powder, three grams,	.	3
FRENCH BRANDY, sufficient		
to make one liter of finished product,	.	<hr/> 1000

Digest five days ; then strain and filter.

LINIMENTA.

LINIMENTUM ACONITUM COMPOSITUM.

CHLOROFORM AND ACONITE LINIMENT. (A. P. A.)

CHLOROFORM, one hundred and twenty-five fluigrams,	125
TINCTURE OF ACONITE-ROOT, one hundred and twenty-five fluigrams,	125
SOAP LINIMENT, seven hundred and fifty fluigrams,	750
	1000

Mix.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIATUM. (Ph. G.)

GERMAN VOLATILE LINIMENT.

OLIVE OIL, eighty grams,	80
WATER OF AMMONIA, twenty fluigrams,	20

Shake them together in a glass bottle until they form a homogeneous liniment.

LINIMENTUM BELLADONNA.

LINIMENT OF BELLADONNA. (Br.)

BELLADONNA-ROOT, in coarse powder, one thousand grams,	1000
CAMPBOR, fifty grams,	50
RECTIFIED SPIRIT, a sufficient quantity.	

“Moisten the Belladonna with some of the Spirit and macerate in a closed vessel for three days. Then transfer to a percolator and add more Spirit; percolate slowly into

a receiver containing the Camphor until the product measures one liter."

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORA COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF CAMPHOR. (Br.)

CAMPHOR, one hundred and twenty-five	
grams,	125
OIL OF LAVENDER, six fluigrams, . . .	6
STRONG SOLUTION OF AMMONIA, two hun-	
dred and forty fluigrams,	240
RECTIFIED SPIRIT, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Camphor and Oil of Lavender in the Spirit, then add the Solution of Ammonia gradually, agitating until a clear solution is formed.

LINIMENTUM CHLOROFORMUM.

LINIMENT OF CHLOROFORM. (Br.)

CHLOROFORM, five hundred fluigrams, .	500
LINIMENT OF CAMPHOR, five hundred flui-	
grams,	<u>500</u>
	1000

Mix.

LINIMENTUM TIGLIUM.

LINIMENT OF CROTON OIL. (Br.)

CROTON OIL, one hundred fluigrams, .	100
VOLATILE OIL OF CAJUPUT, four hundred	
and fifty fluigrams,	450
RECTIFIED SPIRIT, four hundred and fifty	
fluigrams,	<u>450</u>
Making one liter,	1000

Mix.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRUM.

LINIMENT OF MERCURY. (Br.)

OINTMENT OF MERCURY, three hundred	
grams,	300
SOLUTION OF AMMONIA, three hundred and	
fifty fluigrams,	350
LINIMENT OF CAMPHOR, three hundred and	
fifty fluigrams,	350
	<hr/> 1000

Liquefy the Ointment of Mercury in the Liniment of Camphor with a gentle heat, then add the Solution of Ammonia gradually and mix by agitation.

LINIMENTUM IODUM.

LINIMENT OF IODINE. (Br.)

IODINE, one hundred grams,	100
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, forty grams,	40
CAMPBOR, twenty grams,	20
RECTIFIED SPIRIT, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<hr/> 1000
Dissolve.	

LINIMENTUM POTASSICUM IODIDUM SAPO.

LINIMENT OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM AND SOAP. (Br.)

HARD SOAP, cut small, one hundred and	
twenty grams,	120
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, one hundred and	
twenty grams,	120
GLYCERIN, eighty fluigrams,	80
OIL OF LEMON, ten fluigrams,	10
WATER, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<hr/> 1000

Dissolve the Soap in five hundred fluigrams of Water by the aid of heat. Dissolve the Iodide of Potassium and Glycerin in four hundred fluigrams of Water, and mix the two solutions together. When the mixture is cold, add the Oil of Lemon and shake.

**LINIMENTUM SAPONATO—CAMPHORATUM
LIQUIDUM. (Ph. G.)**

LIQUID OPODELDOC.

CASTILE SOAP, in shavings, thirty grams, .	30
DILUTED ALCOHOL, two hundred and forty fluigrams,	240
CAMPHOR, five grams,	5
VOLATILE OIL OF THYME, one gram,	1
VOLATILE OIL OF ROSEMARY, two grams,	2
WATER OF AMMONIA, eight fluigrams,	8

Dissolve the Castile Soap and Camphor, and then add the other ingredients, and filter the liquid.

LINIMENTUM SINAPIS COMPOSITUM. (Br.)

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF MUSTARD.

VOLATILE OIL OF MUSTARD, twenty-five fluigrams,	25
ETHEREAL EXTRACT OF MEZEREON, fifteen grams,	15
CAMPHOR, fifty grams,	50
CASTOR OIL, one hundred and twenty-five fluigrams,	125
RECTIFIED SPIRIT, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>
Dissolve.	

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINUM ACETICUM.

LINIMENT OF TURPENTINE AND ACETIC ACID. (Br.)

OIL OF TURPENTINE, three hundred and fifty fluigrams,	350
GLACIAL ACETIC ACID, three hundred flui- grams,	300
LINIMENT OF CAMPHOR, three hundred and fifty fluigrams,	350
	<hr/> 1000

Mix.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINUM ACIDUM. (D. C.)**LINIMENTUM ALBUM.***(Stokes's Liniment.)*

VOLATILE OIL OF TURPENTINE, four hun- dred fluigrams,	400
VOLATILE OIL OF LEMON, twenty fluigrams,	20
YOLK OF EGG, one hundred and fifty grams,	150
GLACIAL ACETIC ACID, sixty fluigrams,	60
ROSE-WATER, sufficient to make one liter,	<hr/> 1000

Mix, *secundum artem*, and agitate briskly until the mixture shall have become perfectly homogeneous.

LINIMENTUM TIGLIUM COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND CROTON OIL LINIMENT. (D. C.)

CROTON OIL, two hundred fluigrams,	200
VOLATILE OIL OF SASSAFRAS, two hundred fluigrams,	200
VOLATILE OIL OF TURPENTINE, two hun- dred fluigrams,	200
OLIVE OIL, four hundred fluigrams,	400
	<hr/> 1000

Mix.

LIQUORES.

LIQUOR ACIDUS HALLERUS.

HALLER'S ACID DROPS. (Ph. Su.)

ALCOHOL (0.820 sp. gr.), six hundred fluid-	
grams,	600
SULPHURIC ACID, pure, three hundred and	
fifty grams,	350
	1000

Mix in a capacious evaporating-dish. The Alcohol should be set in rapid rotatory motion, and the Acid then added gradually in a thin stream, or a little at a time, taking care that the mixture does not boil too violently.

LIQUOR ANTIMONICUM CHLORIDUM.

SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF ANTIMONY. (Br.)

Put one kilogram of powdered Black Sulphuret of Antimony in a porcelain vessel, pour upon it five liters of Hydrochloric Acid, and "constantly stirring apply to the mixture beneath a flue, with a good draft, a gentle heat, which must be gradually augmented as the evolution of gas begins to slacken, until the liquid boils. Maintain it at this temperature for fifteen minutes; then remove the vessel from the fire, and filter the liquid through calico into another vessel, returning what passes through first that a perfectly clear solution may be obtained. Boil this down to the bulk of two and one-half liters, and preserve in a stoppered bottle."

LIQUOR ATROPINA.

SOLUTION OF ATROPIA. (Br.)

ATROPINA, one gram,	I
RECTIFIED SPIRIT, fifteen fluigrams, . . .	15
WATER, eighty-five fluigrams,	85

Dissolve the Atropina in the Spirit and add the solution gradually to the Water, shaking them together.

LIQUOR ATROPINICUS SULPHAS. (Br.)

SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF ATROPINA.

SULPHATE OF ATROPINA, one gram,	I
DISTILLED WATER, one hundred fluigrams, .	100
Dissolve.	

LIQUOR BISMUTHICUS.

LIQUID BISMUTH.

CITRATE OF BISMUTH AND AMMONIUM,	
twenty-five grams,	25
WATER OF AMMONIA, sufficient.	
GLYCERIN, one hundred fluigrams,	100
WATER, sufficient	
to make one liter,	1000

Dissolve the Bismuthico-Ammonic Citrate in five hundred fluigrams of Water by the aid of heat. Add Ammonia carefully until the reaction of the liquid is perfectly neutral to litmus-paper. Then filter, and finally add the Glycerin.

(Each fGm contains 2.50 cents; 5 fGm contains 12.50 cents of the Bismuth preparation.)

LIQUOR AMMONICUS SUCCINAS,

“PRINSEN’S ÄKTA DROPPAR.” (Ph. Su.)

SUCCINIC ACID, fifty grams,	. . .	50
WATER, four hundred fluigrams,	. . .	400
EMPYREUMATIC HARTSHORN, a sufficient quantity.		

Dissolve the Succinic Acid in the Water; add enough of the Hartshorn to neutralize the acid. Let the mixture macerate twenty-four hours in a cool place, shaking it occasionally. Allow it to settle, and then filter.

(The above preparation is a curiosity used in very large quantities in Northern Europe under the popular name of “The Prince’s Drops.”)

LIQUOR CARMINUM.

SOLUTION OF CARMINE.

CARMINE, No. 40, two grams,	. . .	2
WATER OF AMMONIA, fifteen fluigrams,	. . .	15
WATER, sufficient		
to make one hundred fluigrams,	. . .	100

Dissolve the Carmine in the Water of Ammonia and then add the Water.

LIQUOR EPISPASTICUS. (Br.)

BLISTERING LIQUID.

CANTHARIDES, in powder, four hundred grams,	. . . . .	400
ACETIC ACID, two hundred fluigrams,	. . .	200
ETHER, a sufficient quantity		
to make one liter,	. . . . .	1000

“Mix the Cantharides and Acetic Acid. Pack them in a percolator, and at the expiration of twenty-four hours percolate one liter, using Ether as the menstruum.”

LIQUOR ERGOTA.

LIQUOR OF ERGOT. (D. C.)

ERGOT, in coarse powder, two hundred and	
fifty grams,	250
WATER, six hundred fluigrams,	600
ALCOHOL (0.820 sp. gr.), sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Macerate the Ergot with the Water for twelve hours. Then add four hundred fluigrams of Alcohol, and continue the maceration for ten days. Express and filter, adding enough Alcohol in the usual way to obtain one liter of product.

LIQUOR FERRICUM CHLORIDUM FORTIOR.

STRONG SOLUTION OF PERCHLORIDE OF IRON. (Br.)

SOLUTION OF FERRIC CHLORIDE.

IRON WIRE, cut small, two hundred	
grams,	200
HYDROCHLORIC ACID, twelve hundred fluigrams,	1200
NITRIC ACID, one hundred and twelve fluigrams,	112
DISTILLED WATER, eight hundred fluigrams,	800

Mix eight hundred fluigrams of the Hydrochloric Acid with the Distilled Water, and in the mixture dissolve the Iron at a gentle heat. Filter the solution. Add to it the

mixture of the Hydrochloric Acid and the Nitric Acid. Heat the mixture briskly until, on the sudden evolution of red fumes, the liquid becomes of an orange-brown color. Then evaporate by the heat of a water-bath until the whole is reduced to one liter.

The specific gravity of this solution is 1.44.

LIQUOR FERRICUS HYDRAS DIALYSATUS.

DIALYZED IRON.

SOLUTION OF FERRIC CHLORIDE, of 1.44 sp.

gr. (see p. 207), ten liters, . . . 10

WATER OF AMMONIA, sufficient.

WATER, sufficient.

Dilute nine liters of the solution of Ferric Chloride with thirty liters of Water, and add sufficient Water of Ammonia to produce an alkaline reaction and precipitate all the iron in the form of hydrate. (About twelve liters will be required.) Wash the precipitate ten or twelve times by affusion and decantation of Water, using about one hundred liters each time. Then transfer the precipitate to a muslin strainer, and drain it, after which express the remaining Water with strong pressure. Finally mix the Ferric Hydrate with the remainder (one liter) of the solution of Ferric Chloride, and then dialyze.

(It is necessary to the success of the operation that there should be no ferrous salt in the solution of Ferric Chloride, and that large quantities of Water should be used in washing the precipitated ferric hydrate so as to get it quite free from ammonium chloride. The "Liquor Ferri Chloridi," U. S. P., 1870, cannot be used in making dialyzed iron, because it contains a large excess of hydrochloric acid.)

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRICUM CHLORIDUM.

SOLUTION OF MERCURIC CHLORIDE. (Br.)

CORROSIVE MERCURIC CHLORIDE, one	
gram,	I
CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM, one gram, .	I
DISTILLED WATER, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve, and filter.

LIQUOR MORPHINICUS CITRAS.

SOLUTION OF CITRATE OF MORPHINA.

MORPHINA, thirty grams,	30
CITRIC ACID, fifteen grams,	15
COCHINEAL, one gram,	I
ALCOHOL, twenty fluigrams,	20
WATER, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Triturate the alkaloid, Citric Acid, and Cochineal with the Water and Alcohol until all the Morphina is dissolved. Then filter.

(Each fGm represents 3 cents, or a little less than $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of Morphina; 5 fGm contains 15 cents, or about $2\frac{1}{3}$ grains.)

LIQUOR SODICUS CARBOLAS.

SOLUTION OF CARBOLATE OF SODIUM. (Ph. G.)

PURE CARBOLIC ACID, five hundred grams, .	500
SOLUTION OF CAUSTIC SODA, one hundred	
grams,	100
DISTILLED WATER, four hundred fluigrams, .	400

Melt the Carbolic Acid by the aid of a gentle heat, and then add the other ingredients. It is a clear liquid, with a specific gravity from 1.060 to 1.065, having a feebly alkaline reaction. It is miscible with water and alcohol in all proportions.

LIQUOR PECTORALIS.

ELIXIR PECTORALE.

PECTORAL DROPS.

PURIFIED EXTRACT OF LIQUORICE, twenty	
grams,	20
FENNEL-WATER, sixty fluigrams,	60
VOLATILE OIL OF ANISE, fifty cents,	0.50
ALCOHOL (0.830 sp. gr.), sixteen fluigrams,	16
WATER OF AMMONIA (0.96 sp. gr.), three	
and one-half fluigrams,	3.50
	<hr/> 100

Dissolve the Extract in the Fennel-water, and the Volatile Oil in the Alcohol. Mix the solutions, and finally add the Water of Ammonia.

LIQUOR PEPSINUM.

LIQUID PEPSIN.

SACCHARATED PEPSIN, twenty-five grams,	25
HYDROCHLORIC ACID, twenty fluigrams,	20
GLYCERIN, three hundred and fifty fluigrams,	350
WATER, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<hr/> 1000

Macerate until the Pepsin is dissolved (about twenty-four hours). Then strain through cotton flannel.

LIQUOR PIX KALINUS.

SOLUTION OF TAR AND POTASSA.

POTASSA, one hundred and fifty grams,	.	150
PURIFIED TAR, three hundred grams,	.	300
WATER, sufficient		
to make one liter,		<u>1000</u>

Macerate twenty-four hours, shaking occasionally, and then let settle, and decant the clear supernatant liquid.

LIQUOR POTASSICUS BICHROMAS ACIDUS.

BATTERY FLUID.

Add to 2 liters of Water 1 liter of Commercial Concentrated Sulphuric Acid ; pour the mixture upon 400 grams of coarsely powdered Potassic Bichromate placed in a capacious evaporating-dish ; stir for a few minutes ; then add 4 liters of Water, and, when the mixture has become cold, add 620 fluigrams more of the Sulphuric Acid.

(In mixing Sulphuric Acid with Water always stir the acid until it has acquired a rapid rotating motion, and then pour the Water into the centre in a small stream.)

LIQUOR SERIPARUS.

LIQUID RENNET. (A. P. A.)

CALVES' RENNETS, fifteen.

SHERRY WINE, one hundred and eighty

fluigrams, 180

ALCOHOL, one hundred and sixty fluigrams, 160

WATER, sufficient

to make one liter, 1000

Macerate two weeks and then filter.

LIQUOR STRYCHNINA. (Br.)

SOLUTION OF STRYCHNINA.

STRYCHNINA, one gram,	1
DILUTED HYDROCHLORIC ACID, one and one-half gram,	1.50
RECTIFIED SPIRIT, fifteen fluigrams,	15
DISTILLED WATER, sufficient to make one hundred fluigrams,	100

“Mix the Hydrochloric Acid with thirty fluigrams of Water, and dissolve the Strychnina in the mixture by the aid of heat; then add the Spirit and the remainder of the Water.”

LOOK.

LOOK ALBUM. (Ph. F.)

WHITE DRINK.

SWEET ALMONDS, blanched, thirty grams,	30
BITTER ALMONDS, blanched, two grams,	2
SUGAR, thirty grams,	30
TRAGACANTH, in powder, fifty cents, . . . . .	.50
ORANGE-FLOWER WATER, ten fluigrams,	10
WATER, one hundred and twenty fluigrams,	120

Make an emulsion with the Almonds, Water, and nearly the whole of the Sugar; strain; triturate the Tragacanth with the rest of the Sugar. Add the emulsion gradually to the powder, triturating briskly and for a long time. Finally add the rest of the emulsion and the Orange-flower Water.

LOTIONES.

LOTIO ASTRINGENS.

WARREN'S STYPTIC.

SULPHURIC ACID, two hundred and fifty	
grams,	250
VOLATILE OIL OF TURPENTINE, one hun-	
dred grams,	100
ALCOHOL, four hundred fluigrams, . . .	400
WATER, sufficient	
to make one liter,	1000

Pour the Acid into a capacious porcelain dish; add the Volatile Oil carefully, drop by drop, during constant slow stirring. When effervescence has ceased add carefully the Alcohol previously mixed with two hundred and fifty fluigrams of Water. Finally add enough Water to make the whole measure one liter.

LOTIO FLAVA.

YELLOW MERCURIAL LOTION.

CORROSIVE MERCURIC CHLORIDE, five	
grams,	5
LIME-WATER, one liter,	1000
Mix.	

LOTIO NIGRA.

BLACK MERCURIAL LOTION.

CALOMEL, ten grams,	10
LIME-WATER, one liter,	1000
Mix.	

M A G N E S I U M.

MAGNESICUS CITRAS EFFERVESCENS.

EFFERVESCING CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. (Ph. G.)

CARBONATE OF MAGNESIUM, a sufficient quantity.

CITRIC ACID, a sufficient quantity.

DISTILLED WATER, a sufficient quantity.

BICARBONATE OF SODIUM, a sufficient quantity.

WHITE SUGAR, in very fine powder, a sufficient quantity.

Mix any desired quantity of Carbonate of Magnesium with three times its weight of Citric Acid, and triturate with sufficient Distilled Water to form a rather thick paste. Dry this at a temperature not exceeding 30° C. (86° F.). To fourteen parts of this dry mass, add thirteen parts Bicarbonate of Sodium, six parts Citric Acid and three parts powdered Sugar. Moisten the mixture with a sufficient quantity of Alcohol, and pass it through a tinned-iron sieve to form a coarse granular powder. Dry this powder in a moderately warm place, and preserve it in well-closed bottles.

MAGNESICUM OXIDUM LEVE.

MILDLY BURNT MAGNESIA.

Take of Carbonate of Magnesium a sufficient quantity. Rub it through a No. 80 sieve, and then introduce it into a clean capacious cast-iron vessel, slowly and carefully heated to a dull redness, and maintain an even heat until the calcination shall have been completed, stirring the contents with an iron spatula. When no longer any effervescence is caused by mixing a small quantity of the powder, after cool-

ing, first with water and then with diluted hydrochloric acid, the process is finished. Toward the close of the calcination, when but little effervescence is produced, frequent trials must be made, and the heating promptly discontinued when a sample has been at last obtained which fails to effervesce when treated with the acid.

Mildly burnt magnesia is a white and very light, fine powder. One gram of this powder, thoroughly mixed with fifteen cubic centimeters of water in a beaker-glass, will, after standing a half hour, form a gelatinous mass of sufficient firmness to remain in the beaker-glass when inverted.

The preparation is wholly dissolved without effervescence by diluted hydrochloric acid; and the solution yields no precipitate with ammonic oxalate (Ca) or with baric chloride (H_2SO_4).

Should be kept in well-closed bottles, containing about twenty grams each.

MAGNESICUM OXIDUM PONDEROSUM.

HEAVY CALCINED MAGNESIA.

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIUM, six hundred	
grams,	600
CARBONATE OF SODIUM, seven hundred	
grams,	700
DISTILLED WATER, a sufficient quantity.	

Dissolve the Magnesic Sulphate in eighteen hundred fluigrams of Cold Water, and filter. Dissolve the Sodid Carbonate in two thousand one hundred fluigrams of Cold Water, and filter. Add the latter solution to the former. Shake well and set aside in a cool place (temperature not to exceed $+10^{\circ}$ C. [50° F.]) for three or four days, or until the gelatinous precipitate has become crystalline. Then

pour off the supernatant liquid, and wash the precipitate well with cold water, collect it on a filter, let drain, and dry between bibulous paper in a cool place.

The Magnesian Carbonate thus obtained is calcined in a suitable iron vessel until all the carbonic acid and water of crystallization shall have been expelled. When quite cold, the preparation is put into dry bottles, holding about thirty grams each, which are then well corked.

MAGNESICUS CITRAS GRANULATUS.

GRANULAR EFFERVESCING CITRATE OF MAGNESIUM. (A. P. A.)

SOLUBLE CITRATE OF MAGNESIUM, fifty	
grams,	50
BICARBONATE OF SODIUM, sixty grams, . . .	60
CITRIC ACID, fifty grams,	50
SUGAR, fifty grams,	50
ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL, a sufficient quantity.	

Mix the above, all in powder, with sufficient Absolute Alcohol to moisten the mass thoroughly. Pass through a No. 6 sieve, and separate the portion that has not granulated by means of a No. 20 sieve, and dry the granules at a temperature not above 60° C.

MAGNESICUS CITRAS SOLUBILIS.

SOLUBLE CITRATE OF MAGNESIUM. (A. P. A.)

CITRIC ACID, seven hundred and fifty	
grams,	750
CARBONATE OF MAGNESIUM (light), two	
hundred and fifty grams,	250
	<hr/> 1000

Triturate together, moistening the mixture with one hun-

dred and sixty-five fluigrams of Water, added gradually. Stir occasionally, and dry at a temperature not exceeding 45° C., and powder to pass through a No. 80 sieve.

MIXTURÆ.

MIXTURA AMMONICUS ACETAS FERRATA.

BASHAM'S MIXTURE.

TINCTURE OF CHLORIDE OF IRON, fifty fluigrams,	50
DILUTED ACETIC ACID, sixty fluigrams,	60
SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF AMMONIUM, five hundred fluigrams,	500
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, sufficient to make one liter,	1000
Mix.	

MIXTURA AMARA.

ELIXIR AMARUM.

BITTER ELIXIR. (Ph. G.)

EXTRACT OF BUCK-BEAN, sixty grams,	60
EXTRACT OF ORANGE-PEEL, sixty grams,	60
DILUTED ALCOHOL, five hundred fluigrams,	500
ETHER, ten fluigrams,	10
PEPPERMINT-WATER, sufficient to make one liter,	1000

Dissolve the Extracts in the Diluted Alcohol mixed with the Ether, and then with four hundred fluigrams of Peppermint-water. Finally, add enough Peppermint-water to make the whole measure one liter.

(This preparation does not resemble the "elixirs" of American pharmacy!)

MIXTURA AURANTIUM COMPOSITUM.

HOFFMAN'S STOMACH ELIXIR. (Ph. G.)

ORANGE-PEEL, one hundred and twenty	
grams,	120
CASSIA CINNAMON, forty grams, . . .	40
POTASSIC CARBONATE, twenty grams, .	20
EXTRACT OF GENTIAN, twenty grams, .	20
EXTRACT OF WORMWOOD, twenty grams, .	20
EXTRACT OF BUCK-BEAN, twenty grams, .	20
EXTRACT OF CASCARILLA, twenty grams, .	20
SHERRY WINE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	1000

Macerate the Orange-peel, Cinnamon, and Carbonate of Potassium with nine hundred fluigrams of Sherry Wine for eight days, express, and strain. Then dissolve the other ingredients in the colature, set aside to settle, and finally filter, adding enough Sherry Wine through the filter to make the finished preparation measure one liter.

MIXTURA BALSAMICA.**POTIO BALSAMICA.** (Ph. F.)

BALSAMIC MIXTURE.

BALSAM OF COPAIBA, sixty grams, . . .	60
ALCOHOL, sixty fluigrams,	60
SYRUP OF TOLU, sixty fluigrams, . . .	60
PEPPERMINT-WATER, one hundred and	
twenty fluigrams,	120
SPIRIT OF NITROUS ETHER, eight fluigrams,	8

First mix the Alcohol and Spirit of Nitrous Ether, then add the Copaiba, and afterwards the Syrup and the Water.

MIXTURA CAMPHORA ACIDA.

HOPE'S CAMPHOR MIXTURE.

FUMING NITRIC ACID, fifteen fluigrams, .	15
TINCTURE OF OPIUM, ten fluigrams, . .	10
CAMPHOR-WATER, nine hundred and seventy-five fluigrams,	<u>975</u>
	1000

Mix.

MIXTURA CAMPHORA AROMATICA.

PARRISH'S CAMPHOR MIXTURE.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF LAVENDER, two hundred and fifty fluigrams, . . .	250
SUGAR, thirty grams,	30
CAMPHOR-WATER, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix, and agitate until the Sugar is dissolved.

MIXTURA CARMINATIVA, DALBY.

DALBY'S CARMINATIVE.

CARBONATE OF MAGNESIUM, seventy grams, .	70
CARBONATE OF POTASSIUM, three grams, .	3
SUGAR, one hundred and eighty grams, .	180
TINCTURE OF OPIUM, thirty-five fluigrams, .	35
VOLATILE OIL OF CARAWAY, two and one-half fluidimes,	0.25
VOLATILE OIL OF FENNEL, two and one-half fluidimes,	0.25
VOLATILE OIL OF PEPPERMINT, two and one-half fluidimes,	0.25
WATER, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Triturate the Volatile Oils with the Sugar and the Magnesian Carbonate, afterwards adding the Water gradually, and lastly the other ingredients. (To be thoroughly shaken when dispensed.)

MIXTURA CARMINATIVA, DEWEES.

DEWEES'S CARMINATIVE.

CARBONATE OF MAGNESIUM, sixty grams, .	60
TINCTURE OF ASAFŒTIDA, eighty fluigrams, .	80
TINCTURE OF OPIUM, forty fluigrams, .	40
SUGAR, one hundred and twenty grams, .	120
WATER, sufficient	
to make one liter,	1000
Mix.	

MIXTURA CHLOROFORMUM COMPOSITA FUSCA.

CHLORODYNE, IMITATION OF.

CHLOROFORM, one hundred and forty fluigrams,	140
ETHER, thirty-five fluigrams,	35
ALCOHOL, thirty-five fluigrams,	35
MOLASSES, thirty-five fluigrams,	35
PURIFIED EXTRACT OF LIQUORICE, eighty-five grams,	85
MORPHINA HYDROCHLORATE, sixty cents, .	0.60
VOLATILE OIL OF PEPPERMINT, one gram and twenty cents,	1.20
DILUTED HYDROCYANIC ACID, seventy fluigrams,	70
SIMPLE SYRUP, sufficient	
to make the finished preparation measure one liter,	1000

Dissolve the Morphina and the Volatile Oil of Peppermint in the Alcohol, and add the Chloroform and the Ether. Triturate the Extract of Liquorice with the Syrup until dissolved, and add the Molasses. Mix the Syrup with the above solution, and finally add the Hydrocyanic Acid.

MIXTURA CHLOROFORMUM HYDROCYANATA.

CHLORODYNE, SUBSTITUTE FOR.

MORPHINA SULPHATE, one gram,	I
MENTHOL, one gram,	I
ETHER, stronger, twenty-five fluigrams, .	25
ALCOHOL (0.820 sp. gr.), twenty-five fluigrams,	25
DILUTED HYDROCYANIC ACID, fifty fluigrams,	50
CHLOROFORM, purified, one hundred and fifty fluigrams,	150
SIMPLE SYRUP, sufficient to make one liter,	1000
Mix.	

MIXTURA COPAIBA.

MIXTURE OF COPAIBA.

COPAIBA, one hundred grams,	100
VOLATILE OIL OF CUBEBS, fifteen grams, .	15
COMPOUND SPIRIT OF LAVENDER, fifty fluigrams,	50
SPIRIT OF NITROUS ETHER, sixty fluigrams,	60

SOLUTION OF POTASSA, sixty fluigrams, .	60
MUCILAGE OF GUM ARABIC, two hundred fluigrams,	200
SYRUP OF PEPPERMINT, sufficient to make one liter,	1000
Mix.	

MIXTURA CREASOTUM.

CREASOTE MIXTURE. (Br.)

CREASOTE, two grams,	2
GLACIAL ACETIC ACID, two grams,	2
SPIRIT OF JUNIPER, four fluigrams,	4
SIMPLE SYRUP, sixty fluigrams,	60
WATER, sufficient to make one liter,	1000

Mix the Creasote with the Acetic Acid; gradually add the Water, and lastly the Water and Spirit of Juniper.

MIXTURA FERRUM AROMATICA.

AROMATIC MIXTURE OF IRON. (Br.)

PALE CINCHONA, in powder, sixty-five grams,	65
CUMBO, in coarse powder, thirty-five grams,	35
CLOVES, bruised, fifteen grams,	15
FINE IRON WIRE, thirty grams,	30
COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM, two hundred fluigrams,	200
TINCTURE OF ORANGE-PEEL, thirty flui- grams,	30
PEPPERMINT WATER, a sufficient quantity to make one liter,	1000

“Macerate the Cinchona-bark, Columbo-root, Cloves, and Iron with seven hundred and fifty fluigrams of Peppermint Water in a closed vessel for three days, agitating occasionally. Then filter the liquid, adding as much Peppermint Water through the filter as will make the product measure seven hundred and seventy fluigrams. To this add the tinctures.”

MIXTURA GUAIAECUM.

GUAIAEC MIXTURE. (Br.)

GUAIAEC RESIN, in powder, twenty-five	
grams,	25
SUGAR, twenty-five grams,	25
GUM ARABIC, one hundred and twenty-five	
grams,	125
CINNAMON WATER, sufficient.	

Triturate the Guaiac with the Sugar and the Gum, then add gradually Cinnamon Water sufficient to make the final product measure one liter.

MIXTURA MAGNESICA.

POTIO CUM MAGNESIA. (Ph. F.)

WHITE MIXTURE.

MAGNESIA, eight grams,	8
SUGAR, fifty grams,	50
WATER, forty grams,	40
ORANGE-FLOWER WATER, twenty grams,	20

Mix the Magnesia with the Water and bring the mixture to the boiling-point, stirring constantly. Remove it from the source of heat, add the Sugar and Orange-flower Water, and pass the mixture through a moderately fine sieve, facilitating the operation with the aid of a spatula.

MIXTURA OLEOSO BALSAMICA. (Ph. G.)

HOFFMANN'S BALSAM OF LIFE.

VOLATILE OIL OF LAVENDER, one gram, .	I
VOLATILE OIL OF CLOVES, one gram, . . .	I
VOLATILE OIL OF CASSIA CINNAMON, one gram,	I
VOLATILE OIL OF THYME, one gram, . . .	I
VOLATILE OIL OF LEMON, one gram, . . .	I
VOLATILE OIL OF MACE, one gram, . . .	I
VOLATILE OIL OF ORANGE-FLOWERS, one gram,	I
BALSAM OF PERU, three grams,	3
ALCOHOL, three hundred fluigrams, . . .	300

Mix and set aside for a few days in a cool place, shaking it occasionally. Then filter.

MIXTURA OPIUM CHLOROFORMICA COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND OPIUM MIXTURE. (Dr. Squibb.)

CHLOROFORM, seventy-five fluigrams, .	75
TINCTURE OF OPIUM, two hundred fluigrams,	200
SPIRIT OF CAMPHOR, two hundred fluigrams,	200
TINCTURE OF CAPSICUM, two hundred fluigrams,	200
ALCOHOL, three hundred and twenty-five fluigrams,	325
	<hr/> 1000

Mix. Dose 5 fGm in Water.

MIXTURA (ELIXIR) PROPRIETATIS PARACELSUS.
(Ph. G.)

ACID ELIXIR OF ALOES.

ALOES, in coarse powder, eighty grams, .	80
MYRRH, in coarse powder, eighty grams, .	80
SAFFRON, bruised, forty grams,	40
DILUTED SULPHURIC ACID, eighty flui- grams,	80
ALCOHOL, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Macerate the drugs with nine hundred fluigrams Alcohol previously mixed with the Diluted Sulphuric Acid for eight days. Express and filter, adding enough Alcohol through the filter to make the finished product measure one liter.

MIXTURA RHEUM COMPOSITA. (Brooklyn.)

COMPOUND RHUBARB MIXTURE.

FLUIDEXTRACT OF IPECAC, four fluigrams, .	4
FLUIDEXTRACT OF RHUBARB, twenty flui- grams,	20
BICARBONATE OF SODIUM, forty grams, .	40
GLYCERIN, three hundred and fifty flui- grams,	350
PEPPERMINT WATER, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Sodid Bicarbonate in six hundred fluigrams of Peppermint Water, then add the other ingredients and sufficient Peppermint Water to make the whole measure one liter.

MIXTURA SASSAFRAS CUM OPIO, GODFREY.

GODFREY'S CORDIAL.

CARBONATE OF POTASSIUM, four grams, .	4
VOLATILE OIL OF SASSAFRAS, one fluigram,	1
TINCTURE OF OPIUM, thirty fluigrams, .	30
ALCOHOL, forty fluigrams,	40
MOLASSES, three hundred and fifty fluigrams,	350
WATER, sufficient	
to make one liter,	1000

Dissolve the Potassic Carbonate in the Water, add the Molasses, and heat gently until the mixture simmers; remove the scum that rises, and when cool mix the remainder with the other ingredients previously shaken together.

MIXTURA SCAMMONIUM.

SCAMMONY MIXTURE. (Br.)

RESIN OF SCAMMONY, two grams,	2
MILK, sufficient	
to make one hundred fluigrams of emulsion, by trituration.	100

MIXTURA SPIRITUS VINUM GALLICUS.

MIXTURE OF SPIRIT OF FRENCH WINE. (Br.)

SPIRIT OF FRENCH WINE, fifty fluigrams, .	50
YOLK OF ONE EGG,	
SUGAR, six grams,	6
CINNAMON WATER, sufficient	
to make the whole mixture one hundred fluigrams,	100

Mix, *secundum artem*.

MIXTURA THIELEMANN.

THIELEMANN'S MIXTURE. (Ph. Su.)

VOLATILE OIL OF PEPPERMINT, thirty grams,	30
ALCOHOL, two hundred and twenty grams,	220
WINE OF OPIUM AND SAFFRON, one hundred grams,	100
TINCTURE OF IPECACUANHA, two hundred and fifty grams,	250
TINCTURE OF VALERIA, four hundred grams,	400
Mix.	

(Very extensively employed in Sweden as a cholera mixture.)

MIXTURA VULNERARIA ACIDA. (Ph. G.)

THEDEN'S VULNERARY WATER.

VINEGAR, sixty fluigrams,	60
DILUTED ALCOHOL, thirty fluigrams,	30
DILUTED SULPHURIC ACID, ten fluigrams,	10
HONEY, twenty grams,	20
Mix and filter.	

The mixture, which is at first clear and yellow, afterwards becomes brownish.

MUCILAGO.**MUCILAGO SALEP.**

MUCILAGE OF SALEP-ROOT.

SALEP TUBERS, in fine powder, ten grams,	10
COLD WATER, one hundred fluigrams,	100
BOILING WATER, nine hundred fluigrams,	900
to make one liter,	1000

Introduce the Salep and the Cold Water in a bottle, and shake violently until thoroughly mixed. Then add the Boiling Water, and continue the agitation until the Mucilage is cold.

OLEA.

OLEUM ABSINTHIUM INFUSUM.

(Prepared as Oleum Anthemidis Infusum.)

OLEUM ANTHEMIDIS INFUSUM.

OLEUM DE FLORIBUS ANTHEMIDIS. (Ph. F.)

CHAMOMILE LINIMENT.

ROMAN CHAMOMILE, one hundred grams, .	100
OLIVE OIL, one liter,	1000

Digest two hours in water-bath, stirring from time to time; strain with pressure, and filter.

(In the same way are prepared Infused Oils of Wormwood, Fenugrec, etc.)

OLEUM BELLADONNA INFUSUM.

(Prepared from the fresh leaves as Oleum Conium Infusum.)

OLEUM CANTHARIDES INFUSUM.**OLEUM DE CANTHARIDIBUS. (Ph. F.)**

OIL OF CANTHARIDES.

CANTHARIDES, in coarse powder, one hundred grams,	100
OLIVE OIL, one liter,	1000

Digest in water-bath six hours ; strain and filter.

OLEUM BRITANNICUM.

BRITISH OIL.

VOLATILE OIL OF JUNIPER, ten fluigrams, .	10
AMERICAN PETROLEUM, twenty-five fluigrams,	25
BARBADOES PETROLEUM, twenty-five fluigrams,	25
VOLATILE OIL OF TURPENTINE, fifty fluigrams,	50
VOLATILE OIL OF AMBER, two hundred and twenty fluigrams,	220
LINSEED OIL, six hundred and seventy fluigrams,	670
	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

OLEUM CONIUM INFUSUM.**OLEUM DE FOLIIS CICUTÆ. (Ph. F.)**

INFUSED OIL OF CONIUM.

FRESH CONIUM-LEAVES, one thousand grams,	1000
OLIVE OIL, two liters,	2000

Beat the Conium-leaves with a small quantity of the Olive Oil. Add the remainder of the Oil, and heat the mixture gently until all the moisture has evaporated, then remove from the fire, strain with pressure, and filter.

(Infused Oils of Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Stramonium, etc., are made in the same way.)

OLEUM FŒNUM GRÆCUM INFUSUM.

(Prepared as Oleum Anthemis Infusum.)

OLEUM HYOSCYAMUS INFUSUM. (A.)

*(Prepared from the fresh leaves as Oleum Conium Infusum.
See also below.)*

OLEUM HYOSCYAMUS INFUSUM. (B.) (Ph. Su.)

HENBANE LINIMENT.

DRIED HYOSCYAMUS-LEAVES, cut, two hun-	
dred grams,	200
ALCOHOL, four hundred fluigrams, . . .	400
OLIVE OIL, a sufficient quantity to make	
of the finished preparation one liter, .	<u>1000</u>

Macerate the Hyoscyamus-leaves with the Alcohol in a closed vessel twelve hours. Then add one liter of Olive Oil, and heat the mixture in a porcelain dish on water-bath until the Alcohol has evaporated and the leaves appear as if dry. Finally express the Oil and filter it. Keep in a dark place.

OLEUM LINUM SULPHURATUM.

BALSAM OF SULPHUR. (Ph. G.)

SULPHURATED OIL.

LINSEED OIL, six hundred grams, . . . 600

SUBLIMED SULPHUR, one hundred grams, . . . 100

Put them in a capacious iron kettle and boil, stirring constantly until a homogeneous fluid is obtained. Care should be taken that the mixture does not boil over.

Balsam of Sulphur has the consistence of European Turpentine and a reddish-brown color. It is completely soluble in Oil of Turpentine.

OLEUM MORRHUA QUININA.

COD-LIVER OIL WITH QUININA.

QUININA, three grams, 3

COD-LIVER OIL, sufficient

to make one liter, 1000

Dissolve by the aid of water-bath heat.

OLEUM PHOSPHORATUM. (D. C.)

PHOSPHORIZED OIL.

PHOSPHORUS (transparent), ten grams, . . . 10

STRONGER ETHER, twenty fluigrams, . . . 20

ALMOND OIL, sufficient

to make one liter, 1000

Heat the Almond Oil gradually in a glass vessel on sand-bath to 250° C. (482° F.), and keep it at that temperature for about fifteen minutes. Let cool, and filter. Put the

Almond Oil thus prepared, together with the Phosphorus, in a perfectly dry bottle (rinsed with Ether) of one liter's capacity; heat in water-bath until the Phosphorus is melted, agitate until dissolved, and when cool add to it the Ether. Keep the preparation in well-closed 50-gram bottles in a moderately warm place.

OLEUM SALICYLATUM. (C. Becker.)

SALICYLATED OIL.

SALICYLIC ACID, thirty grams,	30
OLIVE OIL, seventy grams,	<u>70</u>
	100

Heat together until the Acid is dissolved.

(On standing a partial separation takes place; but agitation will make the mixture homogeneous again.)

OLEUM STRAMONIUM INFUSUM.

(*Prepared from the fresh leaves as Oleum Conium Infusum.*)

OLEUM SULPHURATUM TEREBINTHINATUM.

HAARLEM OIL.

SULPHURATED OIL, one hundred and seventy fluigrams,	170
BARBADOES PETROLEUM, fifty-five fluigrams,	55
CRUDE OIL OF AMBER, eighty-five fluigrams,	85
LINSEED OIL, two hundred and thirty fluigrams,	230
VOLATILE OIL OF TURPENTINE, four hundred and sixty fluigrams,	<u>460</u>
	1000

Mix.

OXYMELLITA.

OXYMEL. (Br.)

OXYMEL.

CLARIFIED HONEY, eight hundred grams, .	800
ACETIC ACID, one hundred fluigrams, .	100
WATER, one hundred fluigrams, . . .	100
	1000

Mix.

OXYMEL SCILLA.

OXYMEL OF SQUILL. (Br.)

VINEGAR OF SQUILL, four hundred fluigrams,	400
CLARIFIED HONEY, six hundred and forty grams,	640
Make of final product one liter, . . .	1000

Mix, and evaporate by water-bath until the remainder measures one liter.

PASTÆ.

PASTA ARSENICALIS.

ARSENIC PASTE.

SUET, one kilo,	1000
FLOUR, one kilo,	1000
ARSENIOUS ACID, in fine powder, one hundred grams,	100
LAMPBLACK, ten grams,	10
VOLATILE OIL OF ANISE, one gram, . . .	1

Mix.

PASTA LONDINENSIS.

LONDON PASTE.

This consists of caustic soda and unslaked lime, equal parts, reduced to a fine powder, and kept in a well-closed bottle. To be made into a paste with water when required for use.

PASTA PHOSPHORATA.

PHOSPHORUS PASTE.

PHOSPHORUS, one gram,	.	.	.	.	1
WATER, twenty grams,	.	.	.	.	20
FLOUR, twenty grams, .	.	.	.	.	20
SUET, twenty grams, .	.	.	.	.	20
OLIVE OIL, ten grams,	.	.	.	.	10
SUGAR, fourteen grams,	.	.	.	.	14

Make a mush of the Flour and Water ; add the Phosphorus, continue the heating on water-bath until the Phosphorus has melted, and incorporate it thoroughly with the paste ; then add the Suet, Oil, and Sugar.

P H E N O L.**PHENOL IODATUM.**

IODIZED PHENOL. (Dr. R. Batley.)

IODINE, thirty-three grams,	.	.	.	33
CARBOLIC ACID, pure, crystallized, sixty-				
seven grams, . . . . .	.	.	.	67
				<u>100</u>

Mix, and combine them by the aid of gentle heat.

PHENOL IODATUM LIQUIDUM.

LIQUID IODIZED PHENOL. (Dr. R. Batley.)

IODIZED PHENOL, fifty-five grams, . . .	55
CARBOLIC ACID, pure, crystallized, thirty-five grams,	35
WATER, ten grams,	<u>10</u>
	100

Mix, and dissolve.

PILULÆ.

PILULA ALOË ET FERRUM.

PILL OF ALOES AND IRON. (Br.)

SULPHATE OF IRON, fifteen grams, . . .	15
BARBADOES ALOES, in powder, twenty grams,	20
AROMATIC POWDER OF CINNAMON, thirty grams,	30
CONFECTION OF ROSES, thirty-five grams, .	<u>35</u>
	100

Mix.

PILULÆ BLAUD.**PILULÆ DE BLAUD.** (Ph. F.)

BLAUD'S PILLS.

SULPHATE OF IRON, exsiccated, twenty-five grams,	25
CARBONATE OF POTASSIUM, twenty-five grams, .	25
GUM ARABIC, in powder, four grams, . . .	4
WATER, sufficient.	

SIMPLE SYRUP, sufficient.

Make 100 pills.

PILULA COLOCYNTHIS HYOSCYAMUS.

PILL OF COLOCYNTH AND HYOSCYAMUS. (Br.)

COMPOUND PILL OF COLOCYNTH, sixty-five	
grams,	65
EXTRACT OF HYOSCYAMUS, thirty-five grams,	<u>35</u>
	100

Mix.

PILULA CONIUM COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND PILL OF HEMLOCK. (Br.)

EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK, eighty-five grams, .	85
IPECACUANHA, in powder, fifteen grams, .	<u>15</u>
	100

Mix.

PILULÆ ODONTALGICÆ. (Ph. G.)

ODONTALGIC PILLS.

OPIUM, powdered, five grams,	5
BELLADONNA ROOT, powdered, five grams, .	5
PELLITORY ROOT, powdered, five grams, .	5
YELLOW WAX, seven grams,	7
EXPRESSED OIL OF ALMONDS, two grams, .	2
VOLATILE OIL OF CAJUPUT, fifteen drops.	
VOLATILE OIL OF CLOVES, fifteen drops.	

Mix them in a moderately warm mortar and beat into a pilular mass. Form it into pills, each weighing five cents, and dust them with Powdered Cloves.

PILULA PHOSPHORUS.

PHOSPHORUS PILL. (Br.)

PHOSPHORUS, twenty cents,	.	.	.	0.20
BALSAM OF TOLU, twelve grams,	.	.	.	12
YELLOW WAX, six grams,	.	.	.	6

Put the Phosphorus and the Balsam of Tolu into a mortar, under hot water, and when the Phosphorus has melted and the Balsam become soft mix them together under the water until no particles of the Phosphorus are visible, the temperature of the water being maintained at or near 60° C. (140° F.) Add now the Wax, and as it softens incorporate it with the other ingredients. Allow the mass to cool without being exposed to the air, and keep it in a bottle immersed in cold water. When made into pills it may be softened with a few drops of rectified spirit.

PILULA PLUMBUM CUM OPIO.

PILL OF LEAD AND OPIUM. (Br.)

PLUMBI ACETATE, in fine powder, seventy-				
two grams,	.	.	.	72
OPIUM, in powder, twelve grams,	.	.	.	12
CONFECTION OF ROSES, sixteen grams,	.	.	.	16
				<hr/> 100

Mix.

PILULÆ RESINA PODOPHYLLUM COMPOSITÆ.

COMPOUND PILLS OF PODOPHYLLIN.

RESIN OF PODOPHYLLUM, one gram and				
sixty cents,	.	.	.	1.60
ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF HYOSCYAMUS, six				
grams and fifty cents,	.	.	.	6.50

CAPSICUM, in fine powder, six grams and fifty cents,	6.50
SUGAR OF MILK, in fine powder, seven grams,	7.00
GUM TRAGACANTH, in fine powder, one gram and sixty cents,	1.60
GLYCERIN, a sufficient quantity.	

Mix thoroughly and make one hundred pills, 100 pills.

(The proportions between the active ingredients, and the contents of each pill are those recommended by Dr. E. R. Squibb.)

PILULÆ SCAMMONIUM COMPOSITÆ.

COMPOUND SCAMMONY PILLS. (Br.)

RESIN OF SCAMMONY, one gram,	1
RESIN OF JALAP, one gram,	1
CURD SOAP, in powder, one gram,	1
FLUID EXTRACT OF GINGER, one fluigram,	1
RECTIFIED SPIRIT, two fluigrams,	2

Add the Spirit and Tincture to the Soap and Resins, and dissolve with the aid of gentle heat. Then evaporate the Spirit by the heat of water-bath until the mass has acquired a suitable consistence for forming pills.

POTASSIUM.

POTASSICUS TARTRAS BORAXATUS.

TARTARUS BORAXATUS.

BORAX TARTAR.

SODIUM BIBORATE, in powder, one hundred grams,	100
ACID POTASSIUM TARTRATE, in powder, two hundred grams,	200
BOILING WATER, one liter,	1000

Dissolve the Borax in the Boiling Water, and while hot add to it the Cream Tartar, and stir until all is dissolved. Evaporate the solution on water-bath until a small portion of it removed from the evaporating-dish remains hard after becoming cold. Then the whole is removed from the source of heat, the contents of the evaporating-dish, when semisolid, is drawn out into thin long sticks, which are dried at a temperature not exceeding 30° C. (86° F.), and then powdered. Keep the powder in well-closed bottles.

It is a dry white powder, which rapidly absorbs moisture from the air.

POTIONES.

POTIO AMMONIACALIS.

POTIO CUM AMMONIA. (Ph. F.)

AMMONIACAL DRINK.

WATER OF AMMONIA, five fluigrams,	5
SIMPLE SYRUP, two hundred and fifty fluigrams,	250
WATER, sufficient	
to make one liter,	1000
Mix.	

POTIO ACIDUM SULPHURICUM.

PTISANA CUM ACIDO SULPHURICO.

SULPHURIC ACID LEMONADE.

SULPHURIC ACID, two grams,	2
SIMPLE SYRUP, eighty fluigrams,	80
WATER, sufficient	
to make one liter,	1000
Mix.	

(Nitric Acid Lemonade and Phosphoric Acid Lemonade are prepared in the same way, using Nitric Acid of 1.42 specific gravity, or Phosphoric Acid of 1.45 specific gravity, the proportions being the same as above.)

POTIO ACIDUM TARTARICUM.

PTISANA CUM ACIDO TARTARICO. (Ph. F.)

TARTARIC ACID LEMONADE.

SYRUP OF TARTARIC ACID, one hundred	
fluigrams,	100
WATER, nine hundred fluigrams, . . .	900
	<hr/> 1000

Mix.

. (Citric Acid Lemonade is made the same way.)

PULVERES.

PULVIS AMYGDALÆ COMPOSITUS. (Br.)

COMPOUND POWDER OF ALMONDS.

SWEET ALMONDS, six hundred grams, .	600
SUGAR, in powder, three hundred and	
twenty grams,	320
GUM ARABIC, in powder, eighty grams, .	80
	<hr/> 1000

Blanch the Almonds and dry them thoroughly with a soft cloth, then rub them lightly in a mortar to a smooth consistence. Mix the Gum and the Sugar and add them to the pulp; gradually rub the whole to a coarse powder. Keep in a lightly covered jar.

PULVIS ANISUM COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND ANISE POWDER. (D. C.)

HEAVY CALCINED MAGNESIA, six hundred	
grams,	600
RHUBARB, powdered, three hundred grams,	300
VOLATILE OIL OF ANISE, seventy fluigrams,	70
ALCOHOL, one hundred fluigrams, . . .	100
Mix. Makes about one kilo, . . .	1000
when thoroughly mixed.	

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS.

ANTIMONIAL POWDER.

(James Powder.)

OXIDE OF ANTIMONY, thirty-three grams, .	33
PRECIPITATED PHOSPHATE OF CALCIUM,	
sixty-seven grams,	67
	100
Mix.	

PULVIS CATECHU COMPOSITUS. (Br.)

COMPOUND POWDER OF CATECHU.

PALE CATECHU, in powder, forty grams, .	40
KINO, in powder, twenty grams, . . .	20
RHATANY, in powder, twenty grams, . .	20
CINNAMON, in powder, ten grams, . . .	10
NUTMEG, in powder, ten grams, . . .	10
	100
Mix.	

PULVIS CHLORAS ALKALINUS.

CHLORATE MIXTURE. (A. P. A.)

CHLORATE OF POTASSIUM, in fine powder, three hundred and fifty grams, . . .	350
BICARBONATE OF SODIUM, six hundred and fifty grams,	650
	<u>1000</u>

Mix. _____

PULVIS CINCHONINA COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CINCHONINA.

CINCHONINA, sixteen grams,	16
BICARBONATE OF SODIUM, one and one-half grams,	1.50
SUGAR OF MILK, in fine powder, eighty- eight and one-half grams,	88.50
	<u>100</u>

Mix. _____

PULVIS COCCIONELLA COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF COCHINEAL. (A. P. A.)

COCHINEAL, in powder, twenty grams, . . .	20
ALUM, in powder, twenty grams,	20
CARBONATE OF POTASSIUM, twenty grams, . . .	20
BITARTRATE OF POTASSIUM, forty grams, . . .	40
	<u>100</u>

Mix. _____

PULVIS CRETA AROMATICUS.

AROMATIC POWDER OF CHALK. (Br.)

CINNAMON, in powder, eight grams,	8
NUTMEG, in powder, six grams,	6
SAFFRON, in powder, six grams,	6

CLOVES, in powder, three grams, . . .	3
CARDAMOM, in powder, two grams, . . .	2
SUGAR, in powder, fifty grams, . . .	50
PREPARED CHALK, twenty-five grams, . . .	<u>25</u>
	100

Mix. _____

PULVIS CRETA AROMATICUS OPIUM.

AROMATIC POWDER OF CHALK WITH OPIUM. (Br.)

AROMATIC POWDER OF CHALK, nine hundred and seventy-five grams,	975
OPIUM, in powder, twenty-five grams, . . .	<u>25</u>
	100

Mix. _____

PULVIS CURCUMA AROMATICA.

CURRY POWDER.

TURMERIC, in powder, twenty-four grams, . .	24
CORIANDER, in powder, thirty-two grams, . .	32
BLACK PEPPER, in powder, twenty grams, . .	20
FENUGREEK, in powder, ten grams,	10
GINGER, in powder, ten grams,	10
CAYENNE PEPPER, in powder, two grams, . .	2
CUMIN, in powder, two grams,	<u>2</u>
	100

Mix. _____

PULVIS ELATERIUM COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF ELATERIUM. (Br.)

ELATERIUM, ten grams,	10
SUGAR OF MILK, ninety grams,	<u>90</u>
	100

Mix.

PULVIS GLYCYRRHIZA COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND LIQUORICE POWDER. (Ph. G.)

SENNA, powdered, one hundred and sixty	
grams,	160
LIQUORICE-ROOT, powdered, one hundred	
and sixty grams,	160
FENNEL, powdered, eighty grams,	80
WASHED SULPHUR, eighty grams,	80
SUGAR, powdered, five hundred and twenty	
grams,	520
	<hr/> 1000

Mix.

PULVIS GUMMOSUS. (Ph. Su.)

COMPOUND ALTHÆA POWDER.

ALTHÆA-ROOT, in fine powder, twenty grams,	20
GUM ARABIC, in fine powder, forty grams, .	40
SUGAR, in fine powder, forty grams, . . .	40
	<hr/> 100

Mix. •

(Used as a vehicle for expectorants.)

PULV. GUMMOSUS STIBIATUS. (Ph. Su.)

EXPECTORANT POWDER.

KERMES MINERAL, two and one-half grams,	2.50
SUGAR, in fine powder, twenty-two and one-	
half grams,	22.50
“PULVIS GUMMOSUS” (see above), seventy-	
five grams,	75
	<hr/> 100

Mix.

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS. (Br.)

COMPOUND POWDER OF KINO.

KINO, in powder, seventy-five grams, . . .	75
OPIUM, in powder, five grams, . . .	5
CINNAMON, in powder, twenty grams, . . .	20
	<u>100</u>

Mix.

PULVIS MORPHINA COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF MORPHINA.

(Tully's Powder.)

MORPHINA SULPHATE, one gram and fifty cents,	1.50
CAMPHOR, thirty-two grams and fifty cents,	32.50
LIQUORICE-ROOT, in fine powder, thirty-three grams,	33.
PRECIPITATED CARBONATE OF CALCIUM, thirty-three grams,	<u>33.</u>
	100.

Mix thoroughly.

PULVIS MYRICA AROMATICA.

COMPOSITION POWDER.

BAYBERRY-BARK, in fine powder, six hundred grams,	600
COCHIN GINGER, in fine powder, three hundred grams,	300
CAPSICUM, in fine powder, fifty grams,	50
CLOVES, in fine powder, fifty grams,	<u>50</u>
	1000

Mix.

(If Cochin Ginger is not obtainable, use Jamaica Ginger.)

PULVIS OPIUM COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF OPIUM. (Br.)

OPIUM, in powder, ten grams, . . .	10
BLACK PEPPER, in powder, twelve grams, .	12
GINGER, in powder, thirty-five grams, .	35
CARAWAY, in powder, forty grams, . .	40
TRAGACANTH, in powder, three grams, .	3
	<hr/> 100

Mix.

PULVIS PHOSPHATES COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF PHOSPHATES. (A. P. A.)

PHOSPHATE OF SODIUM, twenty grams, .	20
PHOSPHATE OF CALCIUM, twenty grams, .	20
PHOSPHATE OF IRON, twenty grams, . .	20
SUGAR, in fine powder, forty grams, . .	40
	<hr/> 100

Expose the Phosphate of Sodium to heat in a porcelain dish until the water of crystallization is dissipated, taking care not to continue the heat until the salt is caustic to the tongue. Reduce it to powder and then add the other ingredients and mix thoroughly.

PULVIS SCAMMONTIUM COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SCAMMONY. (Br.)

SCAMMONY, in powder, fifty grams, . .	50
JALAP, in powder, thirty-seven grams, .	37
GINGER, in powder, thirteen grams, . .	13
	<hr/> 100

Mix.

PULVIS TRAGACANTHA COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF TRAGACANTH. (Br.)

TRAGACANTH, in powder, one hundred and sixty-five grams,	165
GUM ARABIC, in powder, one hundred and sixty-five grams,	165
STARCH, in powder, one hundred and seventy grams,	170
SUGAR, in powder, five hundred grams, .	<u>500</u>
	1000

Mix.

PULVIS VANILLA SACCHARATA.**PULVIS VANILLÆ CUM SACCHARO.** (Ph. F.)

SACCHARATED VANILLA.

VANILLA, ten grams,	10
SUGAR, ninety grams,	<u>90</u>
	100

Triturate until a homogeneous powder is obtained.

QUININA.**QUININA.**

QUININA.

Dissolve Quinina Sulphate or Quinina Hydrochlorate in Water by the aid of sufficient Hydrochloric Acid. Then add sufficient Water of Ammonia to make the mixture have a slightly alkaline reaction, or until it has the odor of Ammonia. Collect the precipitate on a filter and wash with Warm Water until the washings are no longer affected by

Barium Chloride or Silver Nitrate. Dry between bibulous paper with the aid of moderate heat.

(Quinidina, Cinchonina, and Cinchonidina may be prepared in a similar manner from the sulphates of these alkaloids respectively.)

S A L E S.

SAL CARLSBADENSE FACTITIUM. (Ph. Su.)

CARLSBAD SALT.

CHLORIDE OF SODIUM, in powder and perfectly dry, one hundred grams,	100
BICARBONATE OF SODIUM, three hundred grams,	300
SULPHATE OF SODIUM, powdered and perfectly dried, one thousand grams,	1000

Mix thoroughly and keep in a well-closed bottle.

SAL VICHY EFFERVESCENS.

GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT VICHY SALT. (A. P. A.)

SUGAR, forty grams,	40
CITRIC ACID, fifty grams,	50
BICARBONATE OF SODIUM, seventy grams,	70
CARBONATE OF MAGNESIUM, seven grams and fifty cents,	7.50
CARBONATE OF CALCIUM, nine grams and fifty cents,	9.50
CHLORIDE OF SODIUM, fifteen grams,	15
SULPHATE OF SODIUM, fifteen grams,	15
FERROUS CARBONATE, one gram,	1

Mix the above, all in powder, adding sufficient Absolute Alcohol to moisten the mass thoroughly. Pass through a number six sieve and separate the portion which has not granulated by means of a number twenty sieve, and dry the granules at a temperature not above 60° C.

SAPONES.

SAPO ARSENICALIS.

ARSENICAL SOAP.

ARSENIOUS ACID, in powder, three hundred and twenty grams,	320
CARBONATE OF POTASSIUM, one hundred and twenty grams,	120
DISTILLED WATER, three hundred and twenty grams,	320
CASTILE SOAP, three hundred and twenty grams,	320
LIME, forty grams,	40
CAMPHOR, ten grams,	10

Mix in a porcelain capsule the Water, Arsenious Acid, and Potassium Carbonate. When effervescence ceases, bring the liquid to the boiling-point, and continue heating until the Arsenic is completely dissolved; then add the Castile Soap, shaved into thin fragments. After the Soap has been perfectly incorporated, add the Camphor and the Lime, reduced to powder.

SAPO JALAPINUS. (Ph. G.)

JALAP SOAP.

RESIN OF JALAP, four grams,	4
CASTILE SOAP, four grams,	4
DILUTED ALCOHOL, eight fluigrams,	8

Dissolve the Resin and Soap in the Alcohol and evaporate by means of a water-bath, stirring constantly until the remaining mass has the consistence of a thick extract, or until nine grams remain.

SENNA.

SENNA FOLIA SPIRITU EXTRACTA. (Ph. G.)

SENNA EXHAUSTED BY ALCOHOL.

Senna-leaves are macerated with four times their weight of Alcohol for two days, after which the Alcohol is poured off and the Leaves are dried.

SERICUM.

SERICUM GELATINUM.

COURT PLASTER.

GELATIN, ten grams, 10

WATER, one hundred and twenty fluigrams, 120

SILK TAFFETA, sufficient.

TINCTURE OF BENZOË, sufficient.

Dissolve the Gelatin in the Water by the aid of heat. Stretch the Taffeta on a level surface or frame and coat it on one side with one coat of Tincture of Benzoë. When dry, apply six coats of Gelatin solution on the other side, allowing each successive layer to dry before applying another.

SOLUTIONES.

SOLUTIO ALUMINICUM CHLORIDUM IMPURUM.

IMPURE SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF ALUMINIUM.

(*“Chloralum” for Disinfecting Purposes.*)

ALUM, in powder, one hundred grams,	. . 100
SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF CALCIUM (U. S. P., 1870), one hundred and sixty fluigrams,	. . . . . 160
WATER, sufficient	
to make one liter,	. . . . . <u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Alum in eight hundred fluigrams of Water by the aid of heat; add the Solution of Chloride of Calcium. Remove the precipitate formed by filtration, and add enough Water through the filter to make the filtrate measure one liter.

SOLUTIO AMMONICUS CITRAS.

SOLUTION OF CITRATE OF AMMONIUM.

CITRIC ACID, three hundred and fifty grams,	. . . . . 350
WATER OF AMMONIA, sufficient	
to neutralize the Acid perfectly.	
WATER, sufficient	
to make the whole measure one liter,	. . <u>1000</u>

Dissolve and filter. The Solution must be neutral to litmus-paper.

SOLUTIO CALX SULPHURATA.

SOLUTION OF SULPHURIZED LIME.

SULPHUR, one hundred grams,	100
UNSLAKED LIME, two hundred grams, . .	200
WATER, a sufficient quantity	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Boil the Sulphur and Quicklime with one liter of Water in a porcelain capsule about an hour, stirring occasionally with a glass rod, and replacing from time to time the water lost by evaporation. Then remove the capsule from the heat, allow the liquid to settle, decant the clear solution, and keep it in a well-closed bottle.

SOLUTIO CINCHONIDINA FORTIOR.

STRONGER SOLUTION OF CINCHONIDINA.

CINCHONIDINA, one hundred grams, . . .	100
ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>
Dissolve.	

(Each fGm contains 10 cents of Cinchonidina. Sixty fluigrams diluted to measure one liter will give a product of which 5 fGm contains 3 cents or about $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of Cinchonidina.)

SOLUTIO CUPRUM FEHLING.

FEHLING'S SOLUTION.

(Reagent for Glucose.)

No. 1.

SULPHATE OF COPPER, thirty-four grams	
and sixty-four cents.	34.64
WATER, two hundred fluigrams, . . .	200
Dissolve.	

No. 2.

ROCHELLE SALT, one hundred and seventy-three grams,	173
SOLUTION OF SODA (sp. gr. 1.12), six hundred fluigrams,	600
Dissolve.	

Pour the Copper Solution (No. 1) into the Solution of Rochelle Salt (No. 2), and add sufficient water to make the whole measure one liter, 1000
Filter.

(This solution does not keep long.)

SOLUTIO FERRICUM CHLORIDUM SPIRITUOSA.

TEN PER CENT. TINCTURE OF CHLORIDE OF IRON.

FERRIC CHLORIDE, one hundred grams,	100
ALCOHOL, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>
Dissolve.	

SOLUTIO FERRICUS PHOSPHAS SODICUS CITRAS.

SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH CITRATE OF SODIUM.

SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF IRON (U. S. P., 1870), four hundred grams,	400
PHOSPHATE OF SODIUM, four hundred and seventy-five grams,	475
CITRIC ACID, three hundred and thirty grams,	330
BICARBONATE OF SODIUM, sufficient, or about three hundred and ninety grams,	390
WATER, a sufficient quantity.	
Make of the finished product, one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Phosphate of Sodium in five liters of Water, and add to this solution, gradually and during constant agitation, the Solution of Chloride of Iron, previously diluted with two liters of Water. Wash the precipitated Ferric Phosphate, first by repeated affusion and decantation of Warm Water, using from five to ten liters each time, and finally on a muslin strainer, until the washings pass tasteless. Then drain the precipitate (magma) well, and transfer it to a capacious porcelain evaporating-dish.

Rub the Citric Acid to powder, put it in an evaporating-dish, pour upon it seven hundred fluigrams of Water, apply heat, and add gradually the Bicarbonate of Sodium until the solution obtained is perfectly neutral to litmus-paper. Then filter it. Pour the Solution of Citrate of Sodium thus obtained upon the moist Ferric Phosphate in the evaporating-dish, and heat the mixture during constant stirring until solution is effected. Evaporate this solution until it measures one liter.

(This solution contains about 25 cents Ferric Phosphate in each fluigram.)

The solution of Ferric Phosphate with Citrate of Sodium is quite compatible with alkaloids and their salts, Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium, Pepsin, Lactopeptin, Pancreatin, Phosphorus, Extract of Beef, Valerianate of Ammonium, Arseniate of Sodium, Detannated Tincture of Cinchona, the Elixirs, Wines, and Syrups of Calisaya, Gentian, and Wild Cherry, etc.

SOLUTIO FERRICUS SUBACETAS.

SOLUTION OF FERRIC SUBACETATE. (Ph. Su.)

FERROUS SULPHATE, four hundred grams, . 400

Add four hundred fluigrams of Water and eighty grams Sulphuric Acid, and proceed to convert the Ferrous Salt

into Ferric by means of Nitric Acid, and precipitate with Water of Ammonia, as directed in the working formula for Ferric Hydrate. Wash the precipitate thoroughly with cold water by repeated affusion and decantation, then collect it without delay in a muslin bag. Envelop the bag and its contents in several thicknesses of bibulous paper, and then, by means of a tincture press, carefully squeeze out the water and repeat this operation until the remaining Ferric Hydrate weighs between three hundred and twenty and three hundred and thirty grams. Then cut it into small pieces, and having introduced it into a suitable vessel, pour upon it four hundred and seventy-five grams of Acetic Acid (sp. gr. 1.017), stirring briskly. Set aside in a cool dark place, stirring it occasionally, until scarcely any of the Ferric Hydrate remains undissolved, after which pour the liquid upon a strainer, and add enough Distilled Water through the strainer to make the finished product measure eight hundred and eighty fluigrams, or weigh one kilo.

The preparation is a dark brownish-red liquid, having a specific gravity of from 1.134 to 1.138, and containing 8 per cent. Iron, corresponding to about 11.4 per cent. Ferric Oxide.

SOLUTIO FERRICUS SUBACETAS SPIRITUOSO-ÆTHEREA.

ETHERIC TINCTURE OF SUBACETATE OF IRON. (Ph. Su.)

ACETIC ETHER, one hundred and ten fluigrams,	110
ALCOHOL, one hundred and ninety fluigrams,	190
SOLUTION OF SUBACETATE OF IRON, seven hundred fluigrams,	700
	<hr/> 1000

Mix.

(Each fGm represents about 6 cents of metallic Iron.)

SOLUTIO FERROSUS LACTAS SODICUS CITRAS.

SOLUTION OF FERROUS LACTATE WITH CITRATE OF SODIUM.

FERROUS LACTATE, two hundred and fifty	
grams,	250
SOLUTION OF CITRATE OF SODIUM, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve by the aid of heat.

(Contains 25 cents of Ferrous Lactate in each fluigram.)

N. B.—Preparations containing Lactate of Iron may be made in combinations corresponding to those made with Ferric Phosphate, with Citrate of Sodium, and with “Syrup of Protoxide of Iron.”

SOLUTIO MORPHINICUS SULPHAS FORTIOR.

MAGENDIE'S SOLUTION OF MORPHINA. (A. P. A.)

SULPHATE OF MORPHINA, one gram,	1
DISTILLED WATER, thirty grams,	30
SULPHUROUS ACID, four drops.	

Make a solution.

SOLUTIO PHOSPHORUS SPIRITUOSA.

SOLUTION OF PHOSPHORUS.

PHOSPHORUS, one gram,	1
ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Phosphorus by digestion in nine hundred fluigrams of the Absolute Alcohol, excluding the air, and agitating briskly from time to time. Finally add sufficient Absolute Alcohol to make the whole measure one liter.

(Each fGm represents 1 mill of Phosphorus. One hundred and twenty fluigrams of this solution diluted to measure one liter will give a product of which 5 fGm will contain 0.6 mill, or about $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of Phosphorus.)

SOLUTIO QUININA FORTIOR.

STRONGER SOLUTION OF QUININA.

QUININA, one hundred grams, . . .	100
ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make one liter, . . .	<u>1000</u>
Dissolve.	

(Each fGm contains 10 cents of Quinina. Sixty fluigrams diluted to measure one liter will give a product of which 5 fGm contains 3 cents or about $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of Quinina.)

SOLUTIO SODICUS ARSENIAS.

SOLUTION OF ARSENIATE OF SODIUM.

ARSENIATE OF SODIUM, one gram, . . .	1
DISTILLED WATER, sufficient	
to make one hundred fluigrams, . . .	<u>100</u>
Dissolve.	

SOLUTIO SODICUS CITRAS.

SOLUTION OF CITRATE OF SODIUM.

CITRIC ACID, three hundred and thirty	
grams,	330
BICARBONATE OF SODIUM, sufficient.	
WATER, sufficient to make the finished	
solution measure one liter, . . .	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Citric Acid, together with an equal weight of Bicarbonate of Sodium, in six hundred fluigrams of Water, by the aid of heat. Then add gradually (in small quantities at a time) sufficient Bicarbonate of Sodium to make the Solution perfectly neutral to litmus-paper. Finally add enough Water to make the whole measure one liter and filter. (The solution contains about fifty per cent. of salt.)

SOLUTIO SODICUS MAGNESICUS CITRAS.

SOLUTION OF CITRATE OF SODIUM AND MAGNESIUM.

CITRIC ACID, twenty-seven grams,	.	.	27
BICARBONATE OF SODIUM, fifteen grams,	.	.	15
CARBONATE OF MAGNESIUM, sufficient.			
SYRUP of CITRIC ACID, thirty fluigrams,	.	.	30
BICARBONATE OF POTASSIUM, two and one-			
half grams,	.	.	2.50
WATER, sufficient.			

Dissolve twenty-five grams of the Citric Acid in two hundred and fifty fluigrams of Water, adding the whole of the Bicarbonate of Sodium (a small portion at a time to prevent overflowing). Neutralize the solution with sufficient Carbonate of Magnesium (about ten grams). Filter. Add the remainder of the Citric Acid, and also the syrup, and then fill the bottle with Water. (The ordinary "Citrate of Magnesia" bottle to be used.) Finally, add the Bicarbonate of Potassium, cork tightly, and bind over.

SPECIES.

SPECIES AD FOMENTUM RESOLVENS. (Ph. Su.)

RESOLVENT SPECIES.

(For Poultices.)

HOPS, twenty grams,	20
WORMWOOD, twenty grams,	20
CHAMOMILE, twenty grams,	20
SPEARMINT, forty grams,	40
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
	100

Mix.

SPECIES AD INFUSUM AMARUM. (Ph. Su.)

BECKER'S BITTER TONIC TEA.

STAR ANISE, crushed, twenty grams,	20
QUASSIA, rasped, forty grams,	40
CARDUUS BENEDICTUS, cut, forty grams,	40
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
	100

Mix.

SPECIES AD INFUSUM LIGNORUM. (Ph. Su.)

BLOOD-PURIFYING TEA.

LIQUORICE-ROOT, cut, seventy-five grams,	75
SAPONARIA, cut, one hundred and seventy-five grams,	175
JUNIPER-ROOT, rasped, three hundred grams,	300
GUAIAACUM WOOD, rasped, four hundred and fifty grams,	450
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
	1000

Mix.

SPECIES LAXANTES ST. GERMAIN. (Ph. G.)

ST. GERMAIN TEA.

SENNA, exhausted by alcohol, sixteen grams,	16
ELDER-FLOWERS, ten grams,	10
FENNEL, five grams,	5
ANISE, five grams,	5
BITARTRATE OF POTASSIUM, in powder, three grams,	3

Cut, bruise, and mix the Senna, Elder-flowers, Fennel, and Anise. When the species is dispensed, add the Bitartrate of Potassium.

SPECIES PECTORALES. (Ph. G.)

GERMAN BREAST TEA.

ALTHÆA-ROOT, peeled and cut, four hundred grams,	400
LIQUORICE-ROOT, peeled and cut, one hundred and fifty grams,	150
FLORENTINE ORRIS-ROOT, cut, fifty grams,	50
COLTSFOOT, cut, two hundred grams, .	200
COMMON MULLEIN-FLOWERS, cut, one hundred grams,	100
STAR ANISE, bruised, one hundred grams,	100
	<hr/> 1000

Mix well.

SPIRITUS.**SPIRITUS AMMONIA FŒTIDUS.**

FETID SPIRIT OF AMMONIA. (Br.)

ASAFŒTIDA, one hundred grams, . . .	100
STRONG SOLUTION OF AMMONIA, seventy-five fluigrams,	75
RECTIFIED SPIRIT, sufficient.	

Crush the Asafoetida in small fragments and macerate in a closed vessel with seven hundred and fifty fluigrams of the Spirit for twenty-four hours; then distil off the Spirit. Mix the product with the Solution of Ammonia and add sufficient Rectified Spirit to make the whole measure one liter.

SPIRITUS AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ.

-SPIRIT OF BITTER ALMONDS.

VOLATILE OIL OF BITTER ALMONDS, one	
fluigram,	I
ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make one hundred fluigrams, . . .	100
Mix.	

SPIRITUS ANGELICA COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF ANGELICA. (Ph. G.)

GARDEN ANGELICA-ROOT, cut, sixteen grams,	16
VALERIAN, cut, four grains,	4
JUNIPER-BERRIES, bruised, four grams, .	4
ALCOHOL, ninety fluigrams,	90
WATER, one hundred and twenty-five flui-	
grams,	125
CAMPHOR, two grams,	2

Introduce the Roots and the Juniper-berries into a distilling apparatus, pour upon them the Alcohol and Water, and macerate for twenty-four hours; after which, distil off one hundred fluigrams and dissolve the Camphor in the distillate. Finally, filter.

SPIRITUS ARMORACIA COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF HORSERADISH. (Br.)

HORSERADISH-ROOT, scraped, one hundred and twenty-five grams,	125
BITTER ORANGE-PEEL, cut small and bruised, one hundred and twenty-five grams,	125
NUTMEG, bruised, three grams,	3
PROOF SPIRIT, one liter,	1000
WATER, two hundred and fifty fluigrams, .	<u>250</u>
Mix, and distil off one liter,	1000

With moderate heat.

SPIRITUS AURANTIUM.

SPIRIT OF ORANGE. (D. C.)

FRESH VOLATILE OIL OF SWEET ORANGE- PEEL, one hundred fluigrams,	100
ALCOHOL, deodorized (0.820 sp. gr.), nine hundred and thirty-five fluigrams, . . .	<u>900</u>
	1000

Mix.

SPIRITUS CAJUPUT.

SPIRIT OF CAJUPUT. (Br.)

OIL OF CAJUPUT, twenty fluigrams,	20
RECTIFIED SPIRIT, nine hundred and eighty fluigrams,	<u>980</u>
	1000

Dissolve.

SPIRITUS CARYOPHYLLI.

SPIRIT OF CLOVES.

VOLATILE OIL OF CLOVES, twenty-five fluigrams,	25
DEODORIZED ALCOHOL, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>
Mix.	

SPIRITUS CORIANDRUM.

SPIRIT OF CORIANDER.

VOLATILE OIL OF CORIANDER, one hundred fluigrams,	100
ALCOHOL (0.820 sp. gr.), nine hundred fluigrams,	<u>900</u>
	1000
Mix.	

SPIRITUS JUNIPERUS ANISATUS.

ANISE CORDIAL WITH GIN.

ANISE, bruised, sixty-five grams,	65
BOILING WATER, sufficient.	
GIN, five hundred fluigrams,	<u>500</u>
make one liter,	1000

Make five hundred fluigrams of infusion of the Anise-seed with the Boiling Water, and after filtration add it to the Gin, and mix.

SPIRITUS MELISSA COMPOSITUS.

CARMELITE SPIRIT. (Ph. G.)

BALM-LEAVES, fourteen grams, . . .	14
LEMON-PEEL, twelve grams, . . .	12
CORIANDER, six grams, . . .	6
NUTMEG, six grams, . . .	6
CASSIA CINNAMON, three grams, . .	3
CLOVES, three grams, . . .	3
ALCOHOL, one hundred and eighty fluigrams, .	180
WATER, two hundred and fifty fluigrams, .	250

The dry ingredients are cut and bruised, introduced into a distilling apparatus, and the Alcohol and Water poured upon them, after which two hundred and forty fluigrams are distilled off.

SPIRITUS NEROLI.

SPIRIT OF NEROLI.

VOLATILE OIL OF NEROLI, twenty fluigrams, .	20
DEODORIZED ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make one liter, . . .	1000
Mix.	

SPIRITUS ODORATUS.

COLOGNE WATER (for free use in the sick-room).

VOLATILE OIL OF BERGAMOT, five fluigrams, . . .	5
SPIRIT OF ORANGE (p. 262), ten fluigrams, . . .	10
VOLATILE OIL OF LEMON, five fluigrams, .	5
SPIRIT OF ROSEMARY, five fluigrams, .	5
SPIRIT OF CLOVES, five fluigrams, .	5

SPIRIT OF LAVENDER, five fluigrams,	.	5
SPIRIT OF NEROLI, ten fluigrams,	. .	10
VOLATILE OIL OF ROSE, two drops.		
TINCTURE OF ORRIS, twenty-five fluigrams,		25
ACETIC ETHER, one fluigram,	. . .	1
GLYCERIN, five fluigrams,	. . .	5
DEODORIZED ALCOHOL, sufficient		
to make one liter,	. . .	<u>1000</u>

Mix ; let stand for several days, shaking the mixture occasionally ; then filter.

SPIRITUS SINAPIS.

SPIRIT OF MUSTARD.

VOLATILE OIL OF MUSTARD, one hundred		
fluigrams,	. . . . .	100
ALCOHOL, sufficient		
to make one liter,	. . . . .	<u>1000</u>
Mix.		

SPONGIA.

SPONGIÆ CERATÆ.

SPONGE-TENT.

This is prepared by freeing finely porous sponge from foreign substances; drying and cutting it into the required shape, dipping the pieces into melted yellow wax, forcibly compressing them between heated plates, and when cold removing the superfluous wax.

S U C C I.

SUCCUS BELLADONNA.

JUICE OF BELLADONNA. (Br.)

Fresh leaves and young branches of Belladonna, any desired quantity, are bruised in a stone mortar. The juice is pressed out, and to every three volumes of it one volume of spirit is added. It is then set aside for seven days and finally filtered. Keep it in a cool place.

SUCCUS HYOSCYAMUS. (Br.)

JUICE OF HYOSCYAMUS.

(Made in the same way as Juice of Belladonna.)

SUCCUS SCOPARIUS.

JUICE OF BROOM. (Br.)

(Made in the same manner as Juice of Belladonna.)

S U P P O S I T O R I A.

SUPPOSITORIA ACIDUM GALLOTANNICUM SAPO.

TANNIC ACID SUPPOSITORIES WITH SOAP. (Br.)

TANNIC ACID, three grams and sixty cents,	.	3.60
GLYCERIN OF STARCH, five grams,	.	5
CURD SOAP, in powder, ten grams,	.	10
STARCH, sufficient.		

Make eighteen suppositories.

SUPPOSITORIA HYDRARGYRUM.**MERCURIAL SUPPOSITORIES. (Br.)**

OINTMENT OF MERCURY, six grams,	.	.	6
BENZOATED LARD, two grams,	.	.	2
WHITE WAX, two grams,	.	.	2
OIL OF THEOBROMA, eight grams,	..	.	8

Make eighteen suppositories.

SUPPOSITORIA MORPHINA CUM SAPONE.**MORPHINA SUPPOSITORIES WITH SOAP. (Br.)**

MORPHINA HYDROCHLORATE, sixty cents,	.	0.60
GLYCERIN OF STARCH, five grams,	.	5
CURD SOAP, in powder, ten grams,	.	10
STARCH, sufficient.		

Make eighteen suppositories.

SUPPOSITORIA PHENOL.**CARBOLIC ACID SUPPOSITORIES. (Br.)**

CARBOLIC ACID, one gram and twenty cents,	1.20
CURD SOAP, in powder, eighteen grams,	18
STARCH, sufficient.	

Make eighteen suppositories.

SYRUP I.

SYRUPUS ACETUM RUBUS IDÆUS.

SYRUPUS CUM ACETO RUBI IDÆI. (Ph. F.)

SYRUP OF RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR, one liter, . . . 1000

SUGAR, seventeen hundred grams, . . . 1700

Dissolve.

(Syrups from other fruit vinegars are made in the same way.)

SYRUPUS ACIDUM SULPHURICUM.

SULPHURIC ACID SYRUP.

DILUTED SULPHURIC ACID (10 per cent.),

one hundred fluigrams, . . . 100

SIMPLE SYRUP, nine hundred fluigrams, . . . 900

1000

Mix.

SYRUPUS ACTÆA COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF ACTÆA.

FLUIDEXTRACT OF CIMICIFUGA, fifty flui-

grams, 50

FLUIDEXTRACT OF SENECA, twenty flui-

grams, 20

FLUIDEXTRACT OF IPECACUANHA, ten flui-

grams, 10

EXTRACT OF LIQUORICE, purified, ten

grams, 10

WILDCHERRY BARK, powdered, fifty,

grams, 50

SUGAR, seven hundred and fifty fluigrams, 750

SIMPLE SYRUP, sufficient.

WATER, a sufficient quantity

to make one liter of Syrup, . . . 1000

Dissolve the Extract of Liquorice in five hundred fluigrams of Water, and mix the solution with the fluidextracts. Percolate this mixture through the coarsely powdered Wild-cherry bark, returning the percolate until it passes perfectly clear. Add through the percolator a sufficient quantity of Water to obtain five hundred fluigrams of percolate. In this dissolve the Sugar without heat, and strain. Add Simple Syrup, if necessary, to make the whole measure one liter.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆA.

SYRUP OF ALTHÆA. (Ph. Su.)

ALTHÆA-ROOT, finely cut, fifty grams,	.	50
WATER, five hundred fluigrams,	.	500
SUGAR, seven hundred and fifty grams,	.	750
ORANGEFLOWER-WATER, thirty fluigrams,		30
SIMPLE SYRUP, sufficient.		
Make of Syrup, one liter,	.	<hr/> 1000

Rinse the Althæa-root lightly with Water. Then macerate it a few hours with five hundred fluigrams of Cold Water. Strain without pressure, adding enough Water through the strainer to make the strained infusion measure five hundred fluigrams. Set aside to settle, and decant the clear liquid. To this add the Sugar, and dissolve it with the aid of heat. Strain, and after cooling add to it the Orangeflower-water, and enough Simple Syrup to make the finished preparation measure one liter. Shake well. Keep it in a cool place.

(This preparation is excellent as an admixture to cough syrups.)

SYRUPUS AQUA ANISUM.

(Prepared as Syrup of Orangeflower-Water.)

SYRUPUS AQUA AURANTIUM FLORES.**SYRUPUS CUM AQUA FLORIS AURANTII. (Ph. F.)****SYRUP OF ORANGEFLOWER-WATER.**

ORANGEFLOWER-WATER, four hundred and	
fifty fluigrams,	450
SUGAR, eight hundred and fifty grams,	850
Make one liter of Syrup,	1000

Dissolve the Sugar without the aid of heat and then filter.
 (Syrups of Anise-Water, Cinnamon-Water, Cherry-laurel-Water, etc., are made in the same way.)

SYRUPUS AQUA CINNAMOMUM.

(Prepared as Syrup of Orangeflower-Water.)

SYRUPUS AQUA LAUROCERASUS.

(Prepared as Syrup of Orangeflower-Water.)

SYRUPUS AQUA MENTHA PIPERITA.**SYRUP OF PEPPERMINT.**

SUGAR, in coarse powder, eight hundred	
and fifty grams,	850
PEPPERMINT-WATER, four hundred and fifty	
fluigrams,	450
To make one liter of Syrup,	1000

Dissolve the Sugar without the aid of heat and strain if necessary.

SYRUPUS ASARUM COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF CANADA SNAKEROOT. (D. C.)

ASARUM, in coarse powder, seventy-five
grams, 75

ALCOHOL (0.820 sp. gr.), a sufficient quantity.

COCHINEAL, in powder, five grams, . . . 5

CARBONATE OF POTASSIUM, ten grams, . . . 10

WINE OF IPECACUANHA, forty fluigrams, . . . 40

SUGAR, seven hundred and fifty grams, . . . 750

SIMPLE SYRUP, sufficient.

WATER, a sufficient quantity

to make of the Syrup one liter, . . . 1000

Mix three hundred fluigrams of Alcohol with three hundred fluigrams of Water. Macerate the Asarum with this menstruum for twenty-four hours. Strain. Transfer the drug to a percolator and percolate the liquid through it, returning the percolate until it passes clear. Displace the menstruum retained in the drug with Water until five hundred grams of percolate have been obtained. To this add the Cochineal, Potassic Carbonate, Wine of Ipecacuanha, and Sugar. Agitate the mixture until the Sugar is dissolved (or dissolve it by cold percolation if preferred). Then strain, and add Simple Syrup, if necessary, to make the finished preparation measure one liter.

SYRUPUS ASAFŒTIDA COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF ASAFŒTIDA. (D. C.)

ASAFŒTIDA, thirty grams, 30

CARBONATE OF MAGNESIUM, sixty grams, . . . 60

SUGAR, seven hundred and fifty grams, . . . 750

INFUSION OF WILD CHERRY, sufficient.

SIMPLE SYRUP, sufficient

to make of the Syrup one liter, . . . 1000

Triturate the Asafoetida and the Carbonate of Magnesium with five hundred fluigrams of the Infusion, gradually added. When a uniform mixture has been obtained, filter, and add enough Infusion of Wild Cherry through the filter to make five hundred fluigrams of filtrate. Then add the Sugar and dissolve without heat. Finally add Simple Syrup, if necessary, to make the whole measure one liter.

SYRUPUS AURANTIUM DULCE FRUCTUS.

SYRUP OF SWEET ORANGE.

(Prepared as Syrup of Cherries.)

SYRUPUS AURANTIUM RUBER.

RED SYRUP OF ORANGE. (A. P. A.)

TINCTURE OF FRESH ORANGE-PEEL, thirty fluigrams,	30
CITRIC ACID, twenty fluigrams,	20
COMPOUND TINCTURE OF COCHINEAL, thirty fluigrams,	30
SIMPLE SYRUP, sufficient to make one liter,	1000
Mix.	

SYRUPUS CALCICIUM IODIDUM.

SYRUP OF IODIDE OF CALCIUM.

IODIDE OF CALCIUM, fifteen grams,	15
BOILING WATER, five hundred fluigrams,	500
TINCTURE OF VANILLA, ten fluigrams,	10
SUGAR, seven hundred fluigrams,	700
WATER, sufficient to make one liter,	1000

Dissolve the Iodide of Calcium in the Boiling Water, by the aid of trituration, and filter the solution. Add the Sugar and the Tincture of Vanilla, and enough Water to make the finished syrup measure one liter.

SYRUPUS CALCICUS HYPOPHOSPHIS.

SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

(Prepared as the Compound Syrup of the Hypophosphites, omitting the Hypophosphites of Sodium and Potassium.)

SYRUPUS CALCICUS, SODICUS HYPOPHOSPHIS.

SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

(Prepared as the Compound Syrup of the Hypophosphites, omitting only the Hypophosphite of Potassium.)

SYRUPUS CALCICUS LACTOPHOSPHAS.

SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

LACTIC ACID, one hundred grams, . . .	100
PRECIPITATED PHOSPHATE OF CALCIUM, eighty grams,	80
ORANGEFLOWER-WATER, one hundred fluid- grams,	100
SUGAR, in coarse powder, seven hundred and fifty grams,	750
HYDROCHLORIC ACID, sufficient.	
WATER, sufficient.	
SIMPLE SYRUP, sufficient	
to make of the finished preparation one	
liter,	1000

Mix the Phosphate of Calcium in a porcelain evaporating-dish with one hundred fluidgrams of Water and add gradu-

ally sufficient Hydrochloric Acid to dissolve the Phosphate. Filter, and add Water of Ammonia in slight excess. Allow the precipitate to subside, and decant the clear liquid. To the precipitate add twice its bulk of Boiling Water; stir; pour this mixture on a muslin strainer, and when the liquid has passed through, wash the precipitate further with Boiling Water, and then with cold Water, until the washings are no longer affected by an acid solution of silver nitrate. Let drain, and then mix the precipitate thoroughly with the Lactic Acid and the Orange-flower-Water. After two hours, during which the mixture is to be occasionally stirred, filter the liquid and add enough Water through the filter to make the filtrate measure five hundred fluigrams. Finally add the Sugar, dissolve without the aid of heat, and strain. Add Simple Syrup if necessary to make the whole measure one liter.

SYRUPUS CALCICUS LACTOPHOSPHAS FERRATUS.

SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME AND IRON.

FERROUS LACTATE, ten grams,	10
CITRIC ACID, two grams,	2
SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME, suffi-	
cient to make one liter,	1000

Triturate the Lactate of Iron with the Citric Acid, and add the Syrup gradually with constant trituration until solution is effected.

SYRUPUS CALCICUS LACTOPHOSPHAS PEPSINUM.

SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME WITH PEPSIN.

PEPSIN, fifty grams,	50
SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME, suffi-	
cient to make one liter,	1000

Mix by trituration; macerate three days, shaking frequently; finally filter.

SYRUPUS CALX.

SYRUP OF LIME.

UNSLAKED LIME, clean and freshly burnt,	
fifty grams,	50
SUGAR, in coarse powder, three hundred	
grams,	300
BOILING WATER, five hundred fluigrams, .	500
WATER, a sufficient quantity	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Triturate the Lime and Sugar thoroughly in a mortar, and then add the mixture to the Boiling Water in a tinned-iron or bright copper vessel. Boil five minutes with constant stirring. Then dilute it with an equal volume of Water and filter through white filtering-paper. Finally evaporate it to one liter.

SYRUPUS CERASUS FRUCTUS.

CHERRY SYRUP.

Murillo Cherries, fully ripe and sound, together with the seeds, are beaten into a pulp, and set aside to ferment at a temperature of from 20° to 25° C. (68° to 77° F.) for three days or until the evolution of gas ceases. The mass is then expressed, and the juice obtained is brought to the boiling-point, and then allowed to stand a few days to settle, after which the clear portion is decanted and filtered through wet paper. To each ten liters of filtered juice add eighteen kilos of Sugar and dissolve by the aid of heat. Strain if necessary.

RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, STRAWBERRY, and BLACK CURRANT SYRUPS are also used as adjuvants and flavoring agents in pharmacy, and are made in the same way as the CHERRY SYRUP.

SYRUPUS CHLORALICUS HYDRAS FORTIOR.

SYRUP OF CHLORAL HYDRATE.

CHLORAL HYDRATE, sixty grams, . . .	60
SYRUP OF FRESH ORANGE-PEEL, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>
Dissolve.	

(Each fGm contains 6 cents of Chloral Hydrate ; 5 fGm contains 30 cents, or about 5 grains.)

SYRUPUS CHONDRUS COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF CARRAGEEN. (D. C.)

FLUIDEXTRACT OF IPECACUANHA, three fluigrams,	3
FLUIDEXTRACT OF SQUILLS, forty fluigrams,	40
FLUIDEXTRACT OF SENEGA, forty fluigrams,	40
IRISH MOSS, three grams,	3
CAMPHORATED TINCTURE OF OPIUM, seventy fluigrams,	70
SUGAR, seven hundred and fifty fluigrams,	750
WATER, sufficient	
to make of the finished preparation one	
liter,	<u>1000</u>

Infuse the Irish Moss with five hundred fluigrams of Water for two hours. Strain. Dissolve the Sugar in the infusion. Then add the Fluid Extracts and the Paregoric. Strain, if necessary. Add sufficient Water to make one liter.

SYRUPUS CINNAMOMUM.

SYRUP OF CINNAMON. (Ph. G.)

CASSIA CINNAMON, twenty grams, . . .	20
SPIRITUOUS CINNAMON-WATER, one hundred and twenty fluigrams,	120
ROSE-WATER, twenty fluigrams,	20
SUGAR, two hundred and fifty grams, . . .	250

Digest the Cassia Cinnamon with the liquids in a closed vessel for two days. Then filter, and dissolve the Sugar in the filtered liquid without the aid of heat. Strain, if necessary.

SYRUPUS CUBEBA.

SYRUP OF CUBEBS. (Charles L. Mitchell.)

FLUID EXTRACT OF CUBEBS, one hundred fluigrams,	100
PRECIPITATED PHOSPHATE OF CALCIUM, twenty grams,	20
DISTILLED WATER, five hundred fluigrams, . . .	500
SUGAR, seven hundred and fifty grams, . . .	750
Make of finished product one liter, . . .	1000

Triturate the Fluidextract of Cubebs with the Precipitated Phosphate of Calcium, and then add gradually the Water. Filter, and dissolve the Sugar in the filtrate.

SYRUPUS CYDONIUM FRUCTUS.

SYRUP OF QUINCES.

Prepared as Syrup of Cherries.

SYRUPUS FERRICUS LACTOPHOSPHAS.

SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF IRON.

FERROUS LACTATE, twelve grams and fifty cents,	12.50
PHOSPHORIC ACID (sp. gr. 1.35), sixty-two grams and fifty cents,	62.50
TINCTURE OF VANILLA, ten fluigrams,	10
SPIRIT OF LEMON, ten fluigrams,	10
SIMPLE SYRUP, sufficient to make of the Syrup one liter,	1000

Mix the Ferrous Lactate with two hundred fluigrams Simple Syrup by trituration. Then add the Phosphoric Acid, and continue the trituration until the Iron Salt is dissolved. Then add the Tincture of Vanilla, the Spirit of Lemon, and sufficient Simple Syrup to make the final product measure one liter.

SYRUPUS FERRICUS PHOSPHAS.

SYRUP OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE.

SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH CITRATE OF SODIUM, eighty fluigrams,	80
SIMPLE SYRUP, sufficient to make one liter,	1000
Mix.	

SYRUPUS FERRICUS PHOSPHAS.

SYRUP OF PHOSPHATE OF IRON. (Br.)

FERROUS SULPHATE, forty-five grams,	45
PHOSPHATE OF SODIUM, forty grams,	40
ACETATE OF SODIUM, fifteen grams,	15
DILUTED PHOSPHORIC ACID, five hundred fluigrams,	500
SUGAR, seven hundred and fifty grams,	750
WATER, seven hundred and fifty fluigrams,	750
Make of finished product one liter,	1000

Dissolve the Sulphate of Iron in four hundred fluigrams of Water, and the Phosphate and Acetate of Sodium in the remainder of the Water. Mix the two solutions, and, after carefully stirring, transfer the precipitate to a calico filter, and wash it with distilled water until the filtrate ceases to be affected by Chloride of Barium. Then press the precipitate strongly between folds of bibulous paper, and add to it the Diluted Phosphoric Acid. When dissolved, filter the solution and add the Sugar, which is to be dissolved without heat. The product should measure one liter.

**SYRUPUS FERRICUS PHOSPHAS QUININA
STRYCHNINA.**

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININA, AND
STRYCHNINA.

SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH CIT-

RATE OF SODIUM, sixty fluigrams,	60
QUININA, seven and one-half grams,	7.50
STRYCHNINA, twenty cents, . . . . .	.20
PHOSPHORIC ACID (sp. gr. 1.35), sixty grams,	60
SUGAR, in coarse powder, six hundred grams,	600

WATER, a sufficient quantity.

SIMPLE SYRUP, a sufficient quantity

to make one liter of Syrup,	1000
---------------------------------------	------

Dissolve the Sugar in three hundred fluigrams of Water with the aid of heat. Triturate the alkaloids with the Phosphoric Acid until dissolved, and then add the Syrup and the Iron solution, and shake well. Strain and add sufficient Simple Syrup to make the finished product measure one liter.

(Each 5 fGm represents 7.50 cents [or about 1½ grain] of

Ferric Phosphate, 3.75 cents [or about $\frac{1}{12}$ grain] of Quinina, and one mill [or about $\frac{1}{84}$ grain] of Strychnina.)

SYRUPUS FERROSUM BROMIDUM.

SYRUP OF FERROUS BROMIDE. (10 per cent.)

BROMINE, seventy-five grams,	75
IRON WIRE, forty grams,	40
DISTILLED WATER, one hundred and twenty fluigrams,	120
SIMPLE SYRUP, sufficient to make one liter,	1000

Introduce the Bromine gradually into a flask containing the Water and the Iron Wire. When the reaction and the odor of Bromine have ceased, and the characteristic green color has appeared, filter the solution while hot into a bottle containing eight hundred fluigrams of Simple Syrup, previously heated to nearly 100° C. When the filtrate has passed, shake the bottle thoroughly, and then add enough Syrup to make the finished product measure one liter. Keep in small well-closed vials.

(Each fGm contains almost exactly 10 cents Ferrous Bromide.)

SYRUPUS FERROSUM CHLORIDUM.

SYRUP OF FERROUS CHLORIDE.

(*Syrup of Green Chloride of Iron.*)

IRON WIRE, cut in small pieces, forty grams,	40
HYDROCHLORIC ACID (1.16 sp. gr.), one hundred and seventy-five grams, . . .	175
SUGAR, in coarse powder, seven hundred grams,	700
WATER, a sufficient quantity to make one liter of Syrup,	1000

Mix the Hydrochloric Acid with two hundred and fifty fluigrams of Water. Pour the mixture upon the Iron contained in a capacious flask, placed in a sand-bath, and apply gentle heat until effervescence ceases. Then bring the liquid to the boiling-point, filter while warm, and rinse the undissolved Iron with about one hundred and fifty fluigrams of hot Water, which filter and mix with the previous filtrate. Add enough Water to make the whole liquid measure five hundred and fifty fluigrams, in which dissolve at once the Sugar by agitation. Filter, if necessary.

(This Syrup contains 10 per cent. of Ferrous Chloride.)

SYRUPUS FERROSUM IODIDUM. (10 per cent.)

SYRUP OF IODIDE OF IRON. (10 per cent.)

IODINE, eighty-two grams,	. . .	82
IRON WIRE, cut in small pieces, thirty		
grams, . . . . .	. . . . .	30
DISTILLED WATER, sufficient.		
SUGAR, six hundred grams,	. . .	600
SIMPLE SYRUP, sufficient		
to make one liter, . . . . .	. . . . .	<u>1000</u>

Introduce the Iodine, Iron Wire, and six hundred fluigrams of Water into a flask, agitating from time to time until the reaction ceases, the solution acquires a green color, and the odor of Iodine has disappeared. The reaction may be accelerated by the cautious application of heat. Filter the solution while still hot into a porcelain dish containing the Sugar. Heat to the boiling-point and strain if necessary. Then add sufficient Simple Syrup to make the finished product measure one liter.

SYRUPUS FERROSUM IODIDUM FERRICUM POTASSICUM.

SYRUP OF IODIDES OF IRON AND POTASSIUM.

IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, one hundred and fifty fluigrams,	150
SYRUP OF FERROUS IODIDE, five hundred fluigrams,	500
SIMPLE SYRUP, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Iodide of Potassium in four hundred fluigrams of Simple Syrup and then add the other ingredients.

SYRUPUS FERROSUM MANGANOSUM IODIDUM.

SYRUP OF THE IODIDES OF IRON AND MANGANESE.

SYRUP OF IODIDE OF IRON, seven hundred and fifty fluigrams,	750
SYRUP OF IODIDE OF MANGANESE, two hundred and fifty fluigrams,	<u>250</u>
	1000

Mix.

(Dose, from ten drops to three fluigrams.)

SYRUPUS FERROSUS HYPOPHOSPHIS.

SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF IRON.

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF IRON, twenty grams,	20
CITRIC ACID, five grams,	5
TINCTURE OF ORANGE PEEL, twenty fluigrams,	20
WATER OF AMMONIA, sufficient.	
SIMPLE SYRUP, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Triturate one-half of the Citric Acid in a mortar with sufficient Water of Ammonia to dissolve it. Then add carefully enough of the Water of Ammonia to make the solution neutral to litmus-paper; after which dissolve in it the remainder of the Citric Acid. Triturate the Hypophosphite of Iron with enough Simple Syrup to form a thin smooth paste; then add the acid solution of the Citrate of Ammonium gradually, and continue the trituration until all is dissolved, adding more Water of Ammonia if necessary to effect solution. Finally, add sufficient Simple Syrup to make the whole measure one liter.

SYRUPUS FERROSUS LACTAS.

SYRUP OF LACTATE OF IRON.

SOLUTION OF FERROUS LACTATE WITH CITRATE OF SODIUM, eighty fluigrams,	. 80
SYRUP OF ORANGE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	1000
Mix.	

SYRUPUS FERROSUS MANGANOSUS HYPOPHOSPHIS.

SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES OF IRON AND MANGANESE.

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF IRON, twenty grams, .	20
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF MANGANESE, twenty	
grams,	20
CITRIC ACID, two grams,	2
TINCTURE OF FRESH ORANGE-PEEL, twenty	
fluigrams,	20
SIMPLE SYRUP, sufficient	
to make one liter,	1000

Triturate the Hypophosphites with the Citric Acid and about one hundred fluigrams of Syrup, and add more Syrup from time to time until solution is effected. Then add the remainder of the Syrup and the Tincture.

• SYRUPUS FERROSUS NITRAS ACIDUS.

“SYRUP OF PROTOXIDE OF IRON.” (R. W. Gardner.)

FERROUS SULPHATE, eighty-five grams,	. 85
WATER OF AMMONIA (U. S. P.), ninety-five fluigrams,	. . . . . 95
NITRIC ACID (U. S. P.), thirty fluigrams,	. 30
SUGAR, in coarse powder, sufficient.	
WATER, sufficient	
to make of the finished preparation one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Sulphate of Iron and fifty grams of Sugar in five hundred fluigrams of Water; add the Water of Ammonia during constant stirring. Collect the precipitate on a filter, and wash it with Distilled Water sweetened with ten per cent. of its weight of Sugar (one hundred grams to the liter), until the washings no longer yield a precipitate with Barium Chloride. During the washing the precipitate should be kept constantly well wetted with the sweetened water. Let drain, and then transfer the filter and contents to a mortar, containing one hundred and fifty grams Sugar, and sixty grams Water, and mix the whole well.

Dilute the Nitric Acid with one hundred fluigrams of water, and add this mixture gradually, during constant stirring, to the contents of the mortar, being careful to add the acid drop by drop toward the last, and to cease adding any more when a brown color begins to appear.

Introduce seven hundred and fifty grams of Sugar in a bottle capable of holding over one liter. Filter the liquid, obtained as above, on the Sugar, adding Water through the filter sufficient to make the whole measure one liter. Agitate until the Sugar is dissolved. Finally add fifteen drops of Nitric Acid, and shake. If necessary, filter the Syrup.

(The name "Protoxide of Iron" is, as will be at once seen, a misnomer. The preparation, however, is used and prescribed under that name. When freshly made it contains Ferrous Nitrate and free Nitric Acid. In time the salt becomes Ferric. Lactate of Iron is preferable [see p. 256]).

SYRUPUS FOENICULUM.

SYRUP OF FENNEL. (Ph. G.)

FENNEL, bruised, twenty grams,	. . . . .	20
BOILING DISTILLED WATER, one hundred		
and twenty grams,	. . . . .	120
SUGAR, in coarse powder, two hundred and		
twenty grams,	. . . . .	220

Digest the Fennel with the Water for three hours in a closed vessel, filter the liquid, and dissolve in it the Sugar without the aid of heat. Strain, if necessary.

SYRUPUS FRAGARIA.

SYRUP OF STRAWBERRIES.

(Prepared as Syrup of Cherries.)

SYRUPUS GALLÆ AROMATICUS.

AROMATIC SYRUP OF NUTGALLS. (R. B. Ferguson.)

ALEPPO GALLS, in fine powder, thirty	
grams,	30
CINNAMON, in fine powder, fifteen grams,	15
COCHIN GINGER, in fine powder, five	
grams,	5
FRENCH BRANDY, eight hundred fluigrams,	800
CUT SUGAR, eight hundred grams, . . .	800
Make one liter of Syrup,	1000

Percolate the Brandy through the mixed powders in the usual way. Continue the percolation with Diluted Alcohol until eight hundred fluigrams of percolate has been obtained. Put the percolate in a shallow vessel and set fire to the Brandy, allowing it to burn until the flame dies out for want of Alcohol to feed upon. Put the Sugar in a coarse sieve and hold it over the burning liquid so that the melted Sugar drops into it. Make the finished preparation measure one liter.

SYRUPUS GLYCYRRHIZA RADIX.

SYRUP OF LIQUORICE-ROOT. (A. P. A.)

LIQUORICE-ROOT, select, in moderately	
coarse powder, two hundred and fifty	
grams,	250
SUGAR, seven hundred and fifty grams, .	750
DILUTED ALCOHOL, a sufficient quantity.	
Make of finished product one liter, . . .	1000

Percolate the Diluted Alcohol through the Liquorice-root until seven hundred fluigrams of percolate have been obtained. Evaporate this to five hundred and fifty fluigrams and then dissolve the Sugar. The finished Syrup

should measure one liter, and, if necessary, Distilled Water should be added to make up that volume.

SYRUPUS HEMIDESMUS.

SYRUP OF HEMIDESMUS. (Br.)

HEMIDESMUS-ROOT, bruised, one hundred	
grams,	100
SUGAR, in coarse powder, seven hundred	
grams,	700
BOILING WATER, five hundred fluigrams, .	500

Infuse the Hemidesmus in the Water four hours and strain. Let settle and decant to clear infusion. Add the Sugar and dissolve without heat.

SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITES COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.

(*Churchill's Syrup.*)

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF CALCIUM, forty grams,	40
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF SODIUM, fifteen grams,	15
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF POTASSIUM, ten grams,	10
CITRIC ACID, one gram,	1
SUGAR, six hundred and fifty grams, .	650
ORANGEFLOWER WATER, fifty fluigrams, .	50
BOILING WATER, six hundred fluigrams, .	600
SIMPLE SYRUP, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Hypophosphites in the Water by the aid of trituration, using the Citric Acid to dissolve any residue. Filter the solution. Dissolve the Sugar without the aid of

heat, strain, and finally add the Orangeflower-water, and Simple Syrup, if necessary, to make the finished product measure one liter.

SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITES COMPOSITUS FERRATUS. (W. S. Thompson, Baltimore.)

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES WITH IRON.

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF CALCIUM, thirty grams,	30
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF SODIUM, twenty-five	
grams,	25
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF POTASSIUM, fifteen	
grams,	15
SULPHATE OF IRON, twenty grams, . .	20
HYPOPHOSPHOROUS ACID (sp. gr. 1.036),	
sixty-five fluigrams,	65
SUGAR, seven hundred grams,	700
WATER, sufficient.	
Make of the finished preparation one liter,	<hr/> 1000

Dissolve twelve grams of the Hypophosphite of Calcium in two hundred and fifty fluigrams of Water with the aid of heat, acidulating the liquid with five fluigrams of the Hypophosphorous Acid. Dissolve the Sulphate of Iron in one hundred fluigrams of Water. Mix the two solutions, and allow the mixture to stand until the precipitated Sulphate of Calcium has quite subsided; after which, remove the precipitate by filtration, adding some Water, acidulated as before, through the filter to wash all the Iron Salt from the precipitate. Dissolve the remainder of the Hypophosphite of Calcium, together with the Hypophosphites of Sodium and Potassium, in two hundred and fifty fluigrams of Water with the aid of heat, adding the remainder of the Hypophosphorous Acid. Mix the solutions, and pour into a bottle containing the Sugar, adding enough

Water to make the whole measure one liter. Agitate occasionally until the Sugar is dissolved.

SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITES FERRATUS.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES WITH IRON.

FERROUS LACTATE, ten grams,	10
CITRIC ACID, ten grams,	10
COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Mix the Ferrous Lactate with about two hundred fluidgrams of the Syrup by trituration. Then add the Citric Acid and continue the trituration until the Salt is dissolved. Then add the remainder of the Syrup and mix thoroughly.

SYRUPUS INULA COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF INULA. (D. C.)

MARRUBIUM, twenty grams,	20
INULA, twenty grams,	20
ARALIA NUDICAULIS, twenty grams,	20
SYMPHYTUM, twenty grams,	20
SQUILLS, two and one-half grams,	2.50
POPPY CAPSULES, two and one-half grams,	2.50
SUGAR, seven hundred and fifty grams,	750
BOILING WATER, five hundred grams,	500
SIMPLE SYRUP, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Digest the drugs with the Water for two hours. Strain. Dissolve the Sugar, and add sufficient Simple Syrup to make the finished product measure one liter.

SYRUPUS JUNIPERUS.**ROOB JUNIPERI.** (Ph. Su.)

SYRUP OF JUNIPER-BERRIES.

Pour upon one part of fresh Juniper-berries, bruised, five parts of Hot Water ; macerate for a day or two, and, when cold, express moderately. Allow the liquid to settle, then strain, and evaporate to the consistence of Syrup.

SYRUPUS LIMON FRUCTUS.

SYRUP OF LEMON.

*(Prepared as Syrup of Cherries.)***SYRUPUS MANGANOSUM IODIDUM.**

SYRUP OF IODIDE OF MANGANESE. (10 per cent.)

SULPHATE OF MANGANESE, one hundred	
grams,	100
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, one hundred and	
twenty grams,	120
SIMPLE SYRUP, thirty fluigrams, . . .	30
SUGAR, seven hundred grams, . . .	700
WATER, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Manganous Sulphate in one hundred fluigrams of water, previously mixed with fifteen fluigrams of Simple Syrup, and the Iodide of Potassium in another similar quantity of water, also previously mixed with fifteen fluigrams of syrup. Mix the two solutions and stir well. Remove the precipitate by filtration, the solution to be filtered into a bottle containing the sugar. Add sufficient

water to make the finished syrup measure one liter. Dissolve the Sugar by agitation, without the aid of heat.

Dose, from 10 drops to 3 fluigrams.

SYRUPUS PAPAVER. (Br.)

SYRUP OF POPPIES.

POPPY CAPSULES, dried, freed from the seeds, and coarsely powdered, four hundred grams,	400
RECTIFIED SPIRIT, two hundred grams,	200
SUGAR, seven hundred and fifty grams,	750
BOILING WATER, sufficient.	
Make of final product one liter,	<hr/> 1000

Mix the Poppy Capsules with one liter of Water, and infuse for twenty-four hours, stirring frequently. Then percolate with water until four liters have been collected, or until the poppies are exhausted. Evaporate the percolate to seven hundred and fifty fluigrams. When cold add the Spirit. Let stand twelve hours, and then filter. Distil off the Spirit and evaporate the remainder to five hundred fluigrams, and then add the Sugar and dissolve without heat. The product should measure one liter.

SYRUPUS PECTORALIS JACKSON.

JACKSON'S COUGH SYRUP.

SYRUP OF RHUBARB, sixteen fluigrams,	16
SYRUP OF IPECAC, sixteen fluigrams,	16
SYRUP OF SENEGA, sixteen fluigrams,	16
SYRUP OF MORPHINA, sufficient	
to make one hundred fluigrams,	<hr/> 100
Mix.	

SYRUPUS PERUBALSAMUM. (D. C.)

SYRUP OF BALSAM OF PERU.

BALSAM OF PERU, thirty grams, . . .	30
ALCOHOL, thirty-five fluigrams, . . .	35
PRECIPITATED PHOSPHATE OF CALCIUM,	
sixty grams,	60
SUGAR, seven hundred and fifty grams, .	750
WATER, five hundred fluigrams, . . .	500
SIMPLE SYRUP, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<hr/> 1000

Dissolve the Balsam in the Alcohol. Triturate the solution with the Phosphate of Calcium and about sixty grams of Sugar, adding the Water gradually. Filter. Dissolve the remainder of the Sugar in the filtrate. Strain. Add Simple Syrup, if necessary, to make the finished product measure one litre.

SYRUPUS PHOSPHATES COMPOSITUS. (A.)

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.

(*Chemical Food.*)

FERRIC PHOSPHATE (see p. 169), fifteen	
grams,	15
PRECIPITATED CARBONATE OF CALCIUM,	
thirty grams,	30
CARBONATE OF POTASSIUM, four grams, .	4
CARBONATE OF SODIUM, two and one-half	
grams,	2.50
ORANGEFLOWER WATER, twenty-five grams,	25
SUGAR, in coarse powder, six hundred grams,	600
TINCTURE OF CUDBEAR, fifteen grams, .	15
DILUTED PHOSPHORIC ACID (sp. gr., 1.080),	
a sufficient quantity	
DISTILLED WATER, a sufficient quantity	
to make one liter of syrup,	<hr/> 1000

Mix the salts with twenty or thirty fluigrams of Water by trituration in a mortar. Then add sufficient Diluted Phosphoric Acid to dissolve the salts (about four hundred and seventy-five fluigrams). After solution is effected add the Orangeflower-water and the Tincture of Cudbear, and then filter through a wetted filter into a bottle (capable of holding over one liter) containing the Sugar. Shake it from time to time during twenty-four hours. If at the end of that time the Syrup is cloudy from precipitated matter, add Hydrochloric Acid, drop by drop, agitating constantly until clear. Then strain the Syrup, and, if necessary, add Distilled Water enough to make one liter.

(If Phosphoric Acid of 1.35 sp. gr. is used, only about one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty fluigrams will be required. If the Diluted Phosphoric Acid of the United States Pharmacopœia, 1870 [1.056 sp. gr.], be used, about six hundred and thirty fluigrams would be required.)

SYRUPUS PHOSPHATES COMPOSITUS. (B.)

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.

(Chemical Food.)

FERROUS SULPHATE, twenty-five grams, .	25
SODIUM PHOSPHATE, thirty grams, . .	30
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, thirty grams, . .	30
POTASSIUM CARBONATE, five grams, . .	5
SODIUM CARBONATE, three grams, . .	3
SUGAR, in coarse powder, seven hundred grams,	700
TINCTURE OF CUDBEAR, fifteen grams, .	15

TINCTURE OF FRESH ORANGE-PEEL, ten	
grams,	10
PHOSPHORIC ACID (1.35 sp. gr.), sufficient,	
BOILING WATER, sufficient,	
HYDROCHLORIC ACID, sufficient,	
WATER OF AMMONIA, sufficient.	
Make one liter of Syrup,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Sulphate of Iron in forty fluigrams of Boiling Water, and the Phosphate of Sodium in twenty fluigrams. Mix the solutions; wash the precipitate by affusion and decantation of hot water, and then drain on a muslin strainer. Mix the Phosphate of Calcium with eighty fluigrams of Boiling Water, and add sufficient Hydrochloric Acid to dissolve it; then add to this solution a sufficient quantity of Water of Ammonia to reprecipitate the Phosphate of Calcium, and to make the mixture slightly alkaline to test-paper. Wash the precipitate by affusion and decantation, and then drain it on the same strainer with the Phosphate of Iron. Dissolve the moist precipitate in about one hundred and forty fluigrams of the Phosphoric Acid, and when solution is effected add the Carbonates of Potassium and Sodium. Transfer the whole to a bottle, and allow the precipitate formed to subside. After twenty-four hours draw off the clear solution by means of a siphon. To the remainder, containing the precipitate, add a sufficient quantity of Phosphoric Acid to accomplish solution, and then add this to the other solution, together with a sufficient quantity of Water to make the whole measure five hundred fluigrams. To this add the Sugar and the Tinctures, and agitate occasionally until the Sugar is dissolved. Lastly, strain or filter, adding enough Water to make the finished product measure one liter.

SYRUPUS PHOSPHATES COMPOSITUS. (C.)

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.

(Parrish's Formula modified by W. S. Thompson, Baltimore.)

FERROUS SULPHATE, sixty grams,	60
PHOSPHATE OF SODIUM, seventy-two grams,	72
PHOSPHATE OF CALCIUM, thirty-six grams,	36
GLACIAL PHOSPHORIC ACID, seventy-eight grams,	78
CARBONATE OF POTASSIUM, six grams,	6
CARBONATE OF SODIUM, four grams,	4
HYDROCHLORIC ACID, a sufficient quantity.	
WATER OF AMMONIA, a sufficient quantity.	
SUGAR, sixteen hundred grams,	1600
COCHINEAL, in fine powder, six grams,	6
TINCTURE OF ORANGE PEEL, twenty-five fluigrams,	25

Dissolve the Ferrous Sulphate in one hundred fluigrams of Boiling Water and the Phosphate of Sodium in fifty fluigrams of Boiling Water. Mix the solutions. Wash the precipitate formed and drain it on a muslin filter. Mix the Phosphate of Calcium with two hundred fluigrams of Boiling Water and add a sufficient quantity of Hydrochloric Acid to dissolve it; then add a sufficient quantity of Water of Ammonia to reprecipitate the Phosphate of Calcium. Wash the precipitate and drain it on the same strainer with the Phosphate of Iron. Dissolve the Glacial Phosphoric Acid in about one hundred fluigrams of Water with the aid of heat. Add the moist precipitates, and when they are perfectly dissolved add the Carbonates of Potassium and Sodium. Transfer the whole to a jar or bottle and allow the precipitate which is formed to subside. Draw off the clear solution with a siphon and preserve it in a separate

vessel. To the remainder, containing the precipitate, add a sufficient quantity of Hydrochloric Acid to dissolve it, and add it to the other portion of the solution with a sufficient quantity of Water to make the whole measure eleven hundred and fifty fluigrams. Then add the Sugar, Cochineal, and Tincture of Orange-peel, and agitate occasionally until the Sugar is dissolved. Lastly, strain and filter.

SYRUPUS PHOSPHATES COMPOSITUS. (D.)

(W. S. Thompson, Washington.)

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.

(*Chemical Food.*)

FERROUS SULPHATE, twenty-five grams, .	25
PHOSPHATE OF CALCIUM, one hundred and fifty-six grams,	156
SULPHURIC ACID, C. P., one hundred and seven grams,	107
CARBONATE OF POTASSIUM, two and one- half grams,	2.50
CARBONATE OF SODIUM, one and three- fourths grams,	1.75
SUGAR, seven hundred grams,	700
COCHINEAL, two and one-half grams, .	2.50
TINCTURE OF ORANGE-PEEL, ten fluigrams,	10
WATER, sufficient	
to make one liter of final product, .	<u>1000</u>

Mix the Sulphate of Iron, the Phosphate of Calcium, and the Sulphuric Acid, and macerate forty-eight hours, after which filter. Then add the other ingredients to the filtrate, and shake occasionally until the Sugar is dissolved.

SYRUPUS PIX LIQUIDA.

SYRUP OF TAR.

TAR, thirty grams,	30
ALCOHOL (0.820 sp. gr.), two hundred and fifty fluigrams,	250
PRECIPITATED PHOSPHATE OF CALCIUM, fifty grams,	50
SUGAR, seven hundred and fifty grams, .	750
WATER, sufficient.	
SIMPLE SYRUP, sufficient to make one liter,	1000

Dissolve the Tar in the Alcohol. Triturate the solution with the Phosphate of Calcium, adding gradually five hundred fluigrams of Water. Filter. Dissolve the Sugar in the filtrate without heat. Add Simple Syrup, if necessary, to make the final product measure one liter.

SYRUPUS PRUNUS MARRUBIUM PIX.

SYRUP OF WILD-CHERRY, HOARHOUND, AND TAR.

FLUIDEXTRACT OF HOARHOUND, one hun- dred fluigrams,	100
SYRUP OF WILD-CHERRY, three hundred fluigrams,	300
SYRUP OF TAR, six hundred fluigrams, .	600
	1000

Mix.

SYRUPUS RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS.

SYRUP OF BUCKTHORN. (Br.)

BUCKTHORN-JUICE, one kilo,	1000
GINGER, sliced, ten grams,	10
ALLSPICE, bruised, ten grams,	10
SUGAR, in coarse powder, one kilo, .	1000
RECTIFIED SPIRIT, seventy-five grams, .	75

Evaporate the Juice to six hundred and twenty-five fluigrams. Add the Ginger and Allspice. Digest at a gentle heat for four hours and strain. When cold add the Spirit. Let the mixture stand two days, decant to clear liquor, and in this dissolve the Sugar without heat. The product should measure one liter.

SYRUPUS RHEUM ALKALINUS.

ALKALINE SYRUP OF RHUBARB.

RHUBARB, cut into small fragments, and freed from powder or dust, one hundred grams,	100
CARBONATE OF SODIUM, twenty grams,	20
SUGAR, in coarse powder, seven hundred and fifty grams,	750
WATER, a sufficient quantity to make one liter of syrup,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Carbonate of Sodium in five hundred fluigrams of Water, and macerate the Rhubarb in the solution for twelve hours. Strain and add enough Water through the strainer to make the liquid measure five hundred fluigrams. In this dissolve the Sugar, without the aid of heat. If necessary, add Simple Syrup to make the whole measure one liter.

SYRUPUS RHOEAS. (Br.)

SYRUP OF RED POPPY.

FRESH RED POPPY PETALS, four hundred grams,	400
SUGAR, in coarse powder, one kilo,	1000
WATER, six hundred fluigrams,	600
RECTIFIED SPIRIT, seventy-five fluigrams,	75

Add the Petals to the Water, heated in a water-bath, frequently stirring, and then infuse for twelve hours. Press out the liquor; strain; add the Sugar and dissolve with the aid of heat. When nearly cold add the Spirit and enough water to make the product measure one liter.

SYRUPUS RIBES ALBUM.

SYRUP OF WHITE CURRANTS.

(Prepared as Syrup of Cherries.)

SYRUPUS RIBES NIGRUM.

SYRUP OF BLACK CURRANTS.

(Prepared as Syrup of Cherries.)

SYRUPUS RIBES RUBRUM.

SYRUP OF RED CURRANTS.

(Prepared as Syrup of Cherries.)

SYRUPUS ROSA GALLICA.

SYRUP OF RED ROSE.

FLUIDEXTRACT OF RED ROSE, fifty flui-	
grams,	50
SIMPLE SYRUP, sufficient	
to make one liter,	1000
Mix.	

SYRUPUS RUBUS IDÆUS.

RASPBERRY SYRUP.

(Prepared as Cherry Syrup.)

SYRUPUS RUBUS VILLOSUS FRUCTUS.

BLACKBERRY SYRUP.

(Prepared as Syrup of Cherries.)

SYRUPUS SAMBUCUS FRUCTUS.

ROOB SÂMBUCI.

Heat fresh ripe Elderberries, with constant stirring, until they burst open, then express the juice. Allow it to settle, strain, and evaporate to the consistence of syrup. While the inspissated juice is still warm add white sugar in the proportion of one part to twelve parts of the juice.

SYRUPUS SANGUINARIA.

SYRUP OF SANGUINARIA.

FLUIDEXTRACT OF SANGUINARIA, two hundred and fifty fluigrams,	250
SIMPLE SYRUP, seven hundred and fifty fluigrams,	<u>750.</u>
	1000
Mix.	

SYRUPUS SASSAFRAS COMPOSITUS. (Jackson.)

JACKSON'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

MORPHINA HYDROCHLORATE, sixty cents, .	0.60
SASSAFRAS PITH, five grams, . . .	5
GUM ARABIC, fifty grams, . . .	50
WATER, five hundred fluigrams, . .	500
SUGAR, seven hundred and fifty grams, .	750
SIMPLE SYRUP, sufficient	
to make the whole measure one liter, .	<u>1000</u>

Macerate the Sassafras Pith and Gum Arabic with the Water for twelve hours. Then add the Sugar and dissolve it without the aid of heat, strain, and add the Morphina Hydrochlorate. If necessary, add Simple Syrup to make the whole measure one liter.

SYRUPUS SCILLA AROMATICUS.

AROMATIC SYRUP OF SQUILL.

COCHIN GINGER, bruised, ten grams, .	10
SQUILL, finely cut, twenty grams, . .	20
HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS, cut, forty grams, .	40
SUGAR, seven hundred and fifty grams, .	750
PEPPERMINT WATER, sufficient.	
Make one liter of Syrup,	<u>1000</u>

Macerate the drugs with five hundred fluigrams of Peppermint Water in a covered vessel for twenty-four hours. Strain and filter. If necessary, add Peppermint Water sufficient to make the final product measure one liter, and shake well.

SYRUPUS SENNA.

SYRUP OF SENNA.

FLUIDEXTRACT OF SENNA, three hundred and fifty fluigrams,	350
SPIRIT OF CORIANDER, ten fluigrams,	10
SIMPLE SYRUP, six hundred and forty fluigrams,	640
	<hr/> 1000

Mix.

SYRUPUS SENNA AROMATICUS.

AROMATIC SYRUP OF SENNA. (A. P. A.)

ALEXANDRIA SENNA, one hundred and fifty grams,	150
JALAP, fifty grams,	50
RHUBARB, twenty grams,	20
CINNAMON, five grams,	5
CLOVES, four grams,	4
NUTMEG, two grams,	2
OIL OF LEMON, one fluigram,	1
SUGAR, seven hundred and fifty grams,	750
DILUTED ALCOHOL, a sufficient quantity.	
DISTILLED WATER, sufficient to make one liter,	<hr/> 1000

Reduce the roots, leaves, and spices to a moderately fine powder and percolate with the Diluted Alcohol until one liter of percolate has been obtained. Evaporate this to five hundred and fifty fluigrams and then dissolve in it the Sugar. When cold, add the Oil of Lemon. The final product should measure one liter, and Distilled Water is to be added, if necessary, to make up that volume.

SYRUPUS SENNA MANNATUS.

SYRUP OF SENNA AND MANNA.

FENNEL, bruised, ten grams,	10
CORIANDER, bruised, ten grams,	10
SENNÄ, finely cut, one hundred grams,	100
MANNA, one hundred and fifty grams,	150
SUGAR, six hundred grams,	600
BOILING WATER, sufficient.	
Make one liter of Syrup,	<u>1000</u>

Digest the Senna, Manna, and Spices with five hundred fluigrams of Boiling Water for two hours. Strain, adding enough Boiling Water through the strainer to make the colature measure five hundred fluigrams. Set it aside to settle, and then decant the clear liquid. Add the Sugar, and dissolve by agitation and the aid of gentle heat. Strain, if necessary, and add enough Simple Syrup to make the final product measure one liter.

SYRUPUS STILLINGIA COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF STILLINGIA.

STILLINGIA, No. 40 powder, seventy-five grams,	75
CORYDALIS, No. 40 powder, seventy-five grams,	75
IRIS VERSICOLOR, No. 40 powder, forty grams,	40
ELDER FLOWERS, No. 40 powder, forty grams,	40
CHIMAPHILA, No. 40 powder, forty grams,	40
CORIANDER, No. 40 powder, twenty-five grams,	25

PRICKLY-ASH BERRIES, bruised, twenty-five	
grams,	25
SUGAR, in coarse powder, seven hundred	
and fifty grams,	750
ALCOHOL, a sufficient quantity.	
GLYCERIN, a sufficient quantity.	
WATER, a sufficient quantity	
to make one liter of Syrup,	<u>1000</u>

Percolate the mixed powders with a menstruum consisting of one hundred fluigrams of Alcohol, two hundred fluigrams of Glycerin, and two hundred fluigrams of Water, allowing four days' maceration in the percolator before permitting the percolate to pass through. Continue the percolation until five hundred fluigrams of percolate has passed, using a sufficient quantity of a similar menstruum to displace it. In this dissolve the Sugar without the aid of heat. Add more of the percolate, if necessary (using Water to displace the menstruum), to make the finished product measure one liter.

SYRUPUS VIOLA TRICOLOR.

SYRUPUS DE VIOLIS. (Ph. F.)

SYRUP OF VIOLETS.

FRESH VIOLET-FLOWERS, one thousand	
grams,	1000
DISTILLED WATER, a sufficient quantity.	
SUGAR, four kilos,	4000

Wash the Violets with about six times their weight of Distilled Water, shaking a few minutes; then separate the washings. Heat the Violets on a water-bath with two liters of Boiling Distilled Water; after two hours' infusion, express. Let stand and settle, and decant the clear liquid, in which dissolve the Sugar without the aid of heat.

T E L A.

TELA VESICATORIA. (Ph. Su.)

VESICATORY OF ALBESPEYRES.

LINSEED OIL, fifty grams,	50
YELLOW WAX, one hundred and fifty grams,	150
BLACK PITCH, four hundred and fifty grams,	450
CANTHARIDES, powdered, three hundred and fifty grams,	<div style="display: inline-block; text-align: right;">350</div> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto;"/> <div style="display: inline-block; text-align: right;">1000</div>

Melt the Oil, Wax, and Pitch together. Then incorporate thoroughly the Cantharides. While the cerate is still warm and fluid, spread it evenly upon Wax-cloth, the reverse of which is marked with intersecting lines forming squares of one centimeter each. Twenty grams of the cerate is required for each two hundred and fifty square-centimeters.

T I N C T U R Æ.

TINCTURA ABSINTHIUM COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF WORMWOOD. (Ph. Su.)

CARDUUS BENEDICTUS, cut, twenty grams,	20
ORANGE-BERRIES, crushed, twenty grams,	20
GALANGA-ROOT, crushed, twenty grams,	20
WORMWOOD, cut, eighty grams,	80
DILUTED ALCOHOL, sufficient to make one liter of tincture,	<div style="display: inline-block; text-align: right;">1000</div> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto;"/>

Make a tincture by maceration for five or six days. Express and filter.

TINCTURA ACONITUM RADIX (Fleming.)

FLEMING'S TINCTURE OF ACONITE-ROOT.

ACONITE ROOT, in fine powder, six hundred and fifty grams,	650
ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make one liter of percolate,	<u>1000</u>

Proceed as in making fluidextracts, first macerating four days, and then percolating until one liter of percolate has been obtained.

TINCTURA ALCHANNA.

TINCTURE OF ALKANET-ROOT.

ALKANET, in coarse powder, two hundred and fifty grams,	250
ALCOHOL, one liter,	1000

Digest five days, shaking occasionally ; then strain, express, and filter.

TINCTURA ALO^E CROCATA.

TINCTURE OF ALOES AND SAFFRON. (Ph. Su.)

MYRRH, in coarse powder, twenty-five grams,	25
SAFFRON, twenty-five grams,	25
ALOES, in coarse powder, forty grams,	40
DILUTE ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make one liter of tincture,	<u>1000</u>

Make a tincture by maceration, expression, and filtration.

TINCTURA ANTISCORBUTICA. (Ph. F.)

ANTISCORBUTIC TINCTURE.

HORSERADISH, freshly grated, two hundred grams,	200
BLACK MUSTARD, in powder, one hundred grams,	100
CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM, in powder, fifty grams,	50
DILUTED ALCOHOL, five hundred fluigrams,	500
ALCOOLATE OF COCHLEARIA (see p. 314), sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Macerate six days, express, and filter.

TINCTURA AURANTIUM AMARUM AROMATICA.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF CURAÇOA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CURAÇOA. (R. W. Gardner.)

CURAÇOA ORANGE-PEEL, No. 30 powder, four hundred and fifty grams,	450
CLOVES, No. 30 powder, fifteen grams,	15
CANELLA, No. 30 powder, fifteen grams,	15
ALCOHOL, sufficient to make one liter of tincture,	<u>1000</u>

by percolation.

(Used as a flavoring agent in elixirs, wines, etc.)

TINCTURA AURANTIUM DULCE CORTEX RECENS.

TINCTURE OF FRESH SWEET ORANGE-PEEL.

THE OUTER YELLOW PORTION ("Flavedo") OF THE FRESH RIND OF SWEET ORANGE, five hundred grams,	500
ALCOHOL, sufficient to make one liter of tincture,	<u>1000</u>

The yellow of the rind of the fruit is best obtained by grating. The tincture may be made either by maceration, for five days, or by percolation.

(This tincture is sometimes made of 200 grams "flavedo" to the liter.)

TINCTURA BALSAMICA. (Turlington.)

TURLINGTON'S BALSAM.

ANGELICA ROOT, in powder, two grams, .	2
MYRRH, in powder, four grams, . . .	4
SOCOTRINE ALOES, in powder, four grams, .	4
BALSAM OF PERU, eight grams, . . .	8
BALSAM OF TOLU, fifteen grams, . . .	15
LIQUID STORAX, fifteen grams, . . .	15
• EXTRACT OF LIQUORICE, powder, fifteen	
grams,	15
BENZOIN, in coarse powder, forty-five	
grams,	45
ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make one liter of finished tincture, .	<u>1000</u>

Digest for ten days, strain, and filter.

TINCTURA BAROSMA.

TINCTURE OF BUCHU.

BUCHU-LEAVES, No. 50 powder, two hun-	
dred grams,	200
DILUTED ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make one liter of tincture, . . .	<u>1000</u>

by percolation.

TINCTURA BELLADONNA ÆTHEREA.

ETHERIC TINCTURE OF BELLADONNA.

*(Prepared as the Etheric Tincture of Digitalis.)***TINCTURA BRYONIA RECENS.**

TINCTURE OF FRESH BRYONIA.

FRESH BRYONIA ROOT, cut and bruised,	
five hundred grams,	500
ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make one liter of tincture,	<u>1000</u>

Macerate for five days, express, and filter.

TINCTURA CALAMUS.

TINCTURE OF SWEET FLAG.

CALAMUS, in moderately fine powder, one	
hundred grams,	100
DILUTED ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make one liter of tincture	<u>1000</u>

by percolation.

TINCTURA CALENDULA.

TINCTURE OF CALENDULA.

CALENDULA, No. 20 powder, two hundred	
grams,	200
DILUTED ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make one liter of tincture,	<u>1000</u>

by percolation.

TINCTURA CAMPHORA ÆTHEREA.**TINCTURA ÆTHEREA DE CAMPHORA. (Ph. F.)**

ETHERIC TINCTURE OF CAMPHOR.

CAMPBOR, one hundred grams,	.	.	100
ETHER, five hundred fluigrams,	.	.	500
ALCOHOL, sufficient			
to make one liter,	.	.	1000
Dissolve and filter.			

TINCTURA CANTHARIDES ÆTHEREA.**TINCTURA ÆTHEREA DE CANTHARIDIBUS. (Ph. F.)***Etheric Tincture of Catharides.*

CANTHARIDES, in powder, seventy-five			
grams, . . . . .	.	.	75
ACETIC ETHER, sufficient			
to make one liter of tincture,	.	.	1000
Macerate ten days, express, and filter.			

TINCTURA CASCARILLA.

TINCTURE OF CASCARILLA.

CASCARILLA BARK, No. 50 powder, two			
hundred grams, . . . . .	.	.	200
A menstruum consisting of:			
ALCOHOL, two volumes, and			
WATER, one volume, sufficient			
to make one liter of tincture,	.	.	1000
by percolation.			

TINCTURA CASTOREUM THEBAICA.

TINCTURE OF CASTOR AND OPIUM. (Ph. Su.)

OPIUM, powdered, ten grams,	10
EMPYREUMATIC HARTSHORN, thirty grams,	30
ASAFŒTIDA, in coarse powder, sixty grams,	60
CASTOR, in coarse powder, one hundred and twenty grams,	120
ALCOHOL, six hundred and fifty fluigrams,	650
WATER, three hundred and fifty fluigrams,	<u>350</u>
Make of tincture, one liter,	1000

by maceration, expression, and filtration.

TINCTURA CHLOROFORMUM COMPOSITA:

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CHLOROFORM. (Br.)

CHLOROFORM, one hundred fluigrams,	100
RECTIFIED SPIRIT, four hundred fluigrams,	400
COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM, five hundred fluigrams,	<u>500</u>
	1000

Mix.

TINCTURA CHLOROPHYLLI

GREEN TINCTURE.

DRIED SPINACH, fresh, two hundred and fifty grams,	250
ALCOHOL, sufficient to make of tincture, one liter,	<u>1000</u>

by maceration for five days, expression, and filtration.

TINCTURA CHINOIDINUM.

TINCTURE OF CHINOIDIN.

CHINOIDIN, one hundred grams,	.	.	100
HYDROCHLORIC ACID, fifty grams,	.	.	50
ALCOHOL, sufficient			
to make one liter,	.	.	<u>1000</u>
Dissolve and filter.			

TINCTURA CHIRATA.

TINCTURE OF CHIRETTA.

CHIRETTA, No. 40 powder, one hundred			
grams,	.	.	100
DILUTED ALCOHOL, sufficient			
to make one liter tincture,	.	.	<u>1000</u>
by percolation.			

TINCTURA CIMICIFUGA.

TINCTURE OF CIMICIFUGA.

CIMICIFUGA, No. 60 powder, one hundred			
grams,	.	.	100
DILUTED ALCOHOL, sufficient			
to make one liter tincture,	.	.	1000
by percolation.			

TINCTURA CINCHONA DETANNATA.

DETANNATED TINCTURE OF CINCHONA.

(See Detannated Fluidextract of Cinchona.)

HUXHAM'S TINCTURE OF CINCHONA WITH IRON.

DETANNATED COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CINCHONA, nine hundred and twenty fluigrams,	920
SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH CITRATE OF SODIUM, eighty fluigrams, .	80
	<hr/>
	1000
Mix.	

TINCTURA COCCIONELLA.

TINCTURE OF COCHINEAL.

COCHINEAL, No. 40 powder, two hundred grams,	200
DILUTED ALCOHOL, sufficient to make one liter of tincture, . . .	<hr/>
	1000

by percolation.

TINCTURA COCCIONELLA COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF COCHINEAL. (A. P. A.)

COMPOUND POWDER OF COCHINEAL, one hundred and twenty grams,	120
DILUTED ALCOHOL, sufficient to make one liter of tincture, . . .	<hr/>
	1000

Macerate in a warm place twelve hours and then filter.

TINCTURA COCHLEARIA COMPOSITA.**ALCOOLATUM COCHLEARIÆ COMPOSITUM. (Ph. F.)**

ALCOOLATE OF COCHLEARIA.

COCHLEARIA, fresh, one thousand grams, .	1000
HORSERADISH, freshly grated, one hundred and thirty grams,	130
ALCOHOL, one liter,	1000
WATER, one hundred and seventy fluigrams,	170
to make one liter,	1000

Beat the Cochlearia with the Horseradish until thoroughly mixed, add the Alcohol and Water, macerate two days, and then distil off one liter.

TINCTURA COLOCYNTHIS COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF COLOCYNTH.

STAR ANISE, bruised, ten grams, . .	10
COLOCYNTH, without the seeds, one hundred grams,	100
ALCOHOL, eight hundred fluigrams, . .	800
WATER, two hundred fluigrams, . .	200
Make one liter of tincture,	1000

by maceration for five days, expression, and filtration.

TINCTURA CONIUM ÆTHEREA.

ETHERIC TINCTURE OF CONIUM.

(Prepared as the Etheric Tincture of Digitalis.)

TINCTURA CONIUM FRUCTUUS.

TINCTURE OF CONIUM FRUIT.

CONIUM FRUIT, No. 50 powder, one hundred grams,	100
DILUTED ALCOHOL, sufficient to make one liter of tincture, . . .	<u>1000</u>
by percolation.	

TINCTURA CROCUS.

TINCTURE OF SAFFRON.

SAFFRON, two hundred grams,	200
DILUTED ALCOHOL, sufficient to make one liter of tincture, . . .	<u>1000</u>
Macerate five days, express, and filter.	

TINCTURA CURCUMA.

TINCTURE OF TURMERIC.

TURMERIC, in moderately fine powder, two hundred and fifty grams,	250
Percolate with a menstruum consisting of:	
ALCOHOL, seven hundred and fifty fluigrams,	750
WATER, two hundred and fifty fluigrams, . . .	<u>250</u>
to make one liter of percolate,	1000
following up the menstruum with Diluted Alcohol.	

TINCTURA DIGITALIS ÆTHEREA.**TINCTURA ÆTHEREA DE FOLIIS DIGITALIS.**

(Ph. F.)

ETHERIC TINCTURE OF DIGITALIS.

DIGITALIS LEAVES, in powder, two hundred
grams, 200

ALCOHOL, a sufficient quantity.

ETHER, a sufficient quantity.

Percolate the Digitalis with a mixture of
equal volumes of Ether and Alcohol
until one liter of tincture has been ob-
tained, 1000

(Etheric Tinctures of Belladonna, Conium, Hyoscyamus,
and Valerian are made in the same manner.)

TINCTURA ERGOTA.

TINCTURE OF ERGOT. (Br.)

ERGOT, in coarse powder, two hundred
and fifty grams, 250

Make one liter of tincture, 1000

by percolation.

TINCTURA ERYTHROXYLON.

TINCTURE OF COCA-LEAVES.

COCA LEAVES, No. 50 powder, two hundred
grams, 200

DILUTED ALCOHOL, sufficient
to make one liter of tincture, 1000

by percolation.

TINCTURA EUCALYPTUS.

TINCTURE OF EUCALYPTUS.

EUCALYPTUS LEAVES, No. 50 powder, two	
hundred grams,	200
ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make one liter of tincture, . . .	1000
by percolation.	

TINCTURA EXTRACTUM OPIUM.**TINCTURA CUM EXTRACTO OPII** (Ph. F.)

TINCTURE OF EXTRACT OF OPIUM.

EXTRACT OF OPIUM, eighty grams, . . .	80
DILUTED ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make one liter,	1000
Dissolve and filter.	

TINCTURA EXTRACTUM POMA FERRATUM.

TINCTURE OF EXTRACT OF APPLES AND IRON. (Ph. Su.)

EXTRACT OF APPLES AND IRON, two hun-	
dred grams,	200
ALCOHOL, three hundred fluigrams, . . .	300
SIMPLE SYRUP, one hundred fluigrams, . .	100
CINNAMON-WATER, sufficient	
to make one liter,	1000

Triturate the Extract in a mortar, using five hundred fluigrams of Cinnamon-water; shake well; let the mixture stand and settle; decant the supernatant liquid, and filter it, adding enough Cinnamon-water through the filter to make the finished product measure one liter.

TINCTURA FERRATA CREUSII.

CREUSE'S TASTELESS TINCTURE OF IRON.

SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF IRON, two hundred and fifty fluigrams,	250
CITRIC ACID, three hundred grams, . . .	300
CARBONATE OF SODIUM, five hundred and fifty grams,	550
(Or a sufficient quantity.)	
WATER, two hundred and fifty fluigrams, .	250
ALCOHOL, a sufficient quantity	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Citric Acid in the Water, heat to the boiling-point, and neutralize with the Carbonate of Sodium. Mix this solution with the Solution of Chloride of Iron, and add enough Alcohol to make the finished preparation measure one liter.

TINCTURA FORMICÆ.

TINCTURE OF ANTS. (G.)

BLACK ANTS, freshly collected, free from impurities, and bruised, six hundred grams,	600
ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make one liter of tincture, . . .	<u>1000</u>

Prepare the tincture by digestion, and filter.

TINCTURA GELSEMIUM.

TINCTURE OF GELSEMIUM.

GELSEMIUM, No. 60 powder, one hundred grams,	100
DILUTED ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make one liter of tincture, . . .	<u>1000</u>

by percolation.

TINCTURA GENTIANA ALKALINA.

ALKALINE TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

GENTIAN, bruised, thirty grams,	.	.	30
CARBONATE OF SODIUM, ten grams,	.	.	10
DILUTED ALCOHOL, sufficient			
to make one liter of tincture,	.	.	<u>1000</u>

Macerate ten days, express, and filter.

TINCTURA GRINDELIA ROBUSTA.

TINCTURE OF GRINDELIA ROBUSTA.

GRINDELIA ROBUSTA, No. 20 powder, two			
hundred grams,	.	.	200
ALCOHOL, sufficient			
to make one liter of tincture,	.	.	<u>1000</u>

by maceration and percolation.

(To facilitate the powdering of the drug, Professor Remington recommends maceration with twice its weight of Alcohol for twenty-four hours. This macerate is then poured off and the drug drained, dried, and powdered. In the subsequent percolation the macerate is used first, and then sufficient Alcohol to finish.)

TINCTURA GRINDELIA SQUARROSA.

(Prepared in the same manner as the Tinctura Grindelia Robusta.)

TINCTURA GUARANA.

TINCTURE OF GUARANA.

GUARANA, No. 50 powder, two hundred	
grams,	200
ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make one liter of tincture, . . .	1000
by percolation.	

TINCTURA HYDRASTIS.

TINCTURE OF HYDRASTIS.

HYDRASTIS, No. 50 powder, two hundred	
grams,	200
ALCOHOL, six hundred and fifty fluigrams,	650
WATER, three hundred and fifty fluigrams,	350
DILUTED ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make one liter of tincture, . . .	1000
by percolation, the Diluted Alcohol being used after the mixture of the Alcohol and the Water.	

TINCTURA HYOSCYAMUS ÆTHEREA.

ETHERIC TINCTURE OF HYOSCYAMUS.

(Prepared as the Etheric Tincture of Digitalis.)

TINCTURA IODUM DECOLORATA.

DECOLORIZED TINCTURE OF IODINE. (Ph. G.)

IODINE, ten grams,	10
HYPOSULPHITE OF SODIUM, ten grams,	10
DISTILLED WATER, ten fluigrams, . . .	10
SPIRIT OF AMMONIA, fifteen fluigrams,	15
ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make one hundred fluigrams, . . .	100

Digest the Iodine and Hyposulphite of Sodium with the Distilled Water at a gentle heat, shaking occasionally until solution is effected. Then add the Spirit of Ammonia, agitate for a few minutes, and finally add the Alcohol. Let the mixture stand for three days in a cool place, and then filter it.

TINCTURA IPECACUANHA.

TINCTURE OF IPECACUANHA.

IPECACUANHA, in No. 40 powder, one hundred grams,	100
ALCOHOL, seven hundred fluigrams,	700
WATER, three hundred fluigrams,	300
to make one liter of tincture,	1000

by percolation, adding sufficient Dilute Alcohol through the percolator to obtain the required volume of percolate.

TINCTURA VIOLA.

TINCTURE OF (VIOLET, OR) ORRIS.

FLORENTINE ORRIS ROOT, in moderately coarse powder, two hundred grams,	200
DEODORIZED ALCOHOL, sufficient to make one liter,	1000

by percolation.

TINCTURA LIMON CORTEX RECENS.

TINCTURE OF FRESH LEMON PEEL. (R. W. Gardner.)

OUTER RIND OF FRESH LEMONS, grated, five hundred grams,	500
ALCOHOL, sufficient to make one liter of tincture,	1000

by percolation.

TINCTURA LOBELIA ÆTHEREA. (Br.)

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF LOBELIA.

LOBELIA, in coarse powder, one hundred

and twenty-five grams, 125

Make one liter of tincture, 1000

by maceration with a menstruum consisting of equal volumes of ETHER and ALCOHOL.

(Percolation is preferable, if conducted with suitable apparatus.)

TINCTURA MYRRHA CAPSICUM.

HOT DROPS.

No. 6.

CAPSICUM, in powder, thirty grams, . . . 30

MYRRH, in powder, sixty grams, . . . 60

ALCOHOL, sufficient

to make one liter of tincture, . . . 1000

by percolation.

TINCTURA OPIUM AMMONIATA. (Br.)

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

OPIUM, in coarse powder, ten grams, . . . 10

SAFFRON, cut small, twenty grams, . . . 20

BENZOIC ACID, twenty grams, . . . 20

VOLATILE OIL OF ANISE, six grams, . . . 6

STRONG SOLUTION OF AMMONIA, two hundred fluigrams, 200

RECTIFIED SPIRIT, sufficient

to make one liter of tincture, . . . 1000

Macerate seven days, express, and filter.

TINCTURA PECTORALIS BATEMAN.**BATEMAN'S DROPS.**

OPIUM, in powder, five grams, . . .	5
CATECHU, in powder, five grams, . . .	5
CAMPBOR, five grams, . . .	5
VOLATILE OIL OF ANISE, one fluigram, .	1
CARAMEL, sufficient.	
DILUTED ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make one liter, . . .	<u>1000</u>

Digest ten days; express, and filter. Add sufficient Caramel to give the preparation a dark sherry color.

TINCTURA PERSIO.**TINCTURE OF CUDBEAR.**

CUDBEAR, in powder, two hundred grams, . . .	200
DILUTED ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make one liter of tincture, . . .	<u>1000</u>

by percolation.

TINCTURA PHYSOSTIGMA.**TINCTURE OF CALABAR BEAN.**

CALABAR BEAN, No. 60 powder, one hundred grams, . . .	100
ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make one liter of tincture, . . .	<u>1000</u>

by percolation.

TINCTURA PHYTOLACCA RADIX.

TINCTURE OF POKE ROOT. (A. P. A.)

POKE ROOT, in moderately fine powder,	
two hundred grams,	200
CARDAMOM, in moderately fine powder, ten	
grams,	10
DILUTED ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make one liter of tincture,	1000

Macerate fourteen days; express, and filter through paper.

TINCTURA PIGMENTUM ROCCELLA.

SOLUTION OF LITMUS.

TINCTURE OF LITMUS.

LITMUS, in fine powder, twenty grams,	20
WATER, eighty grams,	80
ALCOHOL, twenty grams,	20

Macerate twenty-four hours, with occasional agitation. Allow the sediment to settle, and decant the clear liquid. Reserve one-fourth of this. To the remainder of the liquid add dilute Sulphuric Acid carefully until it gives a purplish blue color to white paper. Then add to it one-half of the reserved portion, to restore the pure blue color. If the blue color is not restored by this, add sufficient of the remainder of the reserved liquid to produce the desired result.

TINCTURA PILOCARPUS.

TINCTURE OF JABORANDI.

PILOCARPUS, No. 50 powder, two hundred	
grams,	200
DILUTED ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make one liter of tincture,	1000

by percolation.

TINCTURA PIX LIQUIDA.

TINCTURE OF TAR.

PURIFIED TAR, two hundred grams, .	.	200
ALCOHOL, sufficient		
to make one liter of tincture, .	.	<u>1000</u>
Dissolve and filter.		

TINCTURA PYRETHRUM.

TINCTURE OF PELLITORY.

PELLITORY, No. 50 powder, two hundred		
grams, . . . . .	.	200
ALCOHOL, sufficient		
to make one liter of tincture, .	.	<u>1000</u>
by percolation.		

TINCTURA QUILLAYA.

TINCTURE OF SOAP BARK.

SOAP BARK, ground, two hundred grams,		200
DILUTED ALCOHOL, sufficient		
to make one liter of tincture, .	.	<u>1000</u>
by percolation.		

TINCTURA QUININA.

TINCTURE OF QUININA. (Br.)

SULPHATE OF QUININA, twenty grams, .	.	20
TINCTURE OF ORANGE-PEEL, sufficient		
to make one liter, . . . . .	.	<u>1000</u>
Dissolve by the aid of heat and filter.		

TINCTURA QUININA AMMONIATA.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF QUININA. (Br.)

SULPHATE OF QUININA, twenty grams,	20
SOLUTION OF AMMONIA, one hundred and forty fluigrams,	140
PROOF SPIRIT, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Sulphate of Quinina in the spirit with the aid of gentle heat, and then add the Solution of Ammonia.

TINCTURA RHEUM AROMATICA.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

RHUBARB, No. 40 powder, two hundred grams,	200
CLOVES, No. 40 powder, forty grams,	40
CINNAMON, No. 50 powder, forty grams,	40
NUTMEGS, No. 40 powder, twenty grams,	20
DILUTED ALCOHOL, sufficient to make one liter of tincture,	<u>1000</u>

by percolation.

(One hundred fluigrams of this Tincture with one liter of Simple Syrup makes the "Syrupus Rhei Aromaticus.")

TINCTURA RHEUM DULCIS.

SWEET TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

RHUBARB, No. 40 powder, sixty grams,	60
LICORICE ROOT, No. 40 powder, thirty grams,	30
ANISE, No. 40 powder, thirty grams,	30
CARDAMOM, No. 40 powder, five grams,	5
DILUTED ALCOHOL, sufficient to make one liter of tincture,	<u>1000</u>

by percolation.

TINCTURA SABINA.

TINCTURE OF SAVIN. (Br.)

SAVIN TOPS, dried and coarsely powdered,
 one hundred and twenty-five grams, . 125
 Make one liter of tincture, 1000
 by maceration and percolation with Proof Spirit.

TINCTURA SENEGA.

TINCTURE OF SENEGA. (Br. P.)

*(Made in the same way as Tincture of Savin.)***TINCTURA SANTALUM RUBRUM.**

TINCTURE OF RED SAUNDERS.

RED SAUNDERS, two hundred and fifty
 grams, 250
 ALCOHOL, sufficient
 to make of the tincture one liter, . . . 1000
 by percolation.

TINCTURA SENNA.

TINCTURE OF SENNA. (Br.)

SENNA, bruised, one hundred and twenty-
 five grams, 125
 RAISINS, freed from seeds, one hundred
 grams, 100
 CARAWAY, bruised, twenty-five grams, . 25
 CORIANDER, bruised, twenty-five grams, . 25
 Make one liter of tincture, 1000
 by maceration and percolation with Proof Spirit.

TINCTURA SUMBUL.

TINCTURE OF SUMBUL.

SUMBUL-ROOT, No. 40 powder, one hundred	
grams,	100
ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Make the tincture by percolation.

TINCTURA THUJA RECENS.

TINCTURE OF FRESH THUJA.

FRESH (ARBOR-VITÆ OR) THUJA, in No. 40	
powder, two hundred grams, . . .	200
ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make one liter of tincture, . . .	<u>1000</u>

Macerate five days, express, and filter.

TINCTURA VALERIANA ÆTHEREA.

ETHERIC TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

(Prepared as the Etheric Tincture of Lobelia.)

TINCTURA VANILLA.

TINCTURE OF VANILLA.

VANILLA, finely cut and bruised, one hun-	
dred grams,	100
SUGAR, two hundred grams, . . .	200
ALCOHOL, sufficient.	
WATER, sufficient	
to make one liter of tincture, . . .	<u>1000</u>

Macerate the Vanilla for twenty-four hours with a mixture of four hundred fluigrams of Alcohol and one hundred fluigrams of Water. Then express the macerate, and reduce the residue to a uniform powder by trituration with the Sugar. Pack this in a percolator and percolate through the mass, first the expressed macerate and then a mixture of four volumes of Alcohol to one volume of Water, continuing the percolation until one liter is obtained.

TINCTURA VIRIDIS.

TINCTURE OF GRASS.

GREEN, FRESH LAWN-GRASS, cut fine, two
 hundred and fifty grams, 250
 ALCOHOL, one liter, 1000
 Macerate five days, express, and filter.

TINCTURA WARBURG.

WARBURG'S TINCTURE.

SOCOTRINE ALOES, in powder, twenty-five
 grams, 25
 ANGELICA-SEED, eight grams, 8
 ELECAMPANE, in coarse powder, eight
 grams, 8
 FENNEL, bruised, eight grams, 8
 GENTIAN, in coarse powder, eight grams, 8
 CUBEBA, in coarse powder, eight grams, 8
 CAMPHOR, eight grams, 8
 RHUBARB, bruised, eight grams, 8
 "CONFECTIO DAMOCRATIS," eight grams,* 8

* Electuarium Theriacum may be substituted,

SPANISH SAFFRON, four grams, . . .	4
PREPARED CHALK, four grams, . . .	4
ZEDOARY, in coarse powder, two grams, .	2
MYRRH, in coarse powder, two grams, .	2
WHITE AGARIC, bruised, two grams, .	2
SULPHATE OF QUININA, twenty grams, .	20
DILUTED ALCOHOL, sufficient	
to make of finished product one liter, .	<u>1000</u>

Digest all the dry ingredients, except the Sulphate of Quinina, with the Diluted Alcohol, for three days, at a temperature of about 50° C. (122° F.). Express and filter, and in the filtrate dissolve the Sulphate of Quinina by the aid of heat.

U N G U E N T A.

UNGUENTUM ACONITINA.

OINTMENT OF ACONITINA.

ACONITINA, two grams,	2
ALCOHOL, six grams,	6
PARAFFINOID,* ninety-two grams, . .	<u>92</u>
	100

Dissolve the alkaloid in the Alcohol, and incorporate the solution thoroughly with the Paraffinoid.

Ointments of Atropina and Veratrina may be made in a similar manner.

UNGUENTUM AMYLUM GLYCERICUM.

STARCH, eighteen grams,	18
WATER, ten fluigrams,	10
GLYCERIN, seventy-eight grams, . .	<u>78</u>
Make one hundred grams,	100

* Purified Petroleum residue.

Triturate the Starch well with the Water; add the Glycerin; heat the mixture on a water-bath, with constant stirring, until the mass becomes homogeneous and semi-transparent and weighs one hundred grams.

UNGUENTUM ATROPINA.

OINTMENT OF ATROPINA.

(Prepared as Unguentum Aconitina.)

UNGUENTUM BELLEVILLICUM. (D. C.)

BELVILLE OINTMENT.

CALOMEL, one hundred and forty grams, .	140
ACETATE OF LEAD, seventy grams, . . .	70
RED OXIDE OF MERCURY, thirty-five grams,	35
PARAFFINOID, seven hundred and fifty-five grams,	<u>755</u>
	1000

Mix.

[N.B.—In the original formula the ointment was made with White Wax, two hundred and eighty grams, and Olive Oil, four hundred and seventy-five grams, instead of Paraffinoid.]

UNGUENTUM BUTYRUM MERCURIALE.

FRESH (MERCURIAL) BUTTER OINTMENT. (D. C.)

FRESH UNSALTED BUTTER, eight hundred grams,	800
RED OXIDE OF MERCURY, one hundred grams,	100
VENICE TURPENTINE, one hundred grams,	<u>100</u>
	1000

First triturate the Red Oxide of Mercury with a small quantity of the Butter until perfectly smooth. Then add the remainder of the Butter and the Turpentine, and mix thoroughly.

UNGUENTUM CADMICUM IODIDUM.

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF CADMIUM. (Br.)

IODIDE OF CADMIUM, in fine powder, one	
hundred grams,	100
SIMPLE OINTMENT, nine hundred grams, .	900
	<hr/> 1000

Mix.

UNGUENTUM CHRYSAROBINUM.

CHRYSOPHANIC ACID BUTTER.

CHRYSAROBINUM (Chrysophanic Acid), ten	
grams,	10
PARAFFINOID, sufficient to make one hun-	
dred grams,	<hr/> 100

Add the Chrysarobin to the Paraffinoid in a flask and heat the mixture on a sand-bath to a temperature of between 110° and 120° C., then strain through muslin with strong pressure and stir the colature constantly until cold.

UNGUENTUM DIACHYLON.

DIACHYLON OINTMENT.

LEAD PLASTER, sixty grams,	60
OLIVE OIL, thirty-nine grams,	39
VOLATILE OIL OF LAVENDER, one gram, .	1
	<hr/> 100

Melt the Lead Plaster over a water-bath and then add the Olive Oil. Continue the heat for ten minutes; remove the vessel from the water-bath, stir until it begins to set and then add the Volatile Oil of Lavender, and continue stirring the ointment until cold.

UNGUENTUM DIACHYLON BALSAMICUM.

HEBRA'S BALSAMIC DIACHYLON OINTMENT. (A. P. A.)

OLIVE OIL, one hundred and fifty fluigrams,	150
OXIDE OF LEAD, thirty-six grams,	36
DISTILLED WATER, three hundred and twenty fluigrams,	320
PERUVIAN BALSAM, ten fluigrams,	10
VOLATILE OIL OF LAVENDER, three fluigrams,	3

To the Olive Oil add eighty fluigrams of the Water and mix thoroughly; then sprinkle in the Oxide of Lead and again stir well. Place the vessel containing the mixture in a water-bath, or over a slow fire, and stir briskly until the combination is thorough. When the ointment is cold add the Volatile Oil of Lavender and Peruvian Bark, and mix intimately. Lastly, add the remaining water.

UNGUENTUM DIACHYLON HEBRA.

HEBRA'S LEAD OINTMENT. (Ph. G.)

This consists of equal parts of Lead Plaster and Linseed Oil melted together.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI ANGLICUM.

OINTMENT OF ELEMI.

ELEMI, two hundred grams, . . .	200
SIMPLE OINTMENT, eight hundred grams, .	800
	<u>1000</u>

Melt, mix, and strain.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI. (Ph. G.)

OINTMENT OF ELEMI.

This consists of equal parts of Elemi, Venice Turpentine, Suet, and Lard.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ OPIUM.

OINTMENT OF GALLS AND OPIUM. (Br.)

OPIUM, in powder, fifty grams, . . .	50
OINTMENT OF GALLS, nine hundred and fifty grams,	<u>950</u>
	1000

Mix.

UNGUENTUM GLYCERINUM FRAGRANS.

GLYCERIN OINTMENT. (D. C.)

OIL OF ALMOND, five hundred grams, . . .	500
WHITE WAX, sixty-five grams, . . .	65
SPERMACETI, two hundred grams, . . .	200
GLYCERIN, thirty-five grams, . . .	35
ROSE-WATER, one hundred and ninety- five fluigrams,	195
BORAX, powdered, three grams, . . .	3
VOLATILE OIL OF CLOVES, five drops.	
VOLATILE OIL OF ROSE, fifteen drops.	
TRAGACANTH, powdered, two grams, . . .	<u>2</u>
	1000

Melt the Wax and Spermaceti in the Oil of Almond, on a water-bath. Dissolve the Borax in the Rose-water and heat

the solution to 82° C. (180° F.). Dissolve the Tragacanth in the Glycerin. Mix the two solutions, and add, with constant stirring, to the melted fat as it cools. Lastly, incorporate the Volatile Oils.

**UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYROSUM CHLORIDUM
MITE.**

OINTMENT OF SUBCHLORIDE OF MERCURY. (Br.)

MILD CHLORIDE OF MERCURY, one hundred and forty grams,	140
PREPARED LARD, eight hundred and sixty grams,	860
	<hr/> 1000

Mix.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRUM COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF MERCURY. (Br.)

OINTMENT OF MERCURY, forty-five grams,	45
YELLOW WAX, twenty-two grams,	22
OLIVE OIL, twenty-two grams,	22
CAMPHOR, eleven grams,	11
	<hr/> 100

Melt the Wax, then add the Oil, and when the mixture is nearly cold add the Camphor and the Ointment of Mercury, and mix the whole thoroughly.

UNGUENTUM LABIALE ROSATUM.

RED LIP SALVE.

WHITE WAX, thirty-five grams,	35
CACAO BUTTER, thirty-five grams,	35
OIL OF ALMONDS, thirty grams,	30
CARMINE, No. 40, sufficient.	
VOLATILE OIL OF ROSES, sufficient.	
	<hr/> 100

Melt the Wax, Cacao Butter, and Oil together, and mix. When cold add the Volatile Oil, and the Carmine previously triturated with a drop of Water of Ammonia. (A minute quantity of Carmine only is required.)

UNGUENTUM MAJORANA.

OINTMENT OF SWEET MARJORAM. (Ph. G.)

MARJORAM, twenty grams,	.	.	.	20
ALCOHOL, twelve fluigrams,	.	.	.	12
LARD, one hundred grams,	.	.	.	100
				<hr/> 100

Sprinkle the Marjoram with the Alcohol; let stand a few hours, in a warm place, then add the Lard, and digest in a water-bath until the Alcohol is entirely dissipated. Finally, express and strain.

UNGUENTUM MYRISTICA COMPOSITUM.

AROMATIC BALSAM. (Ph. Su.)

YELLOW WAX, twelve grams,	.	.	.	12
EXPRESSED OIL OF NUTMEG, sixty-two				
grams,	.	.	.	62
RECTIFIED VOLATILE OIL OF AMBER, one				
gram,	.	.	.	1
BALSAM OF PERU, five grams,	.	.	.	5
VOLATILE OIL OF LAVENDER, ten grams,	.			10
VOLATILE OIL OF CLOVES, ten grams,	.			10
				<hr/> 100

Melt the Wax in a capsule; add the Oil of Nutmeg; liquefy it, and mix thoroughly with the melted Wax. Before the fats have become quite cold incorporate the other ingredients,

UNGUENTUM NARCOTICO BALSAMICUM HELLMUND.

HELLMUND'S NARCOTIC BALSAMIC OINTMENT. (Ph. G.)

ACETATE OF LEAD, in very fine powder,	
ten grams,	10
EXTRACT OF CONIUM, thirty grams, . . .	30
SIMPLE CERATE, two hundred and forty	
grams,	240
BALSAM OF PERU, thirty grams, . . .	30
TINCTURE OF OPIUM AND SAFFRON, five	
grams,	5

First mix the Acetate of Lead and Extract of Conium thoroughly; then add the other ingredients.

UNGUENTUM OLEUM LAURUS TEREBINTHINATUM.

LAUREL SALVE. (Ph. Su.)

RECTIFIED VOLATILE OIL OF AMBER, twenty	
grams,	20
VOLATILE OIL OF TURPENTINE, forty-five	
grams,	45
SUET, three hundred and fifty grams, .	350
EXPRESSED OIL OF LAUREL BERRIES, five	
hundred and eighty-five grams, . . .	585
	<u>1000</u>

Melt the Suet, and add it to the other constituents, previously mixed.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBICUM. (Ph. Su.)

BLACK PLASTER.

LARD, one hundred and thirty grams, .	130
FRESH UNSALTED BUTTER, one hundred	
and forty grams,	140
SUET, one hundred and forty grams, .	140

YELLOW WAX, one hundred and forty grams,	140
OLIVE OIL, two hundred and eighty grams,	280
LITHARGE, in impalpable powder, one hundred and forty grams,	140
BLACK PITCH, thirty grams,	30
	<u>1000</u>

Melt the Lard, Butter, Suet, Wax, and Oil together in a copper kettle, and heat until vapors are emitted. Then add the Litharge and boil the fatty mixture with constant stirring until the Litharge has been dissolved and the mass has acquired a dark color. Then remove the kettle from the source of heat and add the Black Pitch. Incorporate thoroughly.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBICUS ACETAS.

OINTMENT OF ACETATE OF LEAD. (Br.)

ACETATE OF LEAD, in fine powder, twenty-five grams,	25
BENZOATED LARD, nine hundred and seventy-five grams,	975
	<u>1000</u>

Mix.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBICUS TANNAS.

OINTMENT OF TANNATE OF LEAD. (Ph. Su.)

OAK BARK, bruised, one hundred and seventy-five grams,	175
WATER, a sufficient quantity.	
SOLUTION OF SUBACETATE OF LEAD, a sufficient quantity.	
GLYCERIN, thirty-five grams,	35
Make one hundred grams,	<u>100</u>

Boil the Oak-bark fifteen minutes with one thousand seven hundred and fifty fluigrams of Water, replacing the Water lost by evaporation. Strain the decoction. Add Solution of Subacetate of Lead so long as a precipitate continues to be thrown down by it. Collect the precipitate on a calico strainer and wash it with water. Then press it between bibulous paper until the weight of the remaining Tannate of Lead is sixty-five grams. Mix this, while still moist, with the Glycerin, by trituration.

UNGUENTUM POPULUS.

OINTMENT OF POPLAR BUDS. (Ph. G.)

This consists of Lard digested with half its weight of fresh bruised Poplar Buds. The mixture is boiled gently until all moisture is dissipated, after which it is strained.

UNGUENTUM POTASSA SULPHURATA.

OINTMENT OF SULPHURATED POTASH. (Br.)

SULPHURATED POTASH, fifty grams, . . .	50
PREPARED LARD, nine hundred and fifty	
grams,	<u>950</u>
	1000
Mix.	

UNGUENTUM SALICYLATUM.

SALICYLIC ACID OINTMENT.

SALICYLIC ACID, ten grams, . . .	10
PETROLEUM BUTTER, ninety grams, . .	<u>90</u>
	100

Mix in a porcelain capsule and digest together on a water-bath, stirring occasionally, until the acid is dissolved.

UNGUENTUM SULPHUR COMPOSITUM.

ITCH OINTMENT. (Ph. Su.)

PRECIPITATED CARBONATE OF CALCIUM, ten	
grams,	10
SUBLIMED SULPHUR, fifteen grams, . . .	15
TAR, fifteen grams,	15
GREEN SOAP, thirty grams,	30
LARD, thirty grams,	30
	<hr/> 100

Mix.

UNGUENTUM SULPHUR SAPONATUM. (Ph. Mil. Su.)

SULPHUR AND GREEN SOAP OINTMENT.

ITCH OINTMENT.

SUBLIMED SULPHUR, one hundred grams, .	100
GREEN SOAP, three hundred grams, . . .	300
BOILING WATER, sufficient	

to give the preparation a soft homogeneous consistence. Mix the Sulphur and Soap thoroughly, by trituration, and then, continuing the trituration briskly and forcibly, add the Boiling Water gradually until the proper consistence has been effected.

UNGUENTUM TEREBINTHINUM.

OINTMENT OF TURPENTINE. (Br.)

VOLATILE OIL OF TURPENTINE, four hundred and sixty fluigrams,	
	460
RESIN, in coarse powder, fifty grams, .	50
YELLOW WAX, two hundred and forty grams,	240
PREPARED LARD, two hundred and fifty grams,	250
	<hr/> 1000

Mix.

UNGUENTUM VERATRINA.

OINTMENT OF VERATRINA.

*(Prepared as Unguentum Aconitina.)***UNGUENTUM ZINCICO PLUMBICUM.** (Ph. Su.)

COMPOUND CALAMINE OINTMENT.

CAMPHOR, eight grams,	8
ACETATE OF LEAD, seventy grams,	70
RED LEAD, seventy grams,	70
CALAMINE, in fine powder, seventy grams,	70
LITHARGE, in fine powder, one hundred and fifty grams,	150
WHITE LEAD, one hundred and fifty grams,	150
OLIVE OIL, one hundred and eighty-two grams,	182
SUET, three hundred grams,	300
	<hr/> 1000

Mix intimately the Zinc and Lead preparations and incorporate with the Suet and Olive Oil and Camphor, previously melted together.

UNGUENTUM ZINCICUM OXIDUM BENZOATUM.

BENZOATED OXIDE OF ZINC OINTMENT. (Kemp.)

LARD, fifty grams,	50
OLIVE OIL, fifty grams,	50
WHITE WAX, twenty-five grams,	25
SPERMACETI, twenty-five grams,	25
OXIDE OF ZINC, twenty-five grams,	25
BENZOIN, in powder, five grams,	5

Mix secundum artem.

V A P O R E S.

VAPOR CHLORUM.

INHALATION OF CHLORINE. (Br.)

CHLORINATED LIME, fifty grams, . . . 50

WATER, sufficient to moisten it.

Mix.

One and a half fluigrams, or less, is used each time.

VAPOR CONIINA.

INHALATION OF CONIA. (Br.)

EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK, five grams, . . . 5

SOLUTION OF POTASSA, ten grams, . . . 10

DISTILLED WATER, fifty grams, . . . 50

Mix.

VAPOR CREASOTUM.

INHALATION OF CREASOTE. (Br.)

CREASOTE, one gram, . . . 1

BOILING WATER, two hundred and fifty fluigrams, . . . 250

Mix.

VAPOR IODUM.

INHALATION OF IODINE. (Br.)

TINCTURE OF IODINE, four fluigrams, . . . 4

WATER, thirty fluigrams, . . . 30

Mix.

VAPOR ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM.

INHALATION OF HYDROCYANIC ACID. (Br.)

DILUTED HYDROCYANIC ACID, one fluigram, .	1
WATER, five fluigrams,	5
Mix.	

V I N A.**VINUM ABSINTHIUM.****VINUM DE ABSINTHIO.** (Ph. F.)

WINE OF WORMWOOD.

WORMWOOD-LEAVES, dried, thirty grams, .	30
DILUTED ALCOHOL, sixty fluigrams, . . .	60
WHITE WINE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	1000

Macerate the Wormwood-leaves with the Alcohol for twenty-four hours, then add the Wine, and continue the maceration ten days, agitating from time to time. Express and filter.

VINUM AROMATICUM. (Ph. Su.)

AROMATIC WINE.

LAVENDER-FLOWERS, in coarse powder,	
sixty-five grams,	65
ROSEMARY-LEAVES, in coarse powder, sixty-	
five grams,	65
SAGE, in coarse powder, sixty-five grams, .	65
MEDOC WINE, a sufficient quantity	
to make one liter of product,	1000

Macerate with one liter of Wine for five days. Then express and filter, adding enough Wine through the dregs to afford one liter of finished product.

VINUM AROMATICUM COMPOSITUM.

AROMATIC WINE.

WORMWOOD, in coarse powder, ten grams,	10
PEPPERMINT, in coarse powder, ten grams,	10
THYME, in coarse powder, ten grams, .	10
SAGE, in coarse powder, ten grams, . .	10
ROSEMARY, in coarse powder, ten grams, .	10
LAVENDER, in coarse powder, ten grams, .	10
ORIGANUM, in coarse powder, ten grams, .	10
PORT WINE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Macerate the powders with one liter of Port Wine for five days. Express and filter, adding sufficient Port Wine through the dregs to afford one liter of the finished product.

VINUM CALISAYA.

WINE OF CALISAYA.

SULPHATE OF QUININA, two grams, . .	2
SULPHATE OF QUINIDINA, one gram, .	1
SULPHATE OF CINCHONINA, one gram, .	1
SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINA, one gram, .	1
STRONGER AROMATIC ELIXIR OF ORANGE,	
one hundred fluigrams,	100
SIMPLE SYRUP, one hundred and fifty flui-	
grams,	150
ELIXIR OF ORANGE, two hundred fluigrams,	200
SHERRY WINE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the alkaloidal sulphates in the Elixir of Orange and Sherry Wine by the aid of heat. Then add the Stronger Elixir of Orange, and finally the Simple Syrup.

VINUM CALISAYA FERRATUM.

WINE OF CALISAYA AND IRON.

SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH CITRATE OF SODIUM, eighty fluigrams, .	80
WINE OF CALISAYA, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>
Mix.	

VINUM CALISAYA CIBUM FERRATUM.

WINE OF CALISAYA, BEEF AND IRON.

WINE OF BEEF AND IRON, five hundred fluigrams,	500
ELIXIR OF CALISAYA, five hundred flui- grams,	<u>500</u>
	1000
Mix.	

VINUM CIBUM FERRATUM.

BEEF, WINE AND IRON.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF BEEF, fifty grams, .	50
SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH CI- TRATE OF SODIUM, eighty fluigrams, .	80
SHERRY WINE, six hundred fluigrams, .	600
SIMPLE SYRUP, one hundred and fifty flui- grams,	150
ALLSPICE, bruised, three grams, . . .	3
WATER, a sufficient quantity	
to make of finished product one liter, .	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Extract of Beef in one hundred and fifty fluigrams of Water and add the Allspice. After twenty-four hours' maceration add the Wine and Syrup, and lastly the Solution of Ferric Phosphate with Citrate of Sodium.

Filter and add enough Water through the filter to make the filtrate measure one liter.

VINUM CIBUM FERRATUM CUM QUININA.

WINE WITH BEEF, IRON AND QUININA.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF BEEF, forty grams, .	40
ALLSPICE, bruised, five grams,	5
SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH CITRATE OF SODIUM, eighty fluigrams, .	80
STRONGER SOLUTION OF QUININA, sixty fluigrams,	60
SHERRY WINE, six hundred and eighty fluigrams,	680
SIMPLE SYRUP, eighty fluigrams, . . .	80
WATER, a sufficient quantity	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Extract of Beef in one hundred and sixty fluigrams of Water, add the Allspice and macerate twenty-four hours. Add the Wine and the Syrup and finally the Solution of Ferric Phosphate and the Stronger Solution of Quinina. Filter and add enough Water through the filter to make the finished product measure one liter.

VINUM CINCHONA AROMATICUM.

WINE OF CALISAYA.

YELLOW CINCHONA, in No. 40 powder, one hundred grams,	100
ORANGE PEEL, No. 40 powder, three grams, .	3
CINNAMON, No. 40 powder, two grams, .	2
NUTMEG, No. 40 powder, two grams, .	2
CLOVES, No. 40 powder, two grams, .	2
SIMPLE SYRUP, two hundred fluigrams, .	200
SHERRY WINE, a sufficient quantity	
to make of the finished product one liter, .	<u>1000</u>

Percolate the mixed powders with Sherry Wine until eight hundred fluigrams of percolate have been obtained. Add the Syrup, and after a few days filter.

VINUM EXTRACTUM CARNIS.

WINE AND BEEF.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF BEEF, forty grams, .	40
WATER, one hundred and sixty grams, .	160
ALLSPICE, in coarse powder, five grams, .	5
SIMPLE SYRUP, eighty fluigrams, . . .	80
SHERRY WINE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Extract of Beef in the Water. Add the Allspice and macerate twenty-four hours. Then add the Syrup and sufficient Wine to afford one liter of final product. Filter.

VINUM FERRICUS CITRAS.

WINE OF CITRATE OF IRON.

CITRATE OF IRON AND AMMONIUM, thirty	
grams,	30
WATER, thirty fluigrams,	30
SHERRY WINE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve the Citrate of Iron and Ammonium in the Water and add the Sherry Wine.

VINUM FERRUM.

WINE OF IRON.

FINE IRON WIRE, fifty grams,	50
SHERRY WINE, one liter,	1000

Macerate thirty days, the iron to be almost, but not quite, immersed in the Wine and the vessel frequently shaken and the stopper removed. Then filter.

VINUM FERRUM AMARUM.

BITTER WINE OF IRON.

SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH CITRATE OF SODIUM, one hundred fluigrams,	100
STRONGER SOLUTION OF QUININA, one hundred fluigrams,	100
STRONGER AROMATIC ELIXIR OF ORANGE, one hundred fluigrams,	100
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF CURAÇOA, one hundred fluigrams,	100
SIMPLE SYRUP, one hundred and fifty fluigrams,	150
SHERRY WINE, sufficient to make one liter,	1000

Mix, adding the Solution of Ferric Phosphate last.

VINUM FERRUM DULCE.

SWEET WINE OF IRON.

SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH CITRATE OF SODIUM, sixty fluigrams,	60
COMPOUND ELIXIR OF ORANGE, four hundred fluigrams,	400

SYRUP OF ORANGE, one hundred fluigrams,	100
SHERRY WINE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>
Mix.	

VINUM GENTIANA.**VINUM DE GENTIANA. (Ph. F.)****WINE OF GENTIAN.**

GENTIAN, in coarse powder, thirty grams,	30
DILUTED ALCOHOL, sixty fluigrams, . . .	60
MEDOC WINE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Macerate the Gentian with the Alcohol twenty-four hours, then add the Wine and continue the maceration ten days, agitating occasionally. Express, and filter.

(Wine of Cinchona is made the same way.)

VINUM GLYCYRRHIZA THEBAICUM.**WINE OF LIQUORICE WITH OPIUM. (Ph. Su.)**

OPIUM, in powder, twenty grams, . . .	20
SAFFRON; twenty grams,	20
EXTRACT OF LIQUORICE, powdered, twenty	
grams,	20
MALAGA WINE, sufficient	
to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Macerate five days, and then strain and filter.

(Extensively prescribed in cough mixtures or alone.)

VINUM OPIUM CROCATUM.

WINE OF OPIUM AND SAFFRON. (Ph. Su.)

(Sydenham's Laudanum.)

CINNAMON, in coarse powder, six grams, .	6
CLOVES, bruised, six grams, . . .	6
SAFFRON, thirty-five grams, . . .	35
OPIUM, in powder, one hundred grams, .	100
MALAGA WINE, sufficient	
to make one liter, . . .	<u>1000</u>

Macerate five days, strain and filter.

VINUM QUININA.

WINE OF QUININA. (Br.)

SULPHATE OF QUININA, two grams, . .	2
SHERRY WINE, sufficient	
to make one liter, . . .	<u>1000</u>

Dissolve by the aid of heat.

VINUM PEPSINUM. (A.)

WINE OF PEPSIN. (Ph. G.)

Take the stomach of a hog, or the fourth stomach (abomasus) of an ox, turn it inside out, and, having freed it from the undigested matter, wash it with cold water. Then strongly scrape off, by means of a bone spatula, the peptic mucus from the mucous membrane. Carefully mix one hundred grams of this mucus with fifty grams of Glycerin, previously diluted with fifty fluigrams of Water. Introduce the mixture into a capacious bottle, and add one

liter of White Wine and five grams of Hydrochloric Acid, shaking the whole together briskly. Then macerate at a temperature not exceeding 20° C. (68° F.) for three days, agitating it occasionally, and finally filter.

VINUM PEPSINUM. (B.)

WINE OF PEPSIN.

SACCHARATED PEPSIN, twenty-five grams, .	25
DILUTED HYDROCHLORIC ACID, twelve fluid-grams,	12
SHERRY WINE, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Triturate the Pepsin with about one-fourth of the Wine, previously mixed with the Acid, until dissolved. Filter, and add the remainder of the Wine through the filter.

(Each fGm contains 2.50 cents of Pepsin; 5 fGm contains 12.50 cents, or about 2 grains.)

VINUM PIX LIQUIDA.

WINE OF TAR.

TAR, purified, one hundred grams, . . .	100
PRECIPITATED PHOSPHATE OF CALCIUM, one hundred grams,	100
SHERRY WINE, a sufficient quantity to make one liter of finished product, .	<u>1000</u>

Mix the Tar thoroughly with the Phosphate of Calcium; add one liter of Sherry Wine; after an hour's digestion transfer the whole to a filter, and, after the liquid has passed, add enough Sherry Wine through the filter to make the filtrate measure one liter.

VINUM PRUNUS VIRGINIANA.

WINE OF WILD-CHERRY.

FLUIDEXTRACT OF WILD-CHERRY, one hundred fluigrams,	100
SHERRY WINE, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>
Mix.	

VINUM PRUNUS VIRGINIANA FERRATUM.

FERRATED WINE OF WILD-CHERRY.

SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE WITH CITRATE OF SODIUM, eighty fluigrams, .	80
STRONGER AROMATIC ELIXIR OF ORANGE, fifty fluigrams,	50
FLUIDEXTRACT OF WILD-CHERRY, one hundred fluigrams,	100
SHERRY WINE, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>
Mix.	

VINUM RHEUM AMARUM.

BITTER WINE OF RHUBARB. (Ph. Su.)

CANELLA ALBA, bruised, ten grams,	10
GENTIAN, bruised, twenty grams,	20
RHUBARB, cut in small pieces, one hundred grams,	100
SHERRY WINE, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Macerate five days, express, and filter.

(The drugs should be free from powder.)

VINUM RHEUM AROMATICUM.**TINCTURA RHEUM VINOSA.****WINE OF RHUBARB. (Ph. G.)**

RHUBARB, finely cut, eighty grams, . . .	80
ORANGE-PEEL, finely cut, twenty grams, . .	20
CARDAMOM, in coarse powder, ten grams, .	10
WHITE SUGAR, one hundred and twenty grams,	120
SHERRY WINE, sufficient to make one liter,	<u>1000</u>

Macerate the Rhubarb, Orange-peel, and Cardamom with the Sherry Wine in a warm place for five days. Then filter, and dissolve the Sugar in the filtrate.

VINUM SCILLA.**WINE OF SQUILL. (Ph. F.)**

SQUILL, sliced, sixty grams,	60
MALAGA WINE, sufficient to make one liter of wine,	<u>1000</u>

Macerate ten days, agitating occasionally, express, and filter.

VINUM SERIPARUM.**RENNET WINE. (Ph. G.)**

Take the fourth stomach (abomasus) of a suckling calf, wash it with water, and scrape off and collect the mucous membrane.

To thirty grams of this FRESH MEMBRANE, 30
Add two hundred and sixty fluigrams of
WHITE WINE,. 260
And of SODIC CHLORIDE, ten grams, . . . 10

Macerate for three days, stir frequently, and then filter.
The liquid should be but slightly acid.

PART III.
METRIC
PRESCRIPTION FORMULARY.

SELECTED PRESCRIPTIONS
USED IN
HOSPITAL AND OUT-PATIENT PRACTICE.

A.

SOLUTIONS.*

No. 1.

℞. POTASS. ACET.,	100 Gm
AQUA, a sufficient quantity	
to make the finished solution	
measure	100 fGm

Dissolve and filter.

Each fGm represents 1 Gm of the salt.

No. 2.

℞. POTASS. IODIDUM,	100 Gm
AQUA FERVIDA, a sufficient quantity	
to make	100 fGm

Dissolve and filter.

Each fGm represents 1 Gm of the salt.

No. 3.

℞. AMMON. BROMIDUM,	50 Gm
AQUA, a sufficient quantity	
to make	100 fGm

Dissolve and filter.

Each fGm represents 50 cents of the salt.

* These solutions are convenient in dispensing, but should be fresh, and hence not kept ready made unless in constant demand. Solutions of salts containing alkaloids or organic acids are especially prone to undergo change, or become turbid and unsightly by the formation of confervoid matter.

No. 4.

R. SOD. BROMID.,	50 Gm
AQUA, a sufficient quantity	
to make	<u>100 fGm</u>

Dissolve and filter.

Each fGm represents 50 cents of the salt.

No. 5.

R. CHLORAL. HYDRAS,	50 Gm
AQUA, sufficient	
to make	<u>100 fGm</u>

Dissolve and filter.

Each fGm represents 50 cents of the salt.

No. 6.

R. MAGNES. SULPH.,	50 Gm
AQUA, sufficient	
to make	<u>100 fGm</u>

Dissolve and filter.

Each fGm represents 50 cents of the salt.

No. 7.*

R. FERRIC. POT. TARTR.,	50 Gm
AQUA FERVIDA, sufficient	
to make	<u>100 fGm</u>

Dissolve.

Each fGm represents 50 cents of the salt.

* Does not keep very long without getting mouldy.

No. 8.

R. POTASS. BICARB.,	.	.	.	.	20 Gm
AQUA, sufficient					
to make .	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Dissolve and filter.

Each fGm represents 20 cents of the salt.

No. 9.

R. POTASS. BROMID.,	.	.	.	.	20 Gm
AQUA, sufficient					
to make .	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Dissolve and filter.

Each fGm represents 20 cents of the salt.

No. 10.

R. AMMON. CHLORID.,	.	.	.	.	20 Gm
AQUA, sufficient					
to make .	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Dissolve and filter.

Each fGm represents 20 cents of the salt.

No. 11.

R. QUININ. SULPH.,	.	.	.	.	20 Gm
ACID. SULPH. DIL., sufficient.					
AQUA, a sufficient quantity					
to make the finished solution					
measure .	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Dissolve and filter.

Each fGm represents 20 cents of the salt.

No. 12.

R. CINCHONID. SULPH.,	20 Gm
ACID. SULPH. DIL., sufficient.	
AQUA, a sufficient quantity	
to make the finished solution meas-	
ure	<u>100 fGm</u>

Dissolve and filter.

Each fGm represents 20 cents of the salt.

No. 13.

R. CINCHONIN. SULPH.,	20 Gm
ACID. SULPH. DIL., sufficient.	
AQUA, a sufficient quantity	
to make the finished solution meas-	
ure	<u>100 fGm</u>

Dissolve and filter.

Each fGm represents 20 cents of the salt.

No. 14.

R. MORPH. SULPH.,	10 Gm
AQUA, sufficient	
to make	<u>100 fGm</u>

Dissolve and filter.

Each fGm represents 10 cents of the salt.

No. 15.

R. MORPH. PURA,	10 Gm
ACID. CITR.,	5 Gm
ALCOHOL,	10 fGm
AQUA, a sufficient quantity	
to make the finished solution meas-	
ure,	<u>100 fGm</u>

Triturate until dissolved and filter.

Each fGm represents 10 cents of Morphia.

No. 16.

R. HYDRARG. CHLORID. CORROS., . . .	5 Gm
AQUA EBULLIENT, sufficient	
to make,	<u>100 fGm</u>

Dissolve and filter.

- Each fGm represents 5 cents of the salt.

No. 17.

R. POTASS. CHLORAS,	5 Gm
AQUA, sufficient	
to make,	<u>100 fGm</u>

Dissolve and filter.

Each fGm represents 5 cents of the salt.

No. 18.*

R. ANT. POT. TARTR.,	2 Gm
AQUA, sufficient	
to make,	<u>100 fGm</u>

Dissolve and filter.

Each fGm represents 2 cents of the salt.

No. 19.†

AQUA CHLOROFORMUM.

R. CHLOROF. PURIFIC.,	2 fGm
AQUA, sufficient	
to make,	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix.

* Does not keep long without getting mouldy.

† A good vehicle for unpleasantly tasting remedies with which it may be properly combined. The small amount of Chloroform, which is itself not unpleasant, temporarily benumbs the gustatory nerve,

No. 20.

R. ACID. CARBOL. CRYST.,	. . .	100 Gm
AQUA FERVIDA,	. . .	10 fGm

Warm the Carbolic Acid until liquefied. Then add the Water and mix thoroughly by agitation. Each fGm of the finished product represents very nearly 1 Gm of Phenol.

No. 21.

R. ACID. CARBOL. CRYST.,	. . .	10 Gm
GLYCERINUM, sufficient		
to make,	. . .	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix.

Each fGm represents 10 cents of Carbolic Acid.

No. 22.

R. ACID. CARBOL. CRYST.,	. . .	1 Gm
AQUA, sufficient		
to make,	. . .	<u>100 fGm</u>

Dissolve.

Each fGm represents 1 cent of Carbolic Acid.

No. 23.*

R. ACID. BORIC.,	. . .	3 Gm
AQUA FERVIDA., sufficient		
to make,	. . .	<u>100 fGm</u>

Dissolve.

Each fGm represents 3 cents of Boric Acid.

No. 24.

R. ALUMIN. POT. SULPH.,	. . .	2 Gm
AQUA, sufficient		
to make,	. . .	<u>100 fGm</u>

Dissolve and filter.

Each fGm represents 2 cents of Alum.

* For Lister's antiseptic treatment.

No. 25.

R. ZINC. SULPH., .	. . . .	10 Gm
AQUA, sufficient	.	
to make, . . . .	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Dissolve and filter.

Each fGm represents 10 cents of the salt.

No. 26.

R. ARGENT. NITR., .	. . . .	5 Gm
AQUA DESTILL., sufficient	.	
to make, . . . .	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Dissolve.

Each fGm represents 5 cents of the salt.

B.

INTERNAL REMEDIES.

MIXTURES.*

DIAPHORETICS, ETC.

No. 27.

R. POTASS. NITR., .	. . . .	2.50 Gm
ÆTHER. NITR. SPIR.,	. . . .	7.50 fGm
VINUM IPECAC., .	. . . .	2.50 fGm
AQUA, a sufficient quantity		
to make the finished mixture meas-		
ure, . . . .	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 to 10 fGm.

* Among the eligible vehicles with which to bring extemporaneous mixtures to the required volume, and at the same time remedy, as far as practicable, their unpleasant taste, may be mentioned Elix. Aurantii, Elix. Taraxaci, Syrups, Aromatic Waters, Fluid Extract of Liquorice (the latter only for mixtures in which there is no free acid), etc.

No. 28.

R. VIN. IPECAC,	.	.	.	.	5 fGm
TINCT. OPIUM,	.	.	.	.	5 fGm
ÆTHER. NITR. SPIR.,	.	.	.	.	90 fGm
					<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 29.

R. TINCT. ACONIT. RAD.,	.	.	.	2 fGm
ÆTHER. NITROS. SPIR.,	.	.	.	20 fGm
SOL. AMMON. ACET.,	.	.	.	78 fGm
				<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 5 to 10 fGm.

No. 30.

R. TINCT. ACONIT. RAD.,	.	.	.	.50 fGm
ÆTHER. NITROS. SPIR.,	.	.	.	50.00 fGm
LIQ. POTASS. CITRAS,	.	.	.	49.50 fGm
				<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 20 fGm.

No. 31.

R. POTASS. NITR.,	.	.	.	.	2.50 Gm
AQUA CAMPHORA,	.	.	.	.	30.00 fGm
ÆTHER. NITROS. SPIR.,	.	.	.	.	20.00 fGm
SOL. AMMON. ACET., sufficient					
to make the whole,	.	.	.	.	<hr/>100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 10 fGm.

No. 32.

"Imperial Drink."

R. POTASS. BITARTR.,	.	.	.	.	10 Gm
SACCHARUM,	.	.	.	.	30 Gm
AQUA,	.	.	.	.	1000 fGm

Mix.

ANTI-RHEUMATICS.

No. 33.

R. POTASS. IODID.,	.	.	.	.	12.50 Gm
VIN. COLCH. SEM.,	.	.	.	.	12.50 fGm
TINCT. GUAIACUM,	.	.	.	.	12.50 fGm
TINCT. GENT. COMP.,	.	.	.	.	25 fGm
TINCT. CINCH. COMP., sufficient					
to make,	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>
Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.					

No. 34.

R. POTASS. NITR.,	.	.	.	.	5 Gm
SOD. POT. TARTR.,	.	.	.	.	5 Gm
VIN. COLCH. SEM.,	.	.	.	.	10 fGm
AQUA, sufficient					
to make,	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>
Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.					

No. 35.

R. MAGNES. SULPH.,	.	.	.	.	10 Gm
MAGNES. CARB.,	.	.	.	.	5 Gm
VIN. COLCH. SEM.,	.	.	.	.	5 fGm
AQUA MENTH. PIP., sufficient					
to make the whole,	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>
Mix. Dose, 20 fGm.					

No. 36.

R. POTASS. NITR.,	.	.	.	.	2 Gm
VIN. COLCH. SEM.,	.	.	.	.	20 fGm
EXTR. CIMICIF. FL.,	.	.	.	.	20 fGm
SYRUP.,	.	.	.	.	30 fGm
AQUA, sufficient					
to make,	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>
Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.					

No. 37.

R. POTASS. IODID.,	10 Gm
VIN. COLCH. SEM.,	10 fGm
TINCT. CIMICIF.,	10 fGm
AQUA, sufficient	
to make the whole,	<u>100 fGm</u>
Mix. Dose, 10 fGm.	

No. 38.

R. POTASS. IODID.,	2 Gm
TINCT. COLCH. RAD.,	20 fGm
AQUA, sufficient	
to make the whole,	<u>100 fGm</u>
Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.	

SALICYLIC ACID MIXTURES.*

No. 39.

R. ACID. SALICYL.,	5 Gm
POTASS. ACET.,	10 Gm
GLYCERINUM,	15 Gm
AQUA, sufficient	
to make the whole,	<u>100 fGm</u>
Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.	

No. 40.

R. ACID. SALICYL.,	5 Gm
POTASS. IODID.,	3 Gm
SYR. PRUN. VIRG.,	20 fGm
SOL. AMMON. ACET., sufficient	
to make the whole,	<u>100 fGm</u>
Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.	

* Probably the least disagreeable Salicylic Acid mixture that can be made is one in which the acid is suspended (not dissolved) by thick syrup.

No. 41.

R. SOD. SALICYL.,	15 Gm
TINCT. OPII DEOD.,	7.50 fGm
SYR. SIMPL.,	50 fGm
AQUA, sufficient	
to make the whole,	<u>100 fGm</u>
Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.	

No. 42.

R. ACID. SALICYL.,	2 Gm
AMMON. CARB.,	3 Gm
POTASS. IODID.,	4 Gm
CHLORAL HYDR.,	3 Gm
EXTR. COLCH. SEM. FL.,	1 fGm
AQUA, sufficient	
to make the whole,	<u>100 fGm</u>
Mix. Dose, 10 fGm.	

ALTERATIVES, ETC.

No. 43.

R. POTASS. IODID.,	5 Gm
INF. GENT. COMP., sufficient	
to make,	<u>100 fGm</u>
Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.	

No. 44.

R. POTASS. IODID.,	8 Gm
EXTR. STILLING. FL.,	30 fGm
AQUA, sufficient	
to make the whole,	<u>100 fGm</u>
Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.	

No. 45.

R. POTASS. IODID.,	10 Gm
AMMON. IODID.,	5 Gm
AQUA,	20 fGm
TINCT. CINCH. COMP., sufficient	
to make the whole,	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 46.

R. HYDRARG. IODID. RUBR.,	0.05 Gm
POTASS. IODID.,	5.00 Gm
AQUA, sufficient	
to make the whole	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 47.

R. HYDRARG. CHLOR. CORROS.,	0.10 Gm
POTASS. IODID.,	10.00 Gm
TINCT. GENT. COMP., sufficient	
to make the whole	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 48.

R. HYDRARG. IODID. RUBR.,	0.10 Gm
POTASS. IODID.,	7.50 Gm
SYR. SARSAP. COMP.,	50.00 fGm
AQUA MENTH. PIP., sufficient	
to make the whole	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 49.

R. HYDRARG. IODID. RUBR.,	.	.	.	0.10 Gm
AMMON. IODID.,	.	.	.	5.00 Gm
POTASS. IODID.,	.	.	.	10.00 Gm
SYR. AURANT. CORT.,	.	.	.	30.00 fGm
AQUA, sufficient				
to make the whole	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 50.

R. LIQU. POT. ARSENIT.,	.	.	.	5 fGm
ELIX. AURANT., sufficient				
to make the whole	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 51.

R. LIQU. ARSEN. CHLORID.,	.	.	.	5 fGm
TINCT. FERR. CHLORID.,	.	.	.	5 fGm
ELIX. AURANT., sufficient				
to make the whole	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 52.

R. ARSEN. IODID.,	.	.	.	0.04 Gm
SYR. FERR. IODID.,	.	.	.	12.00 fGm
POTASS. IODID.,	.	.	.	6.00 Gm
ELIX. AURANT., sufficient				
to make the whole	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 to 10 fGm.

No. 53.*

R. LIQU. ARSEN. CHLOR.,	.	.	.	8.00 fGm
TINCT. FERRIC. CHLOR.,	.	.	.	25.00 fGm
CINCHONID. SULPH.,	.	.	.	4.00 Gm
STRYCHNIN. NITR.,	.	.	.	0.05 Gm
ELIX. AURANT., sufficient				
to make the whole	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

TONICS, ANTIPERIODICS, ETC.

No. 54.

R. ACID. HYDROCHLOR. DIL.,	.	.	.	3 fGm
INF. GENT. COMP., sufficient				
to make the whole	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 20 fGm.

No. 55.

R. ACID. NITROMUR. DIL.,	.	.	.	6.5 fGm
INF. GENT. COMP., sufficient				
to make the whole	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 10 fGm.

No. 56.

R. TINCT. FERRIC. CHLOR.,	.	.	.	20 fGm
SYRUPUS SACCHARUM,	.	.	.	20 fGm
GLYCERINUM,	.	.	.	30 fGm
AQUA,	.	.	.	<u>30 fGm</u>
				100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

* Elixir Ferri Quiniæ et Strychniæ Phosphatum is an excellent preparation, to which Fowler's Solution could well be added.

No. 57.

R. TINCT. FERRIC. CHLORID., . . .	3.50 fGm
ACID. ACET. DIL., . . .	3.50 fGm
SOL. AMMON. ACET., . . .	93.00 fGm
	<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 10 to 20 fGm.

No. 58.

R. ACID. PHOSPH. DIL., . . .	5 fGm
TINCT. FERRIC. CHLOR., . . .	10 fGm
SYR. LIMON., . . .	85 fGm
	<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 10 fGm.

No. 59.

R. FERR. SULPH., . . .	0.50 Gm
POTASS. CARB., . . .	0.60 Gm
MYRRH. PULV., . . .	1.50 Gm
SACCH. PULV., . . .	1.50 Gm
SPIR. LAVEND. CO., . . .	5.00 fGm
AQUA CINNAM., sufficient	
to make the whole . . .	<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 20 fGm.

(The Iron Sulphate should be added last, previously dissolved in about 5 fGm of the Cinnamon-water.)

No. 60.

R. POTASS. IODID., . . .	10 Gm
SYR. FERR. IODID., . . .	20 fGm
TINCT. CALUMBA, sufficient	
to make the whole . . .	<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 61.

R. FERRIC. POT. TARTR., . . .	3 Gm
TINCT. CINCH. COMP., sufficient	
to make . . .	<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 62.

R. QUIN. SULPH.,	2.50 Gm
TINCT. FERRIC. CHLOR.,	10.00 fGm
AQUA, sufficient	
to make the whole	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 63.

R. QUIN. SULPH.,	1 Gm
TINCT. FERRIC. CHLOR.,	10 fGm
SPIR. CHLOROFORM.,	15 fGm
GLYCERIN., sufficient	
to make the whole	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 64.

R. CINCHONIN. SULPH.,	1 Gm
AQUA,	20 fGm
ACID. CITR.,	1 Gm
SYR. SACCH.,	30 fGm
TINCT. FERRIC. CHLOR.,	4 fGm
ELIX. AURANT., sufficient	
to make the whole	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 65.

R. CINCHONID. SULPH.,	2 Gm
TINCT. FERRIC. CHLORID.,	10 fGm
SPIR. CHLOROF.,	12 fGm
ELIX. AURANT.,	78 fGm
	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 66.*

R. QUININ. SULPH.,	.	.	.	.	2 Gm
TINCT. FERRIC. CHLOR.,	.	.	.	.	10 fGm
GLYCERINUM,	.	.	.	.	5 fGm
ELIX. AURANT.,	.	.	.	.	85 fGm
					<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 67.

R. STRYCHNIN. NITR.,	.	.	.	.	0.03 Gm
TINCT. CARD. COMP.,	.	.	.	.	1 fGm
ALCOHOL,	.	.	.	.	5 fGm
AQUA,	.	.	.	.	5 fGm
SYRUP. SACCH., sufficient					
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 68.

R. TINCT. FERRIC. CHLOR.,	.	.	.	.	10 fGm
TINCT. NUX VOM.,	.	.	.	.	10 fGm
ELIX. AURANT.,	.	.	.	.	80 fGm
					<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 69.

R. CINCHONIDIN. SULPH.,	.	.	.	.	1 Gm
ACID. SULPH. DIL., sufficient.					
ELIX. AURANT., sufficient					
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix.

* Elixir Calisaya Ferratum is a much better preparation than such mixtures as Nos. 61 to 66, where therapeutically satisfactory. See p. 109.

No. 70.*

R. QUIN. SULPH.,	1 Gm
ACID. SULPH. DIL., sufficient.	
ELIX. AURANT., sufficient	
to make the whole	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix.

No. 71.

R. CINCHONID. SULPH.,	2 Gm
POTASS. IODID.,	2 Gm
ACID. CITRIC.,	2 Gm
AQUA DESTILL., sufficient	
to make the whole	<u>100 fGm</u>

Make a solution. Dose, 10 fGm.

(Surgeon John Vansant, U. S. M. H. S.)

No. 72.

R. CINCHONID. SULPH.,	2 Gm
POTASS. BROMID.,	2 Gm
ACID. CITRIC.,	2 Gm
AQUA, sufficient	
to make the whole	<u>100 fGm</u>

Make a solution. Dose, 10 fGm.

FOR DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

No. 73.

R. TINCT. CANNAB. IND.,	12 fGm
SPIR. MENTH. PIP.,	1 fGm
GLYCERIN., sufficient	
to make the whole	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

* The corresponding elixirs are much better preparations, unless the free acid is desired in the mixture.

No. 74.

R. POTASS. BROMID.,	.	.	.	.	40 Gm
TINCT. BELLAD.,	.	.	.	.	8 fGm
AQUA, sufficient					
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>
Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.					

No. 75.

R. POTASS. BROMID.,	.	.	.	.	50 Gm
EXT. CONIUM FL.,	.	.	.	.	25 fGm
AQUA, sufficient					
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>
Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.					

No. 76.

R. SOD. BROMID.,	.	.	.	.	4 Gm
POTASS. BROMID.,	.	.	.	.	4 Gm
AMMON. BROMID.,	.	.	.	.	4 Gm
POTASS. IODID.,	.	.	.	.	2 Gm
AMMON. IODID.,	.	.	.	.	2 Gm
AMMON. CARB.,	.	.	.	.	1.30 Gm
TINCT. CALUMBA,	.	.	.	.	15 fGm
AQUA, sufficient					
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>
Mix. Dose, 10 to 15 fGm.					

No. 77.

R. POTASS. BROMID.,	.	.	.	.	10 Gm
TINCT. VALER. AMMON.,	.	.	.	.	20 fGm
TINCT. LUPULINUM,	.	.	.	.	30 fGm
TINCT. DIGITALIS,	.	.	.	.	30 fGm
AQUA, sufficient					
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>
Mix. Dose, 20 fGm.					

No. 78.

R. POTASS. BROMID.,	.	.	.	.	30 Gm
AMMON. BROMID.,	.	.	.	.	30 Gm
EXTR. ERGOTA FL.,	.	.	.	.	15 fGm
AQUA,	.	.	.	.	25 fGm
					<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 10 fGm.

No. 79.

R. CHLORAL HYDR.,	.	.	.	.	20 Gm
EXT. CONIUM SEM. FL.,	.	.	.	.	20 fGm
EXT. HYOSCYAM. FL.,	.	.	.	.	20 fGm
AQUA, sufficient					
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<hr/>100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 5. fGm.

No. 80.

R. CHLORAL. HYDR.,	.	.	.	.	4 Gm
SYR. AURANT. FLOR.,	.	.	.	.	10 fGm
SYR. TOLUT.,	.	.	.	.	10 fGm
AQUA CINNAM., sufficient					
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<hr/>100 fGm

Mix.

No. 81.

R. CHLORAL HYDR.,	.	.	.	.	4 Gm
POTASS. BROMID.,	.	.	.	.	8 Gm
TINCT. OPIUM,	.	.	.	.	8 fGm
SYRUP TOLUT.,	.	.	.	.	50 fGm
AQUA CINNAM., sufficient					
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<hr/>100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 10 fGm.

No. 82.

R. QUININ. SULPH.,	1.30 Gm
FERRIC. PHOSPH.,	1.30 Gm
STRYCHNINA,	0.04 Gm
ACID. PHOSPH. DIL., a sufficiency.	
SYRUP. ZINGIBER,	35 fGm
AQUA, sufficient	
to make	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 83.

R. OLEUM PHOSPHORAT. (see p. 231), .	10 fGm
VITELL. OVUM,	5 Gm
GLYCERINUM,	5 fGm
SPIR. FRUMENTUM, sufficient	
to make	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Each fGm represents 1 mill of Phosphorus.

FOR DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

No. 84.

R. SYR. SCILLA,	25 fGm
SYR. IPECAC.,	25 fGm
TINCT. OPIUM CAMPH.,	25 fGm
GLYCERINUM,	25 fGm
	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 85.

R. SYR. TOLUT.,	30 fGm
SYR. IPECAC.,	30 fGm
MUC. ACACIA,	20 fGm
TINCT. OPIUM CAMPH.,	10 fGm
TINCT. LOBELIA,	10 fGm
	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 86.

R. ANT. POT. TARTR.,	.	.	.	.	0.05 Gm
MORPH. SULPH.,	.	.	.	.	0.06 Gm
AQUA,	.	.	.	.	50 fGm
SYR. TOLUT.,	.	.	.	.	50 fGm
					<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 87.

R. MORPH. SULPH.,	.	.	.	.	0.05 Gm
ANT. POT. TARTR.,	.	.	.	.	0.05 Gm
AMMON. CHLORID.,	.	.	.	.	10 Gm
SYR. TOLUT.,	.	.	.	.	50 fGm
AQUA,					
sufficient to make the whole	.				<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 88.

R. AMMON. CHLORID.,	.	.	.	.	5 Gm
SYR. SENECA,	.	.	.	.	15 fGm
SYR. SCILLA,	.	.	.	.	15 fGm
SYR. PRUN. VIRG.,	.	.	.	.	50 fGm
MORPH. SULPH.,	.	.	.	.	0.06 Gm
EXTR. GLYCYRRH. FL.,	.	.	.	.	20 fGm
					<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 89.

R. TINCT. SANGUINAR.,	.	.	.	.	8 fGm
TINCT. OPIUM CAMPH.,	.	.	.	.	10 fGm
SYR. SCILLA,	.	.	.	.	10 fGm
SYR. TOLUT.,	.	.	.	.	10 fGm
AQUA,	.	.	.	.	62 fGm
					<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 90.

R. TINCT. OPIUM CAMPH.,	.	.	.	10 fGm
SPIR. AMMON. AROM.,	.	.	.	15 fGm
SYR. PRUN. VIRG.,	.	.	.	20 fGm
EXTR. IPECAC. FL.,	.	.	.	1.50 fGm
EXTR. GLYCYRRH. FL.,	.	.	.	5 fGm
AQUA, sufficient				
to make the whole	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 to 10 fGm.

No. 91.

R. MORPH. ACET.,	.	.	.	0.10 Gm
ACID. ACET. DIL.,	.	.	.	5 fGm
SYR. PRUN. VIRG.,	.	.	.	30 fGm
SYR. IPECAC.,	.	.	.	30 fGm
SYR. TOLUT.,	.	.	.	30 fGm
AQUA, sufficient				
to make the whole	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 92.

R. MORPH. SULPH.,	.	.	.	0.05 Gm
SYR. SCILLA,	.	.	.	25 fGm
SYR. IPECAC.,	.	.	.	25 fGm
SYR. TOLUT.,	.	.	.	20 fGm
SYR. PRUN. VIRG.,	.	.	.	20 fGm
TINCT. BENZ. COMP.,	.	.	.	5 fGm
TINCT. SANGUINAR.,	.	.	.	5 fGm
				<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 93.

R. AMMON. CHLORID.,	.	.	.	.	2 Gm
POTASS. CHLOR.,	.	.	.	.	3 Gm
AQUA,	.	.	.	.	50 fGm
SYR. SENEGA,	.	.	.	.	10 fGm
SYR. IPECAC.,	.	.	.	.	10 fGm
SYR. TOLUT.,	.	.	.	.	25 fGm
EXTR. GLYCYRRH. FL.,	.	.	.	.	3 fGm
TINCT. CUBEBA,	.	.	.	.	2 fGm
					<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 94.

R. AMMON. CHLORID.,	.	.	.	.	3.50 Gm
EXTR. GLYCYRRH. FL.,	.	.	.	.	3 fGm
AQUA FÆNICUL.,	.	.	.	.	97 fGm
					<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 20 fGm.

No. 95.

R. AMMON. CHLORID.,	.	.	.	.	3 Gm
SPIR. ÆTHER. COMP.,	.	.	.	.	20 fGm
SYR. PRUN. VIRG.,	.	.	.	.	60 fGm
AQUA, sufficient					
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<hr/>100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 96.

(STOKES'S EXPECTORANT.)

R. AMMON. CARB.,	.	.	.	.	1.50 Gm
EXT. SCILLA FL.,	.	.	.	.	3 fGm
EXT. SENEGA FL.,	.	.	.	.	3 fGm

TINCT. OPIUM CAMPH.,	.	.	.	20 fGm
SYR. TOLUT.,	.	.	.	20 fGm
AQUA, sufficient				
to make the whole .	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 97.

(BROWN MIXTURE.)

R. EXTR. GLYCYRRH. PULV.,	.	.	.	3 Gm
SACCH. PULV.,	.	.	.	3 Gm
ACACIA PULV.,	.	.	.	3 Gm
TINCT. OPIUM CAMPH.,	.	.	.	12 fGm
VIN. ANTIMON.,	.	.	.	6 fGm
SPIR. ÆTHER. NITROS.,	.	.	.	3 fGm
AQUA, sufficient				
to make the whole .	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 10 to 20 fGm.

No. 98.

R. EXT. IPECAC. FL.,	.	.	.	0.60 fGm
SPIR. ÆTHER. COMP.,	.	.	.	3.50 fGm
MIST. GLYCYRRH. COMP. (No. 97), suffi-				
cient to make the whole .	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 10 fGm.

No. 99.

R. SPIR. ÆTHER. COMP.,	.	.	.	20 fGm
TINCT. HYOSCYAM.,	.	.	.	20 fGm
SYR. PRUN. VIRG.,	.	.	.	20 fGm
SYR. TOLUT.,	.	.	.	20 fGm
AQUA,	.	.	.	<u>20 fGm</u>
				100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 100.

R. TINCT. LOBELIA,	.	.	.	.	15 fGm
TINCT. HYOSCYAM.,	.	.	.	.	25 fGm
SPIR. ÆTHER. COMP.,	.	.	.	.	25 fGm
SYRUP. TOLUT.,	.	.	.	.	35 fGm
					<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 101.

R. MORPH. ACET.,	.	.	.	.	0.04 Gm
TINCT. HYOSCYAM.,	.	.	.	.	20 fGm
SYR. TOLUT.,	.	.	.	.	30 fGm
AQUA,	.	.	.	.	50 fGm
					<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 to 10 fGm.

No. 102.

R. ACID. HYDROCYAN. DIL.,	.	.	.	.	2.50 fGm
CHLOROFORM. PURIFIC.,	.	.	.	.	2.50 fGm
TINCT. HYOSCYAM.,	.	.	.	.	25 fGm
SYRUP. TOLUT.,	.	.	.	.	25 fGm
AQUA CAMPH.,	.	.	.	.	25 fGm
MUCIL. ACACIA,	.	.	.	.	20 fGm
					<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 103.

R. POTASS. CYANID.,	.	.	.	.	0.10 Gm
MORPH. ACET.,	.	.	.	.	0.05 Gm
ACET. SANGUIN.,	.	.	.	.	5 fGm
SYRUP. TOLUT.,	.	.	.	.	50 fGm
AQUA,	.	.	.	.	45 fGm
					<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 104.

R. SPIR. ÆTHER. COMP.,	.	.	.	25 fGm
SYR. IPECAC.,	.	.	.	25 fGm
TINCT. OPIUM CAMPH.,	.	.	.	25 fGm
AQUA,	.	.	.	25 fGm
				<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 105.

R. SPIR. ÆTHER. COMP.,	.	.	.	5 fGm
SPIR. ÆTHER. NITROS.,	.	.	.	10 fGm
TINCT. OPIUM CAMPH.,	.	.	.	25 fGm
SYR. PRUN. VIRG.,	.	.	.	30 fGm
SYR. SENECA,	.	.	.	30 fGm
				<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 106.

R. POTASS. IODID.,	.	.	.	8 Gm
SYRUP. SACCH.,	.	.	.	40 fGm
SPIR. ÆTHER. COMP.,	.	.	.	30 fGm
TINCT. TOLUT.,	.	.	.	3 fGm
EXTR. PRUN. VIRG. FL.,	.	.	.	3 fGm
AQUA, sufficient				
to make the whole,				<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 107.

R. LIQU. MORPH. SULPH. (U. S. P.),	.	.	.	50 fGm
SPIR. ÆTHER. COMP.,	.	.	.	50 fGm
				<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm. To be well shaken.

No. 108.

R. TINCT. OPIUM,	10 fGm
TINCT. STRAMONIUM,	10 fGm
TINCT. LOBELIA,	20 fGm
ÆTHER. FORT.,	60 fGm
	<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 109.

R. ACID. NIT. DIL.,	4 fGm
SYR. PRUN. VIRG.,	16 fGm
AQUA,	80 fGm
	<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 110.

R. ACID. HYDROBROM. (34 per cent.), . .	10 fGm
SPIR. CHLOROFORMUM,	10 fGm
SYR. SCILLA,	25 fGm
AQUA,	55 fGm
	<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 10 fGm.

No. 111.

R. MORPH. SULPH.,	0.08 Gm
CHLORAL. HYDRAT.,	7.50 Gm
POTASS. BROMID.,	7.50 Gm
SYR. SCILLA,	15 fGm
SYR. IPECAC.,	15 fGm
SYR. PRUN. VIRG., sufficient to make the whole	<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 112.

R. QUIN. SULPH.,	.	.	.	.	2 Gm
POTASS. BROMID.,	.	.	.	.	6 Gm
ELIX. AURANT.,	.	.	.	.	30 fGm
SYR. PRUN. VIRG.,	.	.	.	.	30 fGm
EXTR. GLYCYRRH. FL.,	.	.	.	.	5 fGm
AQUA, sufficient					
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 113.

R. POTASS. CHLOR.,	.	.	.	.	2.50 Gm
TINCT. FERRIC. CHLOR.,	.	.	.	.	10 fGm
SYR. ZINGIB.,	.	.	.	.	15 fGm
AQUA, sufficient					
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 10 fGm.

No. 114.

R. QUIN. SULPH.,	.	.	.	.	1 Gm
POTASS. CHLOR.,	.	.	.	.	10 Gm
TINCT. FERRIC. CHLOR.,	.	.	.	.	15 fGm
GLYCERINUM,	.	.	.	.	50 fGm
SYRUP. SACCH., sufficient					
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 to 10 fGm.

No. 115.

R. CREASOTUM,	.	.	.	.	1 fGm
MUCIL. ACACIA,	.	.	.	.	50 fGm
SYR. SACCH.,	.	.	.	.	<u>49 fGm</u>
					100 fGm

Mix. (Used in bronchitis.)

No. 116.

R. OLEUM MORRHUA,	.	.	.	.	60 fGm
LIQU. CALX,	.	.	.	.	20 fGm
SYR. PRUN. VIRG.,	.	.	.	.	20 fGm
					<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 20 fGm.

No. 117.

R. CALCIC. PHOSPH. PRÆCIP.,	.	.	.	.	10 Gm
OL. MORRHUA,	.	.	.	.	50 fGm
GLYCERINUM,	.	.	.	.	10 fGm
MUCIL. ACACIA,	.	.	.	.	40 fGm
ÆTHEROL AMYGD. AMAR.,	.	.	.	.	1 drop
					<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix.

No. 118.

R. ACID. GALLICUM,	.	.	.	.	1.50 Gm
MAGNES. SULPH.,	.	.	.	.	10 Gm
ACID. SULPH. DIL.,	.	.	.	.	1 fGm
EXTR. ERGOTA FL.,	.	.	.	.	2.50 fGm
AQUA CINNAM., sufficient					
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<hr/>100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 10 to 20 fGm.

FOR DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

No. 119.

R. PEPSIN. SACCHAR.,	.	.	.	.	4 Gm
ACID. HYDROCHLOR. DIL.,	.	.	.	.	2 fGm
GLYCERINUM,	.	.	.	.	20 fGm
AQUA, sufficient					
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<hr/>100 fGm

Mix well, and, after standing an hour, filter. Dose, 5 to 10 fGm.

No. 120.

R. SODIC. PHOSPH.,	7.50 Gm
ACID. HYDROCHLOR. DIL., . . .	7.50 fGm
VIN. PEPSIN.,	50 fGm
ELIX. AURANT., sufficient	
to make the whole	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 10 fGm.

No. 121.

R. BISMUTH. SUBNITR.,	7.50 Gm
ACID. HYDROCYAN. DIL., . . .	1.50 fGm
TINCT. GENT. COMP.,	20 fGm
SYRUP. ZINGIB.,	30 fGm
SPIR. AMMON. AROM.,	7.50 fGm
AQUA, sufficient	
to make the whole	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 10 fGm. To be well shaken.

No. 122.

R. CREASOT.,	1.50 fGm
ACID. HYDROCYAN. DIL., . . .	3 fGm
ACACIA PULV.,	30 Gm
SACCH. PULV.,	30 Gm
AQUA, sufficient	
to make the whole	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm. (For children.)

No. 123.

R. SODIC. BICARB.,	3 Gm
AQUA CREASOT.,	25 fGm
MIST. CRETA,	<u>75 fGm</u>
	100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 20 fGm.

No. 124.

R. SOD. BICARB.,	.	.	.	.	15 Gm
TINCT. ZINGIB.,	.	.	.	.	5 fGm
TINCT. GENT. COMP.,	.	.	.	.	25 fGm
AQUA, sufficient					
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 10 fGm.

No. 125.

R. SODIC. BICARB.,	.	.	.	.	3 Gm
INF. GENT. COMP., sufficient					
to make	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 20 fGm.

No. 126.

R. SODIC. BICARB.,	.	.	.	.	3 Gm
EXTR. RHEUM FL.,	.	.	.	.	3 fGm
SPIR. MENTH. PIP.,	.	.	.	.	3 fGm
AQUA, sufficient					
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 127.

R. BISMUTH. SUBNITR.,	.	.	.	.	2 Gm
POTASS. BROMID.,	.	.	.	.	2 Gm
ACID. HYDROCYAN. DIL.,	.	.	.	.	0.60 fGm
SPIR. CHLOROF.,	.	.	.	.	2 fGm
MUCIL. ACACIA,	.	.	.	.	30 fGm
AQUA, sufficient					
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 30 to 40 fGm. To be well shaken.

No. 128.

R. OLEUM RICINUS,	. . . .	10 fGm
MUCIL. ACACIA,	. . . .	10 fGm
TINCT. OPIUM,	. . . .	5 fGm
TINCT. RHEUM AROM.,	. . . .	10 fGm
AQUA MENTH. PIP., sufficient		
to make the whole		<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm. (For children.)

No. 129.

R. EXTR. RHEUM FL.,	. . . .	1.50 fGm
EXTR. IPECAC. FL.,	. . . .	0.30 fGm
SODIC. BICARB.,	. . . .	3 Gm
GLYCERINUM,	. . . .	40 fGm
AQUA MENTH. PIP., sufficient		
to make the whole		<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 3 to 5 fGm. (For children.)

No. 130.

R. MORPH. SULPH.,	. . . .	0.10 Gm
CHLOROF. PURIFIC.,	. . . .	15 fGm
SYR. ZINGIBER.,	. . . .	85 fGm
		<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 131.

R. TINCT. OPIUM,	. . . .	10 fGm
TINCT. CAPSICUM,	. . . .	10 fGm
SPIR. CAMPHORA,	. . . .	10 fGm
SPIR. MENTH. PIP.,	. . . .	10 fGm
SYR. SACCH.,	. . . .	20 fGm
AQUA,	. . . .	40 fGm
		<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 3 to 5 fGm. (For children.)

No. 132.

R. TINCT. OPIUM,	20 fGm
TINCT. CAPSICUM,	20 fGm
TINCT. RHEUM AROM.,	20 fGm
SPIR. MENTH. PIP.,	20 fGm
SPIR. CAMPHORA,	20 fGm
	<hr/>
	100 fGm.

Mix. Dose, 1 to 3 fGm.

No. 133.

R. TINCT. OPIUM,	20 fGm
TINCT. CAPSICUM,	20 fGm
TINCT. CAMPHORA ₂ ,	20 fGm
CHLOROFORM. PURIFIC.,	20 fGm
ALCOHOL. FORT.,	30 fGm
	<hr/>
	100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 1 to 5 fGm.

No. 134.

R. MORPH. SULPH.,	0.10 Gm
ÆTHEROL. MENTH. PIP.,	0.10 fGm
ÆTHER. FORT.,	2.50 fGm
ALCOHOL. FORT.,	2.50 fGm
ACID. HYDROCYAN. DIL.,	5 fGm
CHLOROFORM. PURIF.,	15 fGm
SYRUP. SACCH., sufficient	
to make the whole	<hr/>
	100 fGm

Mix. (Substitute for so-called chlorodyne.)

No. 135.

R. TINCT. OPIUM CAMPH.,	15 fGm
TINCT. CATECHU,	15 fGm
MIST. CRETA,	70 fGm
	<hr/>
	100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm. To be well shaken.

No. 136.

R. TINCT. OPIUM CAMPH.,	.	.	.	25 fGm
TINCT. KRAMERIA,	.	.	.	25 fGm
SPIR. LAVEND. COMP.,	.	.	.	4 fGm
MIST. CRETA,	.	.	.	46 fGm
				<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 10 to 20 fGm. To be well shaken.

No. 137.

R. TINCT. CAPSICUM,	.	.	.	5 fGm
TINCT. CATECHU,	.	.	.	15 fGm
TINCT. KINO,	.	.	.	15 fGm
TINCT. KRAMER.,	.	.	.	15 fGm
TINCT. OPIUM,	.	.	.	10 fGm
SPIR. MENTH. PIP.,	.	.	.	10 fGm
SPIR. CAMPH.,	.	.	.	15 fGm.
GLYCERINUM,	.	.	.	15 fGm
				<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 2 to 5 fGm.

No. 138.

R. ACID. SULPH. AROM.,	.	.	.	7.50 fGm
EXTR. HÆMATOXYL. FL.,	.	.	.	12.50 fGm
TINCT. OPIUM CAMPH.,	.	.	.	40 fGm
SYR. ZINGIBER,	.	.	.	40 fGm
				<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 5 to 10 fGm.

No. 139.

R. ACID. SULPH. AROM.,	.	.	.	5 fGm
TINCT. OPIUM DEOD.,	.	.	.	5 fGm
SYRUP. RUBUS VILL., sufficient				
to make the whole	.	.	.	<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 20 fGm.

No. 140.

R. TINCT. OPIUM,	.	.	.	.	2.50 fGm
ACID. SULPH. AROM.,	.	.	.	.	2.50 fGm
AQUA CAMPH.,	.	.	.	.	60 fGm
AQUA, sufficient	.	.	.	.
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>
Mix. Dose, 20 fGm.					

No. 141.

R. ACID. NITR. FUM.,	.	.	.	.	1.50 fGm
TINCT. OPIUM,	.	.	.	.	1 fGm
AQUA CAMPH., sufficient	.	.	.	.
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>
Mix. Dose, 5 to 10 fGm.					

No. 142.

R. ACID. SULPH. DIL.,	.	.	.	.	4 fGm
SYRUP. SACCH.,	.	.	.	.	16 fGm
AQUA,	.	.	.	.	80 fGm
					<u>100 fGm</u>
Mix.					

No. 143.

R. MAGNES. SULPH.,	.	.	.	.	20 Gm
INF. SENNA,	.	.	.	.	80 fGm
SYR. ZINGIB., sufficient	.	.	.	.
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>
Mix. Dose, 40 fGm.					

No. 144.

R. MAGNES. SULPH.,	.	.	.	.	20 Gm
MAGNES. CARB.,	.	.	.	.	5 Gm
AQUA MENTHA PIP., sufficient	.	.	.	.
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>
Mix. Dose, 40 to 50 fGm. To be well shaken.					

No. 145.

R. POTASS. SOD. TARTR.,	.	.	.	10 Gm
MAGNES. SULPH.,	.	.	.	10 Gm
AQUA MENTHA PIP., sufficient				
to make the whole	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 20 to 40 fGm.

No. 146.

R. MAGNES. SULPH.,	.	.	.	10 Gm
MAGNES. CARB.,	.	.	.	3 Gm
RHEUM PULV.,	.	.	.	5 Gm
AQUA MENTHA PIP., sufficient				
to make the whole	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 20 fGm. To be well shaken.

No. 147.

R. SODIC. POT. TARTR.,	.	.	.	50 Gm
EXTR. SENNA FL.,	.	.	.	5 fGm
EXTR. RHEUM FL.,	.	.	.	1.50 fGm
EXTR. GENT. FL.,	.	.	.	1.50 fGm
AQUA, sufficient				
to make the whole	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix.

No. 148.

R. RESINA PODOPHYLLUM,	.	.	.	0.05 Gm
SODIC. BICARB.,	.	.	.	4 Gm
EXTR. RHEUM FL.,	.	.	.	4 fGm
AQUA CAMPH.,	.	.	.	50 fGm
INF. GENT. COMP., sufficient				
to make the whole	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 20 fGm. To be well shaken before taken.

No. 149.

R. MAGNES. SULPH.,	.	.	.	.	50 Gm
EXTR. SENNA FL.,	.	.	.	.	5 fGm
FERR. SULPH. EXSICC.,	.	.	.	.	0.25 Gm
ACID. SULPH. DIL.,	.	.	.	.	1 fGm
AQUA MENTHA PIP., sufficient					
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Make a solution and filter.

No. 150.

R. OLEUM RICINUS,	.	.	.	.	20 fGm
ACACIA PULV.,	.	.	.	.	10 Gm
SACCHARUM PULV.,	.	.	.	.	10 Gm
ÆTHEROL. MENTH. PIP.,	.	.	.	.	2 drops
AQUA, sufficient					
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix.

No. 151.

R. ÆTHEROL. TEREBINTH.,	.	.	.	.	5 fGm
SYR. SACCH.,	.	.	.	.	25 fGm
MUCIL. ACACIA,	.	.	.	.	35 fGm
AQUA,	.	.	.	.	<u>35 fGm</u>
					100 fGm

Mix.

FOR DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM, ETC.

No. 152.

R. POTASS. ACET.,	.	.	.	.	10 Gm
SPIR. ÆTHER. NITR.,	.	.	.	.	20 fGm
AQUA, sufficient					
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 10 to 20 fGm.

No. 153.

R. POTASS. ACET.,	.	.	.	.	5 Gm
ACET. SCILLA,	.	.	.	.	5 fGm
DECOCT. SCOPAR.,	sufficient				
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>
Mix. Dose,	20 fGm.				

No. 154.

R. TINCT. DIGITALIS,	.	.	.	.	3 fGm
VIN. ANTIMON.,	.	.	.	.	10 fGm
SPIR. ÆTHER. NITROS.,	.	.	.	.	10 fGm
SYR. ACID. CITR.,	sufficient				
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>
Mix. Dose,	5 fGm.				

No. 155.

R. TINCT. DIGITALIS,	.	.	.	.	6 fGm
SPIR. ÆTHER. NITR.,	.	.	.	.	12 fGm
POTASS. IODID.,	.	.	.	.	3 Gm
POTASS. ACET.,	.	.	.	.	6 Gm
SYR. SCILLA,	.	.	.	.	12 fGm
AQUA,	sufficient				
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>
Mix. Dose,	5 to 10 fGm.				

No. 156.

R. TINCT. DIGITALIS,	.	.	.	.	1.50 fGm
POTASS. ACET.,	.	.	.	.	6 Gm
SPIR. ÆTHER. NITR.,	.	.	.	.	25 fGm
AQUA,	sufficient				
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>
Mix. Dose,	20 fGm.				

No. 157.

R. EXTR. BUCHU FL.,	.	.	.	.	20 fGm
SPIR. ÆTHER. NITROS.,	.	.	.	.	20 fGm
TINCT. OPIUM CAMPH.,	.	.	.	.	20 fGm
EXTR. PAREIRA BRAV. FL.,	.	.	.	.	20 fGm
AQUA CAMPHORA,	.	.	.	.	20 fGm
					<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 158.

R. ANT. POT. TARTR.,	.	.	.	.	0.02 Gm
MAGNES. SULPH.,	.	.	.	.	20 Gm
SUCCUS. LIMON.,	.	.	.	.	30 fGm
AQUA, sufficient					
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<hr/>100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 20 fGm.

No. 159.

R. COPAIBA,	.	.	.	.	20 fGm
LIQU. POTASSA,	.	.	.	.	5 fGm
SPIR. ÆTHER. NITROS.,	.	.	.	.	30 fGm
MUCIL. ACACIA,	.	.	.	.	15 fGm
SPIR. LAVEND. COMP.,	.	.	.	.	15 fGm
SYR. SACCH.,	.	.	.	.	15 fGm
					<hr/> 100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 10 fGm.

No. 160.

R. COPAIBA,	.	.	.	.	15 fGm
LIQU. POTASSA,	.	.	.	.	5 fGm
SPIR. ÆTHER. NITR.,	.	.	.	.	15 fGm
ÆTHEROL. GAULTHERIA,	.	.	.	.	0.20 fGm
EXTR. GLYCYRRH. FL.,	.	.	.	.	2 fGm
SYR. ACACIA, sufficient					
to make the whole	.	.	.	.	<hr/>100 fGm

Mix. Dose, 10 to 20 fGm.

No. 161.

R. COPAIBA,	10 fGm
VITELL. OVUM,	5 fGm
SYR. SACCH.,	10 fGm
AQUA MENTH. PIP.,	75 fGm
	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 20 fGm.

No. 162.

R. COPAIBA,	10 fGm
TINCT. FERR. CHLOR.,	10 fGm
TINCT. CANTHARID.,	10 fGm
GLYCERINUM,	20 fGm
SYRUP. SACCH.,	50 fGm
	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 fGm.

No. 163.

R. TINCT. FERR. CHLOR.,	1 fGm
SPIR. CHLOROFORM.,	1 fGm
TINCT. ERGOTA,	2 fGm
INF. QUASSIA,	96 fGm
	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix. Dose, 30 to 40 fGm.

POWDERS.***No. 164.**

R. MORPH. SULPH.,	.	.	.	.	10 Gm
SACCH. LACT. PULV.,	.	.	.	.	90 Gm
					<u>100 Gm</u>

Mix. Each gram contains 10 cents of the Morphina salt.

No. 165.

R. CAMPH. PULV.,	.	.	.	.	15 Gm
PULV. IPECAC. COMP.,	.	.	.	.	25 Gm
POTASS. NITRAS PULV.,	.	.	.	.	60 Gm
					<u>100 Gm</u>

Mix. Dose, 1 Gm.

No. 166.

R. ANT. POT. TARTR.,	.	.	.	.	3 Gm
IPECACUANHA PULV.,	.	.	.	.	97 Gm
					<u>100 Gm</u>

Mix. Dose, 1 Gm.

No. 167.

R. MORPH. SULPH.,	.	.	.	.	6 Gm
IPECAC. PULV.,	.	.	.	.	40 Gm
RESINA PODOPHYLL.,	.	.	.	.	4 Gm
RESINA LEPTANDRA,	.	.	.	.	10 Gm
SOD. CARB. EXSICC.,	.	.	.	.	40 Gm
					<u>100 Gm</u>

Mix. Dose, 1 Gm.

* Milk Sugar is preferable to Cane Sugar as a diluent of powders, because of its hardness as well as its greater specific gravity and less solubility. It aids trituration, and does not, like Cane Sugar, dissolve rapidly, leaving heavy or insoluble substances, like Calomel, in the bottom of the spoon when administered.

No. 168.

R. SENNA PULV.,	20 Gm
POTASS. BITARTR. PULV.,	20 Gm
SULPH. LOTUM,	20 Gm
ZINGIB. PULV.,	5 Gm
SACCH. ALB.,	35 Gm
	<u>100 Gm</u>

Mix. Dose, 10 Gm.

No. 169.

R. MAGNES. CARB.,	30 Gm
SULPH. PRÆCIP.,	40 Gm
SOD. BICARB.,	15 Gm
SACCH. ALB.,	10 Gm
ZINGIBER,	5 Gm
	<u>100 Gm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 Gm.

No. 170.

R. MAGNES. SULPH.,	20 Gm
MAGNES. CARB.,	20 Gm
SULPHUR,	20 Gm
SACCH. ALB.,	25 Gm
ANISUM PULV.,	15 Gm
	<u>100 Gm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 Gm.

No. 171.

R. JALAPA PULV.,	20 Gm
POTASS. BITARTR. PULV.,	80 Gm
	<u>100 Gm</u>

Mix. Dose, 5 Gm.

No. 172.

R. HYDRARG. CHLOR. MIT.,	.	.	.	25 Gm.
JALAPA PULV.,	.	.	.	<u>75 Gm</u>
				100 Gm

Mix. Dose, 1 to 2 Gm.

No. 173.*

R. ELATERIN. ALB.,	.	.	.	10 Gm
SACCH. LACT.,	.	.	.	<u>90 Gm</u>
				100 Gm

Mix. Dose, 4 Cents.

No. 174.

R. BISMUTH. SUBNITR.,	.	.	.	50 Gm
PEPSIN SACCHARAT.,	.	.	.	<u>50 Gm</u>
				100 Gm

Mix. Dose, 1 to 2 Gm.

No. 175.

R. MORPH. SULPH.,	.	.	.	3 Gm
BISMUTH. SUBNITR.,	.	.	.	<u>97 Gm</u>
				100 Gm

Mix. Dose, 50 Cents.

No. 176.

R. BISMUTH. SUBNITR.,	.	.	.	50 Gm
SOD. BICARB.,	.	.	.	<u>50 Gm</u>
				100 Gm

Mix. Dose, 0.50 to 1 Gm.

* Other powerful remedies, such as the narcotic extracts, may be diluted the same way. See Report of American Pharmaceutical Association on Revision of Pharmacopœia, by Charles Rice, p. 38.

No. 177.

R. BISMUTH. SUBNITR.,	80 Gm
PULV. IPECAC. COMP.,	<u>20 Gm</u>
	100 Gm

Mix. Dose 0.50 to 1 Gm.

No. 178.

R. BISMUTH. SUBNITR.,	65 Gm
PULV. AROMAT.,	<u>35 Gm</u>
	100 Gm

Mix. Dose, 1 Gm.

No. 179.

R. BISMUTH. SUBNITR.,	50 Gm
RHEUM PULV.,	25 Gm
PULV. AROMAT.,	<u>25 Gm</u>
	100 Gm

Mix. Dose, 1 Gm.

No. 180.

R. PULV. IPECAC. COMP.,	20 Gm
ACID. TANNIC.,	20 Gm
BISMUTH. SUBNITR.,	<u>60 Gm</u>
	100 Gm

Mix. Dose, 1 Gm.

No. 181.

R. ACID. TANNIC.,	30 Gm
BISMUTH. SUBNITR.,	<u>70 Gm</u>
	100 Gm

Mix. Dose, 1 Gm.

No. 182.

R. SOD. BICARB.,	25 Gm
BISMUTH. SUBCARB.,	50 Gm
CARB. LIGNUM. PULV.,	15 Gm
ZINGIBER PULV.,	<u>10 Gm</u>
	100 Gm

Mix. Dose, 1 Gm.

No. 183.

R. RHEUM PULV.,	.	.	.	.	20 Gm
MAGNES. OXID.,	.	.	.	.	70 Gm
ZINGIBER. PULV.,	.	.	.	.	10 Gm
					<u>100 Gm</u>

Mix.

No. 184.

R. RHEUM PULV.,	.	.	.	.	40 Gm
SOD. BICARB.,	.	.	.	.	40 Gm
ZINGIBER. PULV.,	.	.	.	.	10 Gm
SACCH. ALB.,	.	.	.	.	10 Gm
					<u>100 Gm</u>

Mix. Dose, 1 to 2 Gm.

No. 185.

R. HYDRARG. CHLOR. CORROS.,	.	.	.	5 Gm
SOD. CARB. EXSICC.,	.	.	.	30 Gm
PULV. CRETA COMP.,	.	.	.	65 Gm
				<u>100 Gm</u>

Mix. Dose, 20 to 50 Cents.

PILLS.*

No. 186.

R. ASAFÆTIDA.,	.	.	.	.	5 Gm
CAMPHORA.,	.	.	.	.	5 Gm
OPIUM,	.	.	.	.	1 Gm
EXTR. BELLAD.,	.	.	.	.	1.50 Gm

Make 100 pills.

* Powdered tragacanth and glycerin—one, or the other, or both, as the case may require, but not previously mixed—are the best excipients for general use in forming good pill masses (sufficiently firm, and not liable to become hard and difficult to dissolve). Lycopodium is undoubtedly the best conspergative—to keep the pills from adhering together.

No. 187.

R. EXTR. HYOSCYAM.,	.	.	.	.	4 Gm
EXTR. CONIUM,	.	.	.	.	4 Gm
EXTR. IGNATIA,	.	.	.	.	3 Gm
EXTR. OPIUM,	.	.	.	.	3 Gm
EXTR. ACONITUM,	.	.	.	.	2 Gm
EXTR. CANNAB. IND.,	.	.	.	.	1.50 Gm
EXTR. STRAMONIUM,	.	.	.	.	1.20 Gm
EXTR. BELLAD.,	.	.	.	.	1 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 188.

R. ZINC. OXID.,	.	.	.	.	10 Gm
EXTR. HYOSCYAM.,	.	.	.	.	10 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 189.

R. OPIUM,	.	.	.	.	5 Gm
CAMPORA,	.	.	.	.	10 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 190.

R. OPIUM PULV.,	.	.	.	.	5 Gm
IPECAC. PULV.,	.	.	.	.	5 Gm
CAMPORA,	.	.	.	.	5 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 191.

R. IPECAC. PULV.,	.	.	.	.	1 Gm
OPIUM PULV.,	.	.	.	.	2 Gm
PIL. HYDRARG.,	.	.	.	.	2 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 192.

R. PLUMB. ACET.,	.	.	.	.	.	3 Gm
MORPH. ACET.,	.	.	.	.	.	1.50 Gm
EXTR. HYOSCYAM.,	.	.	.	.	.	15 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 193.

R. OPIUM PULV.,	.	.	.	.	.	2 Gm
ACID. TANNIC.,	.	.	.	.	.	15 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 194.

R. PLUMB. ACET.,	.	.	.	.	.	10 Gm
OPIUM PULV.,	.	.	.	.	.	5 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 195.

R. ARGENT. NITR.,	.	.	.	.	.	2 Gm
OPIUM PULV.,	.	.	.	.	.	2 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 196.

R. OPIUM PULV.,	.	.	.	.	.	1 Gm
CUPR. SULPH.,	.	.	.	.	.	1.50 Gm
EXTR. GENT.,	.	.	.	.	.	10 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 197.

R. OPIUM PULV.,	.	.	.	.	.	1.50 Gm
DIGITAL. PULV.,	.	.	.	.	.	4 Gm
QUIN. SULPH.,	.	.	.	.	.	10 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 198.

R. EXTR. COLCH. ACET., 5 Gm
PULV. IPECAC. COMP.,. . . . 20 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 199.

R. EXTR. COLCH. ACET., 5 Gm
DIGITALIS PULV., 3 Gm
EXTR. COLOC. COMP., 1 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 200.

R. EXTR. COLCH. ACET., 10 Gm
MASS. PIL. HYDRARG., 15 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 201.

R. ALOE PURIFIC., 6.50 Gm
IPECACUANHA PULV., 6.50 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 202.

R. EXTR. COLOC. COMP., 20 Gm
EXTR. HYOSCYAM., 10 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 203.

R. EXTR. BELLAD., 2 Gm
EXTR. GENT., 5 Gm
EXTR. COLOC. COMP., 10 Gm
ÆTHEROL. CARUM., 1 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 204.

R. RESINA PODOPH.,	.	.	.	.	1.50 Gm
EXTR. HYOSYCAM.,	.	.	.	.	7.50 Gm
PULV. CAPSICUM,	.	.	.	.	7.50 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 205.

R. RESINA PODOPH.,	.	.	.	.	1.50 Gm
EXTR. NUX VOM.,	.	.	.	.	2 Gm
EXTR. BELLAD.,	.	.	.	.	2 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 206.

R. RESINA PODOPH.,	.	.	.	.	2 Gm
EXTR. NUX VOM.,	.	.	.	.	1 Gm
EXTR. BELLAD.,	.	.	.	.	1 Gm
EXTR. COLOC. COMP.,	.	.	.	.	20 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 207.

R. RESINA PODOPH.,	.	.	.	.	3 Gm
EXTR. NUX VOM.,	.	.	.	.	1.50 Gm
EXTR. BELLAD.,	.	.	.	.	1.50 Gm
ALOE SOCOTR. PULV.,	.	.	.	.	5 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 208.

R. EXTR. BELLAD.,	.	.	.	.	1.50 Gm
EXTR. NUX VOM.,	.	.	.	.	3 Gm
IPECAC. PULV.,	.	.	.	.	5 Gm
EXTR. COLOC. COMP.,	.	.	.	.	15 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 209.

R. PIL. HYDRARG.,	.	.	.	.	6.50 Gm
RESINA SCAMM.,	.	.	.	.	6.50 Gm
ALOE SOCOTR. PULV.,	.	.	.	.	6.50 Gm
ÆTHEROL. CARUM,	.	.	.	.	1 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 210.

R. CAMBOG. PULV.,	.	.	.	.	1.50 Gm
HYDRARG. CHLOR. MIT.,	.	.	.	.	6 Gm
EXTR. JALAPA,	.	.	.	.	6 Gm
EXTR. COLOC. COMP.,	.	.	.	.	8 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 211.

R. EXTR. COLOC. COMP.,	.	.	.	.	10 Gm
HYDR. CHLOR. MIT.,	.	.	.	.	10 Gm
EXTR. HYOSCYAM.,	.	.	.	.	2.50 Gm
EXTR. NUX VOM.,	.	.	.	.	1 Gm
ALOE PULV.,	.	.	.	.	1 Gm
IPECAC. PULV.,	.	.	.	.	1 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 212.

R. EXTR. ALOE,	.	.	.	.	2.50 Gm
QUINID. SULPH.,	.	.	.	.	12.50 Gm
FERR. SULPH. EXSICC.,	.	.	.	.	6 Gm
EXTR. BELLAD.,	.	.	.	.	1.20 Gm
EXTR. NUX VOM.,	.	.	.	.	1.30 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 213.

R. FERR. SULPH.,	.	.	.	.	10 Gm
POTASS. CARB. PUR.,	.	.	.	.	10 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 214.

R. CINCHONID. SULPH.,	.	.	.	.	5 Gm
QUINID. SULPH.,	.	.	.	.	5 Gm
RESINA LEPTANDRA,	.	.	.	.	10 Gm
RESINA PODOPH.,	.	.	.	.	2 Gm
IPECAC. PULV.,	.	.	.	.	1 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 215.

R. CINCHONID. SULPH.,	.	.	.	.	8 Gm
POTASS. IODIDUM,	.	.	.	.	8 Gm
ACID CITRICUM,	.	.	.	.	8 Gm

Make 100 pills.

(Surgeon John Vansant, U. S. M. H. S.)

No. 216.

R. FERR. REDUCTUM,	.	.	.	.	7 Gm
QUININ. SULPH.,	.	.	.	.	8 Gm
STRYCHNIN. NITR.,	.	.	.	.	0.15 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 217.

R. FERR. REDUCT.,	.	.	.	.	7 Gm
QUINID. SULPH.,	.	.	.	.	8 Gm
ACID. ARSENIOS.,	.	.	.	.	0.15 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 218.

R. ACID. ARSENIOS.,	.	.	.	.	0.20 Gm
STRYCHNIN. NITR.,	.	.	.	.	0.20 Gm
QUINIDIN. SULPH.,	.	.	.	.	5 Gm
FERRUM REDUCTUM,	.	.	.	.	7 Gm

Make 100 pills.

No. 219.

R. QUIN. SULPH.,	.	.	.	.	15 Gm
MASS. PIL. HYDRARG.,	.	.	.	.	8 Gm

Make 100 pills.

CONFECTIONS.

No. 220.

R. SULPHUR. LOTUM,	.	.	.	.	15 Gm
POTASS. BITARTR.,	.	.	.	.	15 Gm
CONFECTIO SENNÆ,	.	.	.	.	60 Gm
SYRUPUS SACCH.,	.	.	.	.	10 Gm
					<hr/> 100 Gm

Mix.

No. 221.

R. RHEUM PULV.,	.	.	.	.	2 Gm
MYRIST. PULV.,	.	.	.	.	1 Gm
GUAIAC. RESINÆ PULV.,	.	.	.	.	1 Gm
SULPH. LOTUM,	.	.	.	.	16 Gm
POTASS. BITARTR.,	.	.	.	.	32 Gm
MEL. DESPUM.,	.	.	.	.	48 Gm
					<hr/> 100 Gm

Mix.

HYPODERMIC INJECTIONS.**No. 222.**

R. MORPH. ACET.,	.	.	.	.	15 Gm
AQUA, sufficient					
to make	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Make a solution.

No. 223.

R. ATROPIN. SULPH.,	.	.	.	.	0.35 Gm
AQUA, sufficient					
to make	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Make a solution.

Dose, 1 ½ to 3 fluidimes.

No. 224.

R. IODUM,	.	.	.	.	8 Gm
ALCOHOL ABSOL., sufficient					
to make	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Make a solution. Dose, 0.50 to 1 fGm.

ENEMATA.**No. 225.**

R. SODIC. CHLORID.,	.	.	.	.	30 Gm
DECOCT. HORD.,	.	.	.	.	600 fGm

Mix.

No. 226.

R. OLEUM OLIVA,	.	.	.	.	100 fGm
DECOCT. HORD.,	.	.	.	.	500 fGm

Mix.

No. 227.

R. OLEUM RICINUS,	.	.	.	.	30 fGm
DECOCT. HORD.,	.	.	.	.	500 fGm

Mix.

No. 228.

R. TINCT. ASAFÆTIDA,	.	.	.	.	15 fGm
MUCIL. AMYLUM,	.	.	.	.	600 fGm

Mix.

No. 229.

R. ÆTHEROL. TEREBINTH.,	.	.	.	.	15 fGm
OL. OLIVA,	.	.	.	.	50 fGm
SAPO,	.	.	.	.	25 Gm
AQUA FERVIDA,	.	.	.	.	500 fGm
SODIC. CHLORID.,	.	.	.	.	15 Gm

Mix.

No. 230.

R. QUININ. HYDROBROM.,	.	.	.	.	0.60 Gm
ALCOHOL,	.	.	.	.	0.50 fGm
MUCIL. AMYLUM,	.	.	.	.	10 fGm
AQUA,	.	.	.	.	5 fGm

Mix.

No. 231.

R. TINCT. OPIUM,	.	.	.	.	1 fGm
MUCIL. AMYLUM,	.	.	.	.	60 fGm

Mix.

No. 232.

R. BISMUTH. SUBCARB.,	.	.	.	.	50 Gm
EXTR. OPIUM,	.	.	.	.	0.20 Gm
GLYCERINUM,	.	.	.	.	100 fGm
AQUA,	.	.	.	.	100 fGm

Mix. 40 fGm to be used at a time.

No. 233.

R. STRONG BEEF TEA, 90 fGm
 BRANDY, 30 fGm
 Mix.

SUPPOSITORIES.*

No. 234.

R. EXTR. CONIUM, 0.60 Gm
 OL. THEOBROMA, 2 fGm
 Mix.

No. 235.

R. EXTR. BELLAD., 0.12 Gm
 OL. THEOBROMA, 1 fGm
 Mix.

No. 236.

R. MORPH. HYDROCHLOR., 0.03 Gm
 OL. THEOBROMA, 2 fGm
 Mix.

No. 237.

R. ATROPIN. SULPH., 0.003 Gm
 OL. THEOBROMA, 3 fGm
 Mix.

No. 238.

R. ATROPIN. SULPH., 0.003 Gm
 MORPH. ACET., 0.03 Gm
 OL. THEOBROMA, 3 fGm
 Mix.

* The weight of suppositories should depend somewhat upon the active constituent, and may, of course, be fixed in each case according to circumstances. For the officinal suppositories of the U. S. P. a uniform weight of 30 grains (2 grams) is prescribed.

No. 239.

R. POTASS. BROMID.,	.	.	.	.	.	0.60 Gm
EXTR. BELLAD.,	.	.	.	.	.	0.06 Gm
OL. THEOBROMA,	.	.	.	.	.	2 fGm

Mix.

No. 240.

R. ACID. TANN.,	.	.	.	.	.	0.20 Gm
EXTR. BELLAD.,	.	.	.	.	.	0.12 Gm
OL. THEOBROMA,	.	.	.	.	.	2 fGm

Mix.

No. 241.

R. ACID. TANNIC,	.	.	.	.	.	0.60 Gm
OL. THEOBROMA,	.	.	.	.	.	3 fGm

Mix.

No. 242.

R. ACID. CARBOLIC,	.	.	.	.	.	0.06 Gm
OL. THEOBROMA,	.	.	.	.	.	2 fGm

Mix.

No. 243.

R. IODOFORM,	.	.	.	.	.	0.10 Gm
OL. THEOBROMA,	.	.	.	.	.	1 fGm

Mix.

C.

EXTERNAL REMEDIES.

COLLYRIA.

No. 244.

R. ALUMEN,	.	.	.	.	.	1 Gm
AQUA,	.	.	.	.	.	100 fGm

Make a solution, and filter.

No. 245.

R. ARGENT. NITR., 0.20 Gm
 AQUA DESTILL., 100 fGm

Make a solution, and filter.

No. 246.

R. ATROPIN. SULPH., 0.04 Gm
 AQUA DESTILL., 100 fGm

Make a solution, and filter.

No. 247.

R. SODIC. BIBOR., 2 Gm
 AQUA ROSA, 100 fGm

Make a solution, and filter.

No. 248.

R. PLUMB. ACET., 0.40 Gm
 AQUA ROSA, 100 fGm

Make a solution, and filter.

No 249.

R. ZINCIC. SULPH., 0.40 Gm
 AQUA, 100 fGm

Make a solution, and filter.

NASAL DOUCHES.

Three hundred fluigrams is usually sufficient. The temperature of the liquid should be about 32° C. (90° F.).

No. 250.

R. ALUMEN., 1 Gm
 AQUA, 100 fGm

Make a solution, and filter.

No. 251.

R. ACID. TANN., 0.60 Gm
AQUA, 100 fGm

Make a solution, and filter.

No. 252.

R. POTASS. PERMANGAN., 0.01 Gm
AQUA, 100 fGm

Make a solution, and filter.

No. 253.

R. ACID. BORIC., 0.60 Gm
AQUA, 100 fGm

Make a solution, and filter.

No. 254.

R. ZINCIC. SULPHO-CARBOL., 0.40 Gm
AQUA, 100 fGm

Make a solution, and filter.

No. 255.

R. QUIN. SULPH., 0.10 Gm
AQUA, 100 fGm

Make a solution. This has been used in hay-fever, a small quantity being snuffed up into the nose from the palm of the hand.

VAPORS AND INHALATIONS.

No. 256.

R. ÆTHER. FORT., 50 fGm
ALCOHOL FORT., 50 fGm

Mix. Use 5 fGm in 500 fGm water for each inhalation

No. 257.

R. ACID. ACET., 50 fGm

ACID. ACET. GLAC., 50 fGm

Mix. Use 10 fGm in 500 fGm water at 60° C. (140° F.)
for each inhalation.

No. 258.

R. THYMOL, 1.00 Gm

ALCOHOL, 10 fGm

MAGNES. CARB., 0.50 Gm

AQUA, sufficient

to make, 100 fGm

Mix. Use 5 fGm in 500 fGm water at 60 C.° (140° F.)
for each inhalation.

No. 259.

R. CREASOTUM, 2 fGm

AQUA FERVIDA, 500 fGm

Mix.

No. 260.

R. ACID. CARBOL. CRYST. PUR., . . . 87.50 Gm

AQUA, 12.50 fGm

Mix. Use 20 drops in 500 fGm Water at 60° C. (140° F.); or 8 fGm at 25° C. to 40° C. (80° to 100° F.) or 5 fGm for dry inhalation.

No. 261.

CARBOLIC ACID SPRAY.

R. ACID. CARBOL. CRYST., 4 Gm

AQUA, 600 fGm

Mix.

No. 262.

R. LIQU. IODUM. COMP., 1 fGm
 INFUS. HUMULUS, 120 fGm
 Mix.

No. 263.

R. TINCT. IODUM, 5 fGm
 AQUA, 40 fGm
 Mix.

No. 264.

R. CALX CHLORATA, 50 Gm
 AQUA, sufficient to moisten it well.

No. 265.

R. EXTR. CONIUM, 5 fGm
 LIQU. POTASSA, 5 fGm
 AQUA, 50 fGm
 Mix.

No. 266.

R. OLEUM CUBEBA, 8 fGm
 MAGNES. CARB., 4 Gm
 AQUA, 100 fGm
 Mix.

No. 267.

R. ACID. SALICYL., 15 Gm
 SOD. BIBOR, 15 Gm
 AQUA FERVIDA, 500 fGm
 Make a solution.

GARGLES.**No. 268.**

R. POTASS. PERMANGAN.,	.	.	.	1 Gm
AQUA, sufficient				.
to make,	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Make a solution.

No. 269.

R. POTASS. CHLOR.,	.	.	.	5 Gm
AQUA, sufficient				
to make,	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Make a solution.

No. 270.

R. ALUMEN.,	.	.	.	1 Gm
POTASS. CHLOR.,	.	.	.	1 Gm
AQUA, sufficient				
to make,	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Make a solution.

No. 271.

R. ACID. TANN.,	.	.	.	3 Gm
POTASS. CHLOR.,	.	.	.	1.50 Gm
GLYCERINUM,	.	.	.	25 fGm
AQUA, sufficient				
to make,	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix.

No. 272.

R. ALUMEN.,	.	.	.	1 Gm
ACID. TANNIC.,	.	.	.	1.50 Gm
AQUA, sufficient				
to make,	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix.

No. 273.

R. SOD. BIBOR.,	.	.	.	.	5 Gm
GLYCERINUM,	.	.	.	.	5 fGm
TINCT. MYRRHA,	.	.	.	.	5 fGm
AQUA,					90 fGm
Mix.					<u>100 fGm</u>

No. 274.

R. ACID. TANNIC.,	.	.	.	.	3 Gm
GLYCERINUM,	.	.	.	.	10 fGm
MIST. CAMPHORA,	.	.	.	.	90 fGm
Mix.					<u>100 fGm</u>

No. 275.

R. ACID. CARBOL. CRYST.,	.	.	.	.	0.40 Gm
GLYCERINUM,	.	.	.	.	10 fGm
AQUA,	.	.	.	.	90 fGm
Mix.					<u>100 fGm</u>

No. 276.

R. ACID. ACETIC.,	.	.	.	.	3 fGm
GLYCERINUM,	.	.	.	.	5 fGm
AQUA,	.	.	.	.	92 fGm
Mix.					<u>100 fGm</u>

No. 277.

R. ACID. HYDROCHLOR. DIL.,	.	.	.	.	3 fGm
GLYCERINUM,	.	.	.	.	7 fGm
AQUA,	.	.	.	.	90 fGm
Mix.					<u>100 fGm</u>

No. 278.

R. ACID. NITR. DIL.,	.	.	.	.	1 fGm
GLYCERINUM,	.	.	.	.	9 fGm
AQUA,	.	.	.	.	90 fGm
Mix.					<u>100 fGm</u>

No. 279.

R. LIQ. SODA CHLORATA,	.	.	.	6 fGm
AQUA,	.	.	.	94 fGm
Mix.				<u>100 fGm</u>

No. 280.

R. TINCT. FERR. CHLOR.,	.	.	.	6 fGm
POTASS. CHLOR. PULV.,	.	.	.	5 Gm
AQUA, sufficient				
to make,	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Make a solution.

INJECTIONS.

No. 281.

R. ACID. TANNIC.,	.	.	.	3 Gm
GLYCERINUM,	.	.	.	25 fGm
AQUA, sufficient				
to make,	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix.

No. 282.

R. ZINCIC. SULPH.,	.	.	.	0.40 Gm
MORPH. SULPH.,	.	.	.	0.10 Gm
AQUA, sufficient				
to make,	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Make a solution.

No. 283.

R. ZINCIC. SULPH.,	.	.	.	0.40 Gm
MORPHIN. SULPH.,	.	.	.	0.10 Gm
BOL. ARMEN. PULV. SUBTILISS.,	.	.	.	0.80 Gm
AQUA, sufficient				
to make,	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix.

No. 284.

R. LIQU. SODA CHLORATA,	.	.	.	1 fGm
AQUA,	.	.	.	99 fGm
				<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix.

No. 285.

R. QUININ. SULPH.,	.	.	.	0.15 Gm
MUCIL. ACACIA,	.	.	.	50 fGm
AQUA,	.	.	.	50 fGm
				<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix.

No. 286.

R. STRYCHN. NITR.,	.	.	.	0.06 Gm
ACID. ACET. DIL.,	.	.	.	0.20 fGm
AQUA, sufficient				
to make,	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Make a solution.

LOTIONS AND PAINTS.

No. 287.

R. AMMONIC. CHLORID.,	.	.	.	5 Gm
ACID. ACETIC.,	.	.	.	10 fGm
ALCOHOL,	.	.	.	10 fGm
AQUA, sufficient				
to make,	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix.

No. 288.

R. LIQU. SODA CHLORATA,	.	.	.	15 fGm
AQUA,	.	.	.	85 fGm
				<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix.

No. 289.

R. SOL. ZINCIC. CHLORID.,	.	.	.	1 fGm
AQUA,	.	.	.	<u>99 fGm</u>
				100 fGm

Mix.

No. 290.

R. BROMUM,	.	.	.	0.75 fGm
POTASSIC. BROMID.,	.	.	.	1.50 Gm
AQUA, sufficient				
to make,	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Make a solution.

No. 291.

R. BROMUM,	.	.	.	20 fGm
POTASS. BROMID.,	.	.	.	6 Gm
AQUA, sufficient				
to make,	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Make a solution.

No. 292.

R. IODUM,	.	.	.	25 Gm
POTASS. IODID.,	.	.	.	50 Gm
AQUA, sufficient				
to make,	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Make a solution.

No. 293.

R. IODUM,	.	.	.	3 Gm
BROMUM,	.	.	.	6 fGm
ALCOHOL FORT., sufficient				
to make,	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Make a solution.

No. 294.

R. IODUM,	10 Gm
IODOFORMUM,	10 Gm
ÆTHER. FORT., sufficient	
to make,	<u>100 fGm</u>

Make a solution.

No. 295.

R. IODOFORMUM,	20 Gm
ÆTHER. FORT., sufficient	
to make,	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix.

No. 296.

R. SODIC. HYPOSULPH.,	20 Gm
ACID. CARBOL.,	1 Gm
GLYCERINUM,	50 fGm
AQUA ROSA, sufficient	
to make,	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix.

No. 297.

R. COLLODIUM,	90 fGm
OLEUM RICINUS,	5 fGm
ACID. CARBOL. CRYST.,	5 Gm
Mix.	<u>100 fGm</u>

No. 298.

R. ACID. CARBOL. CRYST.,	2 Gm
OL LINUM, sufficient	
to make	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix.

No. 299.

R. ACID. CARBOL.,	10 Gm
OLEUM LINUM, sufficient	
to make	<u>100 fGm</u>

Mix.

No. 300.

R. OLEUM TIGLIUM,	.	.	.	.	15 fGm
ÆTHER.,	.	.	.	.	30 fGm
TINCT. IODUM COMP.,	.	.	.	.	<u>55 fGm</u>
Mix.					100 fGm

No. 301.

R. OLEUM TIGLIUM,	.	.	.	.	50 fGm
COLLOD. FLEXILE,	.	.	.	.	<u>50 fGm</u>
Mix.					100 fGm

No. 302.

R. PLUMBIC. SUBACET.,	.	.	.	.	2 Gm.
TINCT. OPIUM,	.	.	.	.	3 fGm
AQUA, sufficient					
to make,	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>
Mix.					

No. 303.

R. ACID. TANNIC,	.	.	.	.	50 Gm
GLYCERINUM, sufficient					
to make,	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>

Make a solution.

Each fGm represents 0.50 Gm of tannin.

No. 304.

R. ACID. TANN.,	.	.	.	.	2 Gm
TINCT. LAVEND. COMP.,	.	.	.	.	15 fGm
TINCT. OPIUM,	.	.	.	.	8 fGm
AQUA, sufficient					
to make,	.	.	.	.	<u>100 fGm</u>
Mix.					

No. 305.

R. TINCT. IODUM COMP.,	.	.	.	40 fGm
CHLOROFORMUM,	.	.	..	20 fGm
TINCT. ACONITUM RAD.,	.	.	.	40 fGm
Mix.				<u>100 fGm</u>

LINIMENTS.

No. 306.

R. LINIM. SAPO,	.	.	.	80 fGm
ÆTHEROL. TEREBINTH.,	.	.	.	20 fGm
Mix.				<u>100 fGm</u>

No. 307.

R. CHLOROFORM.,	.	.	.	20 fGm
TINCT. OPIUM,	.	.	.	10 fGm
LINIM. SAPO,	.	.	.	70 fGm
Mix.				<u>100 fGm</u>

No. 308.

R. CHLOROFORM.,	.	.	.	30 fGm
TINCT. ACONIT. RAD.,	..	.	.	5 fGm
AQUA AMMONIA,	.	.	.	5 fGm
OLEUM OLIVA,	.	.	.	60 fGm
Mix.				<u>100 fGm</u>

No. 309.

R. CHLORAL. HYDR.,	.	.	.	20 Gm
CAMPHORA,	.	.	.	20 Gm
TINCT. ACONIT. RAD.,	.	.	.	20 fGm
TINCT. OPIUM,	.	.	.	20 fGm
ALCOHOL,	.	.	.	10 fGm
ÆTHEROL. MENTHA PIP.,	.	.	.	10 fGm
Mix.				<u>100 fGm</u>

No. 310.

R. LIQU. CALX,	.	.	.	.	30 fGm
OLEUM LINUM,	.	.	.	.	70 fGm
Mix.					<u>100 fGm</u>

OINTMENTS.

No. 311.

R. ACID. BORIC,	.	.	.	.	15 Gm
BUTYRUM PETROLEUM,	.	.	.	.	85 Gm
Mix.					<u>100 Gm</u>

No. 312.

R. ACID. CARBOL. CRYST.,	.	.	.	.	5 Gm
BUTYRUM PETROLEUM,	.	.	.	.	95 Gm
Mix.					<u>100 Gm</u>

No. 313.

R. BALS. PERUV.,	.	.	.	.	10 Gm
GLYCERINUM,	.	.	.	.	5 Gm
UNGU. RESINA,	.	.	.	.	87 Gm
Mix.					<u>100 Gm</u>

No. 314.

R. POTASSIC. IODID.,	.	.	.	.	20 Gm
UNGU. STRAMON.,	.	.	.	.	80 Gm
Mix.					<u>100 Gm</u>

No. 315.

R. EXTR. HYOSCYAM.,	.	.	.	.	10 Gm
ACID. TANNIC.,	.	.	.	.	10 Gm
BUTYRUM PETROLEUM,	.	.	.	.	80 Gm
Mix.					<u>100 Gm</u>

No. 316.

R. UNGU. HYDRARG. NITR.,	.	.	.	10 Gm
ACID. TANNIC.,	.	.	.	10 Gm
EXTR. HYOSCYAM.,	.	.	.	10 Gm
BUTYRUM PETROLEUM,	.	.	.	70 Gm
Mix.				<u>100 Gm</u>

No. 317.

R. SULPHUR. PRÆCIP.,	.	.	.	15 Gm
PETROLEUM CADINUM,	.	.	.	15 Gm
CRETA PRÆPARATA,	.	.	.	10 Gm
SAPO MOLLIS VIRID.,	.	.	.	30 Gm
BUTYRUM PETROLEUM,	.	.	.	30 Gm
Mix.				<u>100 Gm</u>

No. 318.

R. SULPH. PRÆCIP.,	.	.	.	20 Gm
POTASS. CARB.,	.	.	.	10 Gm
BUTYRUM PETROLEUM,	.	.	.	70 Gm
Mix.				<u>100 Gm</u>

No. 319.

R. PIX LIQUIDA,	.	.	.	15 Gm
SULPHUR PRÆCIP.,	.	.	.	15 Gm
CRETA PRÆPAR.,	.	.	.	10 Gm
SAPO MOLL. VIRID.,	.	.	.	30 Gm
BUTYR. PETROL.,	.	.	.	30 Gm
Mix.				<u>100 Gm</u>

No. 320.

R. ZINCIC. SULPHO-CARBOL.,	.	.	.	10 Gm
BUTYR. PETROL.,	.	.	.	90 Gm
Mix.				<u>100 Gm</u>

No. 321.

R. UNGU. HYDRARG. NITR.,	.	.	.	20 Gm
BUTYR. PETROL.,	.	.	.	80 Gm
Mix.				<u>100 Gm</u>

No. 322.

R. IODOFORM. PULV.,	.	.	.	2 Gm
BUTYR. PETROL.,	.	.	.	98 Gm
Mix.				<u>100 Gm</u>

No. 323.

R. IODOFORM. PULV.,	.	.	.	20 Gm
BUTYR. PETROL.,	.	.	.	80 Gm
Mix.				<u>100 Gm</u>

No. 324.

R. ATROPIN. SULPH.,	.	.	.	0.50 Gm
EXTR. OPIUM,	.	.	.	1 Gm
IODOFORMUM,	.	.	.	4.50 Gm
BUTYR. PETROL.,	.	.	.	95 Gm
Mix.				<u>100 Gm</u>

PLASTERS.

No. 325.

R. EXTR. BELLAD.,	.	.	.	30 Gm
EMPL. HYDRARG.,	.	.	.	35 Gm
EMPL. PLUMB.,	.	.	.	35 Gm
Mix.				

POWDERS FOR EXTERNAL USE.

No. 326.

R. CUPRIC. SULPH. PULV.,	.	.	.	50 Gm
CINCHONA CORT. PULV.,	.	.	.	50 Gm
Mix.				<u>100 Gm</u>

BATHS.

No. 327.

R. ACID. NITRIC., 400 fGm
 ACID. HYDROCHLOR., 800 fGm
 AQUA, 120 Liters

Mix.

No. 328.

R. ACID. NITRIC., 50 fGm
 ACID. HYDROCHLOR., 35 fGm
 AQUA, 120 Liters

Mix.

No. 329.

R. SODIC. CARB. CRYST., 200 Gm
 AQUA, 120 Liters

Mix.

No. 330.

R. SAL. MARINUM, 4 Kilos
 AQUA, 120 Liters

Mix.

No. 331.

R. POTASSA SULPHUR., 200 Gm
 AQUA, 120 Liters

Mix.

MERCURIAL FUMIGATION (Mercurial Vapor Bath).

No. 332.

R. HYDRARG. OXID. NIGR., 5 Gm
 HYDRARG. OXID. RUBR., 5 Gm
 HYDRARG. SULPHURET. RUBR., 5 Gm

Mix.

CHLORINE FUMIGATION.

No. 333.

R. BLACK OXIDE OF MANGANESE IN POWDER,
 fifty grams, 50
 HYDROCHLORIC ACID, CRUDE, one hundred
 and fifty fluigrams, 150
 Mix on a soup plate or other suitable vessel.

COPPERAS AND CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTANT.

No. 334.

R. FERR. SULPH. CRUD., 2 Kilos
 ACID. CARBOL. CRUD., 300 fGm
 AQUA, 15 Liters
 Make a solution.

LISTER'S ANTISEPTIC TREATMENT.*a. Before and during Operation.*

1. Carbolic Acid Spray.—Steam passing through a solution of 1 part of carbolic acid in 30 parts of water. As it issues from the jet, the solution contains about 1 part of acid in 40 of water.
2. Sponges, hands of operators, etc., dipped in solution of carbolic acid: 1 in 20.
3. Instruments covered with oil containing one-tenth part carbolic acid: some are dipped into or kept in watery solution: 1 in 20.
4. During intermission of spray, the wound is covered with a cloth dipped in carbolic acid solution: 1 in 20.

b. After Operation.

1. A strip of lint soaked in an oily solution of carbolic acid (1 in 10), or a pure rubber drainage-tube, similarly treated, is left hanging from the wound during the first (and if necessary following) days. Either of them are cut off flush with the edge of the wound.

2. Over this is placed the Protective, into which a small hole is cut, corresponding with the end of the drainage-tube. The Protective consists of a layer of oiled silk, coated on both sides with copal varnish, and afterwards brushed over with dextrin, which latter enables it to become uniformly moistened when dipped into a solution of carbolic acid (1 in 40). It is thus immersed just before being laid upon the wound, and is intended to prevent irritation which would be caused by the actual contact of the antiseptic dressing with the wound.

3. Two or three layers of gauze dipped in a watery solution of carbolic acid (1 in 40) are next applied. Then,

4. Seven layers of the Antiseptic Gauze, being a cotton fabric of open texture, impregnated with a mixture of 5 parts resin, 7 parts paraffin, and 1 part carbolic acid.

5. Over this is applied the mackintosh, which is about 1 inch less in size than the gauze.

6. Then another layer of antiseptic gauze is applied, and finally,

7. Carbolized bandages, sufficient to retain the dressings, etc.

[CHARLES RICE.]

PART IV.

POSOLOGICAL TABLE.

DOSE TABLE.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Absinthium	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
Absinth. Tinct.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 fGm.
Acetum	1 to 2 fl. dr.	5 to 10 fGm.
Acet. Lobel.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 fGm.
Acet. Opium	5 to 10 min.	3 to 6 fD.
Acet. Sanguin. Alter.	15 to 30 min.	1 to 2 fGm.
“ “ Emet.	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 fGm.
Acet. Scilla	8 to 30 min.	5 to 20 fD.
Achillea	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Acid, Acet.	5 to 15 min.	3 to 10 fD.
“ “ Dil	1 to 2 fl. dr.	5 to 10 fGm.
“ Arsenios.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	1 to 5 Mills.
“ Benzoic.	8 to 15 gr.	50 cts. to 1 Gm.
“ Boric.	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
“ Carbolic	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 gr.	3 to 20 cents.
“ Chrysophan.	5 to 15 gr.	30 cts. to 1 Gm.
“ Citric	5 to 30 gr.	30 cts. to 2 Gm.
“ Gallic	3 to 15 gr.	20 cts. to 1 Gm.
“ “ in albuminuria	10 to 60 gr.	60 cts. to 4 Gm.
“ Gallo-Tannic.	2 to 10 gr.	10 to 60 cents.
“ Hydriodic. Dil.	15 to 30 min.	1 to 2 fGm.
“ Hydrobrom. 34 p. c.	10 to 15 gr.	60 cts. to 1 Gm.
“ “ Dil. 10 p. c.	20 to 40 min.	1.50 to 2.50 fGm.
“ Hydrochlor.	5 to 15 min.	3 to 10 fD.
“ “ Dil.	20 to 60 min.	15 to 40 fD.
“ Hydrocyan. Dil.	2 to 6 min.	1 to 4 fD.
“ Lactic. sp. gr. 1.22	1 to 2 fl. dr.	5 to 10 fGm.
“ Muriat. Dil.	10 to 30 min.	5 to 20 fD.
“ Nitric	5 to 8 min.	3 to 5 fD.
“ “ Dil.	20 to 40 min.	15 to 30 fD.
“ Nitromur.	2 to 5 min.	1 to 3 fD.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Acid. Nitromur. Dil.	10 to 20 min.	5 to 15 f D.
“ Oxalic	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.	3 to 5 cents.
“ Phosph. Glac.	1 to 2 gr.	5 to 10 cents.
“ “ Dil.	20 to 60 min.	15 to 40 f D.
“ Picric	$\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	1 to 5 Mills.
“ Salicyl.	8 to 40 gr.	0.50 to 2.50 Gm.
“ Sulphuric	1 to 5 min.	1 to 3 f D.
“ “ Dil.	8 to 40 min.	5 to 25 f D.
“ “ Arom.	5 to 30 min.	3 to 20 f D.
“ Sulphuros.	20 to 60 min.	15 to 40 f D.
“ Tannic	2 to 10 gr.	10 to 60 cents.
“ Tartaric	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 5 Gm.
Aconitin (eclectic; see next line)	$\frac{1}{24}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ gr.	2 to 6 mills.
Aconitina (alkaloid)	$\frac{1}{300}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ gr.	0.3 to 0.6 mills.
Aconit. Fol.	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
“ “ Extr.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	1 to 2 cents.
“ “ Tinct.	5 to 10 min.	3 to 6 f D.
“ Rad.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gr.	3 to 15 cents.
“ “ Extr.	$\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	5 to 10 mills.
“ “ Tinct.	3 to 5 min.	1 to 3 f D.
“ “ “ Fleming's	1 to 3 min.	0.50 to 2 f D.
Aesculus Glabra	2 to 8 dr.	10 to 30 Gm.
“ Hippocast.	15 to 50 gr.	1 to 3 Gm.
Aether Acet.	10 to 60 min.	5 to 40 f D.
“ Fort.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
“ Nitros. Spir.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 10 f Gm.
“ Spirit. Comp.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 10 f Gm.
Aetheroleum Am. Am.	$\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	0.05 to 0.3 f D.
“ Anisum	5 to 15 min.	3 to 10 f D.
“ Anthemis	3 to 10 min.	2 to 6 f D.
“ Aurant.	1 to 5 min.	1 to 3 f D.
“ Cajuput	1 to 5 min.	1 to 3 f D.
“ Camphora	1 to 3 min.	1 to 2 f D.
“ Carum	1 to 10 min.	1 to 6 f D.
“ Caryoph.	1 to 5 min.	1 to 3 f D.
“ Cassia	1 to 3 min.	1 to 2 f D.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Aetheroleum Chenopod.	4 to 8 min.	2 to 5 f D.
“ Cinnam.	1 to 3 min.	1 to 2 f D.
“ Copaiba	10 to 15 min.	5 to 10 f D.
“ Coriandrum	2 to 10 min.	1 to 6 f D.
“ Cubeba	10 to 20 min.	5 to 10 f D.
“ Eriger. Can.	5 to 10 min.	3 to 6 f D.
“ Eucalypt.	10 to 20 min.	5 to 10 f D.
“ Fœnicul.	5 to 15 min.	3 to 10 f D.
“ Gaulther.	2 to 10 min.	1 to 6 f D.
“ Hedeoma	2 to 10 min.	1 to 6 f D.
“ Juniperus	5 to 10 min.	3 to 6 f D.
“ Lavendula	1 to 5 min.	1 to 3 f D.
“ Limon.	1 to 5 min.	1 to 3 f D.
“ Menth. Pip.	1 to 3 min.	1 to 2 f D.
“ “ Vir.	1 to 5 min.	1 to 3 f D.
“ Monarda	1 to 5 min.	1 to 3 f D.
“ Myristica	1 to 3 min.	1 to 2 f D.
“ Petroleum Rectif.	10 to 60 min.	5 to 40 f D.
“ Pimenta	1 to 5 min.	1 to 3 f D.
“ Rosmar.	1 to 5 min.	1 to 3 f D.
“ Ruta	1 to 5 min.	1 to 3 f D.
“ Sabina	1 to 3 min.	1 to 2 f D.
“ Santal.	15 to 30 min.	1 to 2 f Gm.
“ Sassafras	2 to 10 min.	1 to 6 f D.
“ Succin. Rect.	5 to 15 min.	3 to 10 f D.
“ Terebinth.	5 to 30 min.	3 to 20 f D.
“ “ as a tænicide	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
“ Valeriana	1 to 5 min.	1 to 3 f D.
Agrimonia	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	2 to 8 Gm.
Ailanthus	8 to 30 gr.	0.50 to 2 Gm.
Alcohol Amyl.	2 to 8 min.	1 to 5 f D.
Aletrin (eclectic)	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gr.	3 to 10 cents.
Aletris	8 to 30 gr.	0.50 to 2 Gm.
Allium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	2 to 8 Gm.
“ Syrupus	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl dr.	2 to 6 f Gm.
Alnuin (eclectic)	2 to 10 gr.	10 to 60 cents.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Alnus	10 to 60 gr.	50 cts. to 40 Gm.
Aloinum	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 gr.	1 to 20 cents.
Aloe Barb. lax.	2 to 3 gr.	10 to 20 cents.
“ “ purg.	10 to 20 gr.	50 to 120 cents.
“ Cap.	Same as Aloe Barb.	—————
“ Soc.	Same as Aloe Barb.	—————
“ Decoct. Co.	4 to 16 fl. dr.	15 to 60 f Gm.
“ Extr. lax.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 gr.	3 to 20 cents.
“ “ purg.	3 to 10 gr.	15 to 60 cents.
“ Purificata	2 to 4 gr.	10 to 25 cents.
“ Pil.	1 to 3 pills	1 to 3 pills.
“ “ Asafoet.	2 to 5 pills	1 to 3 pills.
“ “ Ferr.	5 to 10 gr.	30 to 60 cents.
“ “ Mast.	1 to 2 pills	1 to 2 pills.
“ “ Myrrha	3 to 6 pills	3 to 6 pills.
“ Tinct. lax.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
“ “ purg.	4 to 12 fl. dr.	15 to 50 f Gm.
“ Tinct. Myrrha	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
“ Vinum stomach.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
“ “ purg.	4 to 8 fl. dr.	15 to 30 f Gm.
Alstonia	1 to 4 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
Althæa	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	2 to 8 Gm.
“ Decoct.	<i>Ad libitum</i>	<i>Ad libitum</i>
“ Syrup.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 10 f Gm.
Alumen (pot. or ammon.)	5 to 20 gr.	30 to 120 cents.
“ Exsicc.	5 to 10 gr.	30 to 60 cents.
Ammoniacum	5 to 10 gr.	30 to 60 cents.
“ Mixt.	4 to 8 fl. dr.	15 to 30 f Gm.
Ammon. Aqua	10 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
“ Spir.	10 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
“ “ Arom.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
“ “ Fœtid.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
“ “ Acet. Sol.	2 to 8 fl. dr.	5 to 30 f Gm.
“ Benzoas	10 to 20 gr.	50 to 120 cents.
“ Bromid.	5 to 20 gr.	25 to 120 cents.
“ Carb.	3 to 10 gr.	15 to 60 cents.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Ammon. Chlorid.	5 to 30 gr.	0.30 to 2 Gm.
“ Iodid.	3 to 10 gr.	15 to 60 cents.
“ Phosph.	5 to 20 gr.	30 to 120 cents.
“ Picras	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	1 to 3 cents.
“ Succin.	1 to 8 gr.	5 to 50 cents.
“ Sulph.	20 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
“ Valer.	2 to 8 gr.	10 to 50 cents.
Ampelopsin (eclectic)	2 to 4 gr.	10 to 25 cents.
Ampelopsis	5 to 30 gr.	0.20 to 2 Gm.
Amygd. Am. Aetherol.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	0.05 to 0.3 f D.
“ “ Aqua	1 to 3 fl. dr.	4 to 10 f Gm.
“ Oleum	1 to 8 fl. dr.	4 to 30 f Gm.
Amyl. Nitras (see next line)	2 to 5 min.	1 to 3 f D.
“ Nitris	2 to 5 min.	1 to 3 f D.
Anemone	1 to 5 gr.	5 to 30 cents.
Angel. Rad	20 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
Angustura Cort.	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
Anilina (and its salts)	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	3 to 10 cents.
Anisum	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
“ Aetherol.	5 to 15 min.	2 to 10 f D.
“ Spir.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
Anthemis	10 to 30 gr.	0.60 to 2 Gm.
“ Aetherol.	3 to 10 min.	2 to 6 f D.
“ Inf.	1 to 3 fl. oz.	30 to 100 f Gm.
Antimon. Oxid.	2 to 3 gr.	10 to 20 cents.
“ Pot. Tart. diaphor.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	2 to 15 mills.
“ “ emet.	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
“ Oxysulph.	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
“ Sulphurat. alter.	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
“ “ emet.	5 to 20 gr.	30 to 120 cents.
“ Pulvis	3 to 10 gr.	15 to 60 cents.
“ Vinum expect.	2 to 3 min.	1 to 5 f D.
“ “ emet.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
Apiol	4 to 15 gr.	20 to 100 cents.
Apocynin (eclectic)	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.	2 to 6 cents.
Apocyn. Andros.	8 to 60 gr.	0.50 to 4 Gm.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Apocyn. Cannab.	5 to 30 gr.	0.30 to 2 Gm.
Apomorphina (and salts; hypoderm.)	$\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	1 to 6 mills.
Aqua Acid. Carbol.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
“ Ammon. (10 p. c.)	10 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
“ Amygd. Amar.	1 to 3 fl. dr.	4 to 12 f Gm.
“ Camph.	2 to 8 fl. dr.	8 to 30 f Gm.
“ Chlorum	1 to 4 fl. dr.	4 to 15 f Gm.
“ Cinnam.	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
“ Creosotum	1 to 4 fl. dr.	4 to 15 f Gm.
“ Laurocer.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.	2 to 4 f Gm.
“ Pix	2 to 4 fl. oz.	30 to 120 f Gm.
Aralia Hisp.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	2 to 8 Gm.
“ Nud.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	2 to 8 Gm.
“ Racem.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	2 to 8 Gm.
“ Spin.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	2 to 8 Gm.
Araroba	5 to 20 gr.	0.30 to 1.50 Gm.
Areca	1 to 4 dr.	4 to 15 Gm.
Argent. Iodid.	1 to 2 gr.	5 to 10 cents.
“ Nitr.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to 2 gr.	1 to 10 cents.
“ Oxid.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 gr.	1 to 10 cents.
Arnica Flor.	5 to 20 gr.	30 to 120 cents.
“ “ Tinct.	5 to 30 min.	3 to 20 f D.
“ Rad.	5 to 30 gr.	0.30 to 2 Gm.
“ “ Ext.	3 to 5 gr.	10 to 30 cents.
“ “ Tinct.	5 to 30 min.	3 to 20 f D.
Arsenic. Acid.	$\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ gr.	1 to 5 mills.
Arsenios. Acid.	$\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ gr.	1 to 5 mills.
Arsen. Brom.	$\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.	1 to 3 mills.
“ Iodid.	$\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.	1 to 3 mills.
“ Sol. Hydrochlor.	2 to 8 min.	1 to 5 f D.
Artemisia Abrot.	10 to 20 gr.	60 to 120 cents.
“ Vulg.	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
Arum	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
Asafoetida	5 to 10 gr.	20 to 60 cents.
“ Mixt.	4 to 8 fl. dr.	15 to 30 f Gm.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Asafoetida Pil.	1 to 3 pills	1 to 3 pills.
" Tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.	2 to 4 f Gm.
Asarum	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
Asclep. Incarn.	8 to 40 gr.	50 to 250 cents.
" Syriac.	8 to 60 gr.	0.50 to 4 Gm.
" Tuber.	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Asclepin (eclectic)	2 to 4 gr.	10 to 20 cents.
Atropina (and salts)	$\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ gr.	0.5 to 2 mills.
Atropin (eclectic resinoid)	$\frac{1}{24}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ gr.	2 to 5 mills.
Aurant Am. Cort.	39 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
" " " Tinct.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Dulc. Cort.	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
" " " Tinct.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
Aur. Sod. Chlorid.	$\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.	2 to 4 mills.
Ava Kava	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Azedarach	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
Bals. Dipteroc.	15 to 30 min.	1 to 2 f Gm.
" Gurjun.	15 to 30 min.	1 to 2 f Gm.
" Peruv.	15 to 30 min.	1 to 2 f Gm.
" Tolut.	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
Baptisia	5 to 20 gr.	0.20 to 1.20 Gm.
Baptisin (eclectic)	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents
Bar. Chlorid.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 gr.	2 to 6 cents
Barosma Fol.	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
" " Tinct.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
Barosmin (eclectic)	2 to 3 gr.	10 to 20 cents.
Bebeerina Sulph.	1 to 10 gr.	5 to 60 cents.
Bela Fruct.	1 to 4 dr.	5 to 15 Gm.
Bellad. Fol.	1 to 10 gr.	5 to 60 cents.
" " Extr.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.	15 to 50 mills.
" " " Alcoh.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	2 to 3 cents.
" " Tinct.	15 to 30 min.	1 to 2 f Gm.
" Rad.	1 to 5 gr.	5 to 30 cents.
" " Extr.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	8 to 15 mills.
" " Tinct.	10 to 20 min.	6 to 12 f D.
Benzoin Odorif.	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Benzoe Tinct.	15 to 30 min.	1 to 2 f Gm.
“ “ Comp.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
Berberina (and salts)	1 to 15 gr.	5 to 100 cents.
Berberis Aquif.	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
“ Vulg.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	2 to 8 Gm.
Bismuth. Ammon. Citr.	2 to 5 gr.	10 to 30 cents.
“ Boras	1 to 5 gr.	5 to 30 cents.
“ Citras	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
“ Subcarb.	8 to 60 gr.	0.50 to 4 Gm.
“ Subnitr.	5 to 15 gr.	30 to 100 cents.
“ Tannas	10 to 30 gr.	60 cts. to 2 Gm.
“ Valer.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 gr.	3 to 20 cents
Boldus Fol.	10 to 20 gr.	60 to 120 cents.
Borax	5 to 30 gr.	30 cts. to 2 Gm.
Brayera Flor.	3 to 4 dr.	10 to 15 Gm.
“ “ Infus.	4 to 8 fl. oz.	100 to 250 f Gm.
Bromoformum	2 to 10 min.	1 to 6 f D.
Bromum	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gr.	.3 to 10 cents.
Brucina and its salts	$\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ gr.	2 to 4 mills.
Bryonia Rad.	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
“ “ Tinct.	1 to 4 fl. dr.	4 to 15 f Gm.
“ “ Recens Tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.	2 to 4 f Gm.
Buchu	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
Cactus Grandiflor.	2 to 5 gr.	10 to 30 cents.
Cadm. Sulph.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 gr.	1 to 6 cents.
Caffea	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
“ Tosta	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	2 to 8 Gm.
Coffeina (and salts)	1 to 5 gr.	5 to 30 cents.
Calabarina	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.	1 to 15 mills.
Calamus	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
“ Tinct.	1 to 4 fl. dr.	4 to 15 f Gm.
Calc. Brom.	5 to 30 gr.	30 cts. to 2 Gm.
“ Carb.	10 to 40 gr.	60 to 250 cents.
“ Chlor.	10 to 20 gr.	60 to 120 cents.
“ Hypophosph.	10 to 30 gr.	60 cts. to 2 Gm.
“ Iodid	1 to 5 gr.	6 to 30 cents.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Calc. Phosph.	10 to 30 gr.	60 cts. to 2 Gm.
“ Sacch. (Syr.)	15 to 30 min.	1 to 2 f Gm.
“ Sulphuret.	$\frac{1}{20}$ to 1 gr.	3 to 60 mills.
Calendula	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	2 to 8 Gm.
“ Extr.	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
“ Tinct.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 4 f Gm.
Calumba	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
“ Infus.	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
“ Tinct.	1 to 4 fl. dr.	4 to 15 f Gm.
Calx Chlorata	3 to 6 gr.	15 to 40 cents.
“ Sulphurata	$\frac{1}{20}$ to 1 gr.	3 mills to 5 cts.
“ Syrupus	15 to 30 min.	1 to 2 f Gm.
Camphora	1 to 10 gr.	5 to 60 cents.
“ Aqua	2 to 8 fl. dr.	10 to 30 f Gm.
“ Spir.	5 to 60 min.	3 to 40 f D.
“ Monobrom.	2 to 6 gr.	10 to 40 cents.
Canella	5 to 10 gr.	25 to 60 cents.
Cannabin (eclectic).	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	8 to 16 mills.
Cannabis Amer.	5 to 20 gr.	25 to 130 cents.
“ “ Tinct.	5 to 20 min.	3 to 15 f D.
“ Ind.	5 to 20 gr.	30 to 130 cents.
“ “ Extr.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	15 to 30 cents.
“ “ Tinct.	5 to 15 min.	3 to 10 f D.
Cantharides	1 to 2 gr.	5 to 10 cents.
“ Fl. Extr.	1 to 2 min.	0.5 to 1 f D.
“ Tinct.	5 to 20 min.	3 to 15 f D.
Capsicum	1 to 5 gr.	5 to 30 cents.
“ Oleoresina	$\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 gr.	8 mills to 6 cts.
“ Tinct.	10 to 20 min.	6 to 40 f D.
Carbo Ligni	1 to 4 dr.	4 to 15 Gm.
Carbon. Bisulphid.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	0.3 to 1 f D.
Cardamomum	10 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
“ Oleoresina	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 gr.	1 to 10 cents.
“ Tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 10 f Gm.
Carduus Bened.	10 to 60 gr.	50 cts. to 5 Gm.
Carota Fruct.	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 5 Gm.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Carthamus	1 to 2 dr.	5 to 10 Gm.
Carum	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 5 Gm.
Caryophyllus	5 to 10 gr.	20 to 60 cents.
Cascara Sagrada, lax.	10 to 20 gr.	50 cts. to 1 Gm.
“ “ cath.	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 5 Gm.
Cascarilla	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
“ Extr.	1 to 5 gr.	5 to 30 cents.
“ Tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 10 f Gm.
Cassia Fistula Pulpa lax.	1 to 2 dr.	5 to 10 Gm.
“ “ “ purg.	1 to 2 oz.	30 to 60 Gm.
“ Maryland	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	2 to 5 Gm.
Castanea	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 5 Gm.
Castoreum	15 to 20 gr.	1 to 1.50 Gm.
“ Tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 10 f Gm.
Cataria	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dr.	2 to 5 Gm.
Catechu	5 to 30 gr.	25 cts. to 2 Gm.
“ Tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 10 f Gm.
Caulophyllin (eclectic)	1 to 5 gr.	5 to 30 cents.
Caulophyllum	5 to 30 gr.	20 to 200 cents.
Cera, Alba and Flava	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
Cerasein (eclectic)	2 to 10 gr.	10 to 60 cents.
Cereus Grandiflor.	2 to 5 gr.	10 to 30 cents.
Cer. Nitr.	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
“ Oxal.	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
Cetraria Decoct.	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
Chamælorium	15 to 45 gr.	1 to 3 Gm.
Chelidonium	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
Chelone	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 10 Gm.
Chelonin (eclectic)	1 to 2 gr.	5 to 15 cents.
Chenopod. Aetherol.	3 to 8 min.	2 to 5 f D.
“ Sem.	15 to 45 gr.	1 to 3 Gm.
Chian Turpentine	15 to 70 gr.	1 to 5 Gm.
Chimaphila	30 to 70 gr.	2 to 5 Gm.
“ Tinct.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
Chinoidinum	3 to 30 gr.	15 cents to 2 Gm.
“ Tinct.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	5 to 10 f Gm.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Chionanthus	30 to 70 gr.	2 to 5 Gm.
Chionanthin (eclectic)	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
Chirata	30 to 70 gr.	2 to 5 Gm.
" Tinct.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
Chloral Hydrate	5 to 30 gr.	25 cents to 2 Gm.
" Croton	1 to 10 gr.	5 to 60 cents.
Chlorodyne	5 to 20 min.	3 to 15 f D.
Chloroformum	2 to 40 min.	1 f D. to 3 f Gm.
" Aqua	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
Chondodendrum	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	2 to 10 Gm.
Chondrus	2 to 4 dr.	5 to 15 Gm.
Cicuta	3 to 8 gr.	15 to 50 cents.
Cimicifuga	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
" Tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
Cimicifugin (eclectic)	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
Cinchona	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
" Extr.	5 to 30 gr.	15 cents to 2 Gm.
" Tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 fl. dr.	2 to 15 f Gm.
" " Comp.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 fl. dr.	2 to 15 f Gm.
Cinchonidina (and salts)	1 to 20 gr.	5 to 120 cents.
Cinchonina (and salts)	1 to 20 gr.	5 to 120 cents.
Cinnamomum	10 to 20 gr.	60 to 120 cents.
" Aetherol	1 to 3 min.	1 to 2 f D.
" Tinct.	1 to 3 fl. dr.	4 to 12 f Gm.
Coca	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	2 to 8 Gm.
Coccionella	$\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 gr.	2 to 5 cents.
" Tinct.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 Gm.
Cocculus	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
Coccus	$\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 gr.	2 to 5 cents.
Codeina (and salts)	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 gr.	2 to 20 cents.
Colch. Rad.	2 to 8 gr.	10 to 50 cents.
" " Extr. Acet.	1 to 2 gr.	5 to 10 cents.
" " Tinct.	5 to 20 min.	2 to 12 f D.
" " Vin.	10 to 30 min.	6 to 20 f D.
" Sem.	2 to 10 gr.	10 to 60 cents.
" " Tinct.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Colch. Sem. Vin.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
Collinsonia	5 to 30 gr.	25 cents to 2 Gm.
Collinsonin (eclectic)	2 to 4 gr.	10 to 25 cents.
Colocynthis	5 to 10 gr.	25 to 60 cents.
" Extr.	5 to 20 gr.	25 to 120 cents.
" " Comp.	5 to 30 gr.	25 cts. to 2 Gm.
" Tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
Comptonia	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Condurango	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Conf. Arom.	8 to 60 gr.	50 cts. to 4 Gm.
" Aurant.	1 to 4 dr.	5 to 15 Gm.
" Cinch. Co.	1 to 4 dr.	5 to 15 Gm.
" Cubeba Co.	1 to 2 dr.	5 to 10 Gm.
" Opii	5 to 30 gr.	25 cts. to 2 Gm.
" Piper	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
" Rosa	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
" Scammon	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
" Senna	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
" Sulphur	1 to 3 dr.	4 to 12 Gm.
Coniina (and salts)	$\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ gr.	1 to 2 mills.
Conium Folia	3 to 8 gr.	15 to 50 cents.
" " Extr.	1 to 3 gr.	3 to 20 cents.
" " " Alcola.	1 to 2 gr.	5 to 10 cents.
" " Tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
" Sem.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 gr.	2 to 25 cents.
" " Extr.	1 to 2 gr.	5 to 10 cents.
" " Tinct.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
Convallaria	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Copaiba Balsam	10 to 40 min.	6 to 25 f D.
" Aetherol	10 to 15 min.	5 to 10 f D.
" Pilula	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
" Resina	2 to 10 gr.	10 to 60 cents.
Coptis	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Corallorrhiza	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
Coriandrum	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
Cornin (eclectic)	2 to 4 gr.	10 to 25 cents.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Cornus Circin.	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
“ Florida	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
“ Sericea	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Corydalin (eclectic)	2 to 4 gr.	10 to 25 cents.
Corydalis	10 to 40 gr.	60 cts. to 250 Gm
Coto Bark	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 gr.	3 to 50 cents.
Cotoinum	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	5 to 25 mills.
Cotula	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
Crataeva Marmelos	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
Creosotum	1 to 3 min.	1 to 2 f D.
Creta Præp.	10 to 40 gr.	60 cts. to 2.50 Gm
“ Pulv. Arom.	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Crocus	10 to 20 gr.	60 cts. to 1.20 Gm
“ Tinct.	1 to 3 fl. dr.	4 to 15 f Gm.
Croton Chloral Hydrate	1 to 10 gr.	5 to 60 cents.
Cubeba	10 gr. to 3 dr.	60 cts. to 12 Gm.
“ Aetherol	5 to 20 min.	3 to 12 f D.
“ Conf.	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
“ Fluidextr.	10 to 40 min.	6 to 25 f D.
“ Oleores.	5 to 30 gr.	25 cts. to 2 Gm.
“ Tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
Cupr. Acet.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.	1 to 5 cents.
“ Ammon.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	1 to 3 cents.
“ Sulph. Emet.	2 to 10 gr.	10 to 60 cents.
“ “ Astring.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	1 to 3 cents.
Curare	$\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	5 to 30 mills.
Curarina	$\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.	1 to 3 mills.
Curcuma	10 to 40 gr.	50 cts. to 2.50 Gm
Cusparia	10 to 40 gr.	50 cts. to 2.50 Gm
Cyclaminum	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	3 to 10 cents.
Cypripedin (eclectic)	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 gr.	3 to 20 cents.
Cypripedium	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
“ Tinct.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
Damiana	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
Daturina (and salts)	$\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{80}$ gr.	0.50 to 2 mills.
Decoct. Aloës. Co.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. oz.	15 to 60 f Gm.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Decoct. Cetrar.	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
“ Chimaph.	3 to 6 fl. oz.	100 to 200 f Gm.
“ Cinch. Fl.	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
“ “ Rubr.	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
“ Cornus Flor.	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
“ Dulcamara	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
“ Geranium	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
“ Granat.	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
“ Hæmatox.	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
“ Hordeum	4 to 8 fl. oz.	100 to 250 f Gm.
“ Pareira	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
“ Quercus	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
“ Sarsap. Co.	2 to 6 fl. oz.	60 to 200 f Gm.
“ Senega	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
“ Ulmus	4 to 6 fl. oz.	100 to 200 f Gm.
“ Uva Ursi	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
Delphinium	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
Digitalin (eclectic), see below.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	8 to 30 mills.
Digitalinum U. S. P. 1870	$\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ gr.	1 to 2 mills.
Digitalis Fol.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gr.	3 to 12 cents.
“ “ Extr.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	8 to 30 mills.
“ “ Inf.	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
“ “ Tinct.	10 to 20 min.	6 to 12 f D.
“ Rad.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.	3 to 6 cents.
Dioscorea	10 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
Dioscorein (eclectic)	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 gr.	3 to 25 cents.
Diospyros	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 dr.	3 to 20 cents.
Dipterix Odor	5 to 10 min.	2 to 6 f D.
Dita	1 to 4 dr.	4 to 15 Gm.
Ditainum	2 to 10 gr.	10 to 60 cents.
Dracontium	10 to 60 gr.	50 cts. to 4 Gm.
Drosera	5 to 10 gr.	25 to 60 cents.
Duboisina (and salts)	$\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{80}$ gr.	0.50 to 1 mill.
Dulcamara	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
“ Extr.	5 to 10 gr.	25 to 60 cents.
“ Infus.	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.

Remedies.	Dose in 'Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in 'Metric Terms.
Elaterinum Album (cryst.)	$\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.	0.80 to 4 mills.
Elaterium Viride	$\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	2 to 8 mills.
Emetina (and salts) emet.	$\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ gr.	0.50 to 2 mills.
“ “ diaphor.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	8 to 15 mills.
Emulsio Hydrocyan.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.	2 to 4 f Gm.
Epigæa	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Ergota	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
“ Extr.	2 to 12 gr.	10 to 70 cents.
“ Liquor.	10 to 30 min.	6 to 20 f D.
“ Tinct.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
“ Vin.	1 to 3 fl. dr.	4 to 12 f Gm.
Ergotin	2 to 10 gr.	5 to 60 cents.
Erigeron	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
“ Aetherol	3 to 8 min.	1 to 5 f D.
Eriodictyon	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
Erythroxyton	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	2 to 8 Gm.
“ Tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. oz.	15 to 60 f Gm.
Erythroxylin (eclectic)	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 gr.	2 to 20 cents.
Eserina (and salts)	$\frac{1}{84}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.	1 to 3 mills.
Eucalyptus	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
“ Aetherol.	5 to 30 min.	2 to 20 f D.
“ Tinct.	1 to 3 fl. dr.	4 to 12 f Gm.
Euonymin (eclectic)	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 gr.	2 to 20 cents.
Euonymus	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
“ Extr.	1 to 10 gr.	5 to 60 cents.
Eupatorin (eclectic)	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
Eupatorium	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
Euphorbia Coroll	3 to 10 gr.	15 to 60 cents.
“ Ipecac.	10 to 15 gr.	50 to 100 cents.
Eupurpurin (eclectic)	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
Extracta Fluida *		
Extr. Aconit. Fol.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.	1 to 6 cents.
“ “ Rad.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	1 to 2 cents.
“ Aloë	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 gr.	2 to 20 cents.
“ Anthemis	2 to 10 gr.	10 to 60 cents.
“ Arnica Flor.	3 to 10 gr.	15 to 60 cents.

* Fluid extracts will be found under letter F.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Extr. Arnica Rad.	3 to 10 gr.	15 to 60 cents.
" Bellad.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.	1 to 4 cents.
" " Fol. Alc.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	1 to 3 cents.
" " Rad.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	8 to 15 mills.
" Calumba	2 to 10 gr.	10 to 60 cents.
" Cannab. Amer.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.	1 to 4 cents.
" " Ind.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	1 to 3 cents.
" Carnis	10 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
" Cinch.	10 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
" Colch. Acet.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gr.	2 to 10 cents.
" Coloc.	2 to 5 gr.	10 to 30 cents.
" " Co.	2 to 5 gr.	10 to 30 cents.
" Conium	1 to 4 gr.	5 to 25 cents.
" " Fol. Alc.	1 to 2 gr.	5 to 10 cents.
" " Fruct.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	2 to 10 cents.
" Digit. Fol.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	1 to 3 cents.
" " Rad.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	8 to 20 mills.
" Dulcam.	5 to 10 gr.	25 to 60 cents.
" Ergota	2 to 10 gr.	10 to 60 cents.
" Ferr. Pom.	3 to 10 gr.	15 to 60 cents.
" Gent.	10 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
" Glycyrrh.	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
" " Purif.	20 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
" Gramen	1 to 3 dr.	4 to 12 Gm.
" Hæmat.	10 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
" Helleb.	3 to 10 gr.	15 to 60 cents.
" Humul.	3 to 20 gr.	15 to 120 cents.
" Hyoscyam.	1 to 4 gr.	5 to 25 cents.
" Hyoscyam. Fol. Alc.	1 to 2 gr.	5 to 10 cents.
" " " Sem.	1 to 2 gr.	5 to 10 cents.
" Ignatia	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	1 to 10 cents.
" Jalapa	5 to 15 gr.	25 cts. to 1 Gm.
" " Alc.	3 to 6 gr.	15 to 35 cents.
" Juglans	20 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
" Krameria	5 to 20 gr.	25 to 120 cents.
" Lactuca	5 to 10 gr.	25 to 60 cents.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Extr. Lupulinum	5 to 10 gr.	25 to 60 cents.
" Maltum	2 to 4 dr.	5 to 15 Gm.
" Nux Vom.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.	1 to 6 cents.
" Opium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.	1 to 4 cents.
" Papaver	2 to 5 gr.	10 to 30 cents.
" Pareira	10 to 20 gr.	1 to 1.20 Gm.
" Physostigma	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	4 to 10 mill.
" Podophyll.	5 to 15 gr.	25 cts. to 1 Gm.
" Quassia	3 to 10 gr.	15 to 60 cents.
" Rheum	5 to 15 gr.	25 cts. to 1 Gm.
" Senega	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
" Stramon Fol.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.	2 to 6 cents.
" " Sem.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	1 to 3 cents.
" Tarax.	15 to 40 gr.	1 to 2.50 Gm.
" Tritic.	1 to 3 dr.	4 to 12 Gm.
" Valer.	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
Fel. Bovinum Purif.	3 to 10 gr.	15 to 60 cents.
Ferr. Arsen.	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	3 to 30 mills.
" Benz.	1 to 5 gr.	5 to 30 cents.
" Brom.	1 to 5 gr.	5 to 30 cents.
" " Syrup	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
" Carb. Sacch.	5 to 20 gr.	25 to 120 cents.
" Chlorid.	1 to 5 gr.	5 to 30 cents.
" " Sol.	8 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
" " " Spir.	8 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
" Citr.	5 to 10 gr.	25 to 60 cents.
" Ammon. Citr.	5 to 10 gr.	25 to 60 cents.
" " Sulph.	5 to 15 gr.	25 cts. to 1 Gm.
" " Tartr.	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
" Bism. Citr.	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm
" Cinchonid Citr.	5 to 15 gr.	25 cts. to 1 Gm.
" Mangan. Carb. Sacch.	5 to 20 gr.	25 to 120 cents.
" Pot. Tartr.	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
" Quin. Citr.	5 to 10 gr.	25 to 60 cents.
" Quinid. Citr.	5 to 10 gr.	25 to 60 cents.
" Strychn. Citr.	1 to 5 gr.	5 to 30 cents.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Ferr. Quin. Strychn. Citr.	3 to 10 gr.	15 to 60 cents.
" Ferrocyanid.	3 to 5 gr.	15 to 30 cents.
" Hypophosph.	5 to 10 gr.	25 to 60 cents.
" Iodidum	1 to 5 gr.	5 to 30 cents.
" Lactas	1 to 2 gr.	5 to 12 cents.
" Oxalas	2 to 3 gr.	10 to 20 cents.
" Oxid. Hydrat. in Aqua	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 oz.	15 to 60 Gm.
" " Magnet.	5 to 10 gr.	25 to 60 cents.
" Phosph. Alb.	1 to 5 gr.	5 to 30 cents.
" " Cœrul.	5 to 10 gr.	25 to 60 cents.
" Pyrophosph.	2 to 5 gr.	10 to 30 cents.
" Subcarb.	5 to 30 gr.	25 cts. to 2 Gm.
" Sulph.	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
" " Exsicc.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gr.	2 to 12 cents.
" Tannas	5 to 30 gr.	25 cts. to 2 Gm.
" Valerian.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gr.	2 to 12 cents.
Ferrum Dialys.	1 to 15 min.	1 to 10 f D.
" Reduct.	1 to 5 gr.	5 to 30 cents.
Filix Mas.	1 to 3 dr.	4 to 12 Gm.
" " Extr.	10 to 30 gr.	60 cts. to 2 Gm.
" " Oleoresina	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
Fluidextr. Absinth	10 to 40 min.	6 to 25 f D.
" Achillea.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Aconit Fol.	1 to 5 min.	1 to 4 f D.
" " Rad.	1 to 3 min.	1 to 2 f D.
" Aescul. Glabr.	2 to 8 fl. dr.	5 to 30 f Gm.
" " Hippocast.	10 to 40 min.	6 to 25 f D.
" Agrimonia	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
" Ailanthus	10 to 30 min.	6 to 20 f D.
" Aletris	20 to 40 min.	10 to 25 f D.
" Alnus	20 to 60 min.	10 to 40 f D.
" Aloë Soc.	2 to 5 min.	1 to 4 f D.
" Alstonia	1 to 4 fl. dr.	4 to 15 f Gm.
" Ampelopsis	20 to 40 min.	10 to 25 f D.
" " Anemone	2 to 5 min.	1 to 4 f D.
" Angustura	15 to 40 min.	10 to 25 f D.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Fluidextr. Angelica Rad.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" " Sem.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Anisum	20 to 30 min.	1 to 2 f Gm.
" Anthemis	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Apocyn. Andros.	10 to 60 min.	6 to 40 f D.
" " Cannab.	3 to 10 min.	2 to 6 f D.
" Aral. Hispida	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" " Nudic.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" " Racem.	2 to 4 fl. dr.	4 to 15 f Gm.
" " Spin.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Areca	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
" Arnica Flor.	5 to 20 min.	3 to 15 f D.
" " Rad.	5 to 20 min.	3 to 15 f D.
" Arom. (Pulv. Arom.)	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Artemis Abrot.	10 to 20 min.	6 to 15 f D.
" Artemis Vulg.	10 to 60 min.	6 to 40 f D.
" Arum	10 to 30 min.	6 to 20 f D.
" Asarum	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Asclep. Incarn.	10 to 40 min.	6 to 25 f D.
" " Syr.	10 to 40 min.	6 to 25 f D.
" " Tuber.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
" Aspidium	2 to 4 fl. dr.	8 to 15 f Gm.
" Aurant. Cort.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
" " Fruct.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Ava Kava	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Azedarach	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Baptisia	5 to 20 min.	3 to 12 f D.
" Barosma	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
" Bellad Fol.	3 to 5 min.	2 to 4 f D.
" " Rad.	1 to 3 min.	1 to 2 f D.
" Benzoin Odorif.	30 to 60 min.	1 to 2 f Gm.
" Berberis Aquifol.	10 to 30 min.	6 to 20 f D.
" " Vulg.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Boldus	1 to 10 min.	1 to 6 f D.
" Brayera	2 to 4 fl. dr.	8 to 15 f Gm.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Fluidextr. Bryonia	10 to 60 min.	6 to 40 f D.
" Buchu	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
" " Comp.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Cact. Grandifl.	2 to 5 min.	1 to 4 f D.
" Caffea	2 to 4 fl. dr.	8 to 15 f Gm.
" Calamus	20 to 60 min.	10 to 40 f D.
" Calendula	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Calumba	20 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
" Canella	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Cannab. Amer.	2 to 10 min.	1 to 6 f D.
" Cannab. Ind.	2 to 5 min.	1 to 4 f D.
" Cantharides	1 to 3 min.	1 to 2 f D.
" Capsicum	3 to 10 min.	2 to 6 f D.
" Cardam.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" " Co.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Carduus Bened.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
" Carota	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Carthamus	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Carum	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Caryophyllus	5 to 10 min.	3 to 6 f D.
" Cascara Sagrada	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
" Cascarilla	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Cassia Fistula	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
" " Mariland.	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
" Castanea	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Cataria	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Catechu	8 to 30 min.	0.50 to 2 f Gm.
" Caulophyll.	25 to 40 min.	1 to 2.50 f Gm.
" Cereus Grandifl.	2 to 5 min.	1 to 4 f D.
" Chamælorium	15 to 40 min.	1 to 2.50 f Gm.
" Chelidonium	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Chelone	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Chenopod.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
" Chimaphila	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Chionanthus	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Chirata	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.

Remedies.		Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Fluidextr.	Chondodendrum	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
"	Cicuta	3 to 8 min.	2 to 6 f D.
"	Cimicifuga	8 to 30 min.	0.50 to 20 f Gm.
"	Cinchona	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
"	Coca	1 to 3 fl. dr.	4 to 12 f Gm.
"	Cocculus	1 to 3 min.	1 to 2 f D.
"	Colch. Rad.	2 to 5 min.	1 to 4 f D.
"	" Sem.	5 to 10 min.	3 to 6 f D.
"	Collinsonia	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
"	Colocynth.	5 to 10 min.	3 to 6 f D.
"	Columbo	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
"	Comptonia	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
"	Condurango	8 to 30 min.	0.50 to 2 f Gm.
"	Conium Fol.	3 to 10 min.	2 to 6 f D.
"	" Fruct.	2 to 5 min.	1 to 4 f D.
"	Convallaria	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
"	Coptis	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
"	Coto	1 to 5 min.	1 to 4 f D.
"	Coriandrum	15 to 30 min.	1 to 2 f Gm.
"	Cornus Circin.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
"	" Flor.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
"	" Sericea	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
"	Corydalis	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
"	Cubeba	15 to 30 min.	1 to 2 f Gm.
"	Cusparia	15 to 40 min.	1 to 2.50 f Gm.
"	Cypriped.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
"	Damiana	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
"	Delphinium	1 to 3 min.	1 to 2 f D.
"	Digital. Fol.	2 to 5 min.	1 to 4 f D.
"	" Rad.	1 to 3 min.	1 to 2 f D.
"	Dioscorea	15 to 40 min.	1 to 2.50 f D.
"	Dipterix Odor.	5 to 10 min.	3 to 6 f D.
"	Dita	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
"	Dracont.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
"	Drosera	5 to 10 min.	3 to 6 f D.
"	Dulcam.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.

Remedies.		Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Fluidextr.	Epigæa	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
"	Ergota	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
"	Erigeron	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
"	Eriodictyon	15 to 30 min.	1 to 2 f Gm.
"	Erythroxylon	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
"	Eucalyptus	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
"	Euonymus	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
"	Eupatorium	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
"	Euphorb. Coroll.	3 to 10 min.	1 to 6 f D.
"	" Ipecac.	5 to 15 min.	3 to 10 f D.
"	Filix Mas	2 to 4 fl. dr.	6 to 15 f D.
"	Foeniculum	15 to 30 min.	1 to 2 f Gm.
"	Frangula	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
"	Frankenia	8 to 20 min.	5 to 12 f D.
"	Frasera	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
"	Fuc. Vesicul.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
"	Galanga	5 to 20 min.	3 to 12 f D.
"	Galipea	15 to 40 min.	1 to 2.50 f Gm.
"	Galium	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
"	Galla	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
"	Gaultheria	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
"	Gelsem.	2 to 8 min.	1 to 5 f D.
"	Gent.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
"	" Comp.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
"	" Catesbæi	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
"	Gent. Quinqufol.	8 to 40 min.	0.50 to 2.50 f Gm
"	Geran.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
"	Geum	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
"	Gillenia	8 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
"	Glycyrrh.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
"	Gossypium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. dr.	2 to 5 f Gm.
"	Granat. Fruct. Cort.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
"	" Rad. "	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
"	Grindel. Rob.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
"	" Squarr.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
"	Guaco	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Fluidextr. Guaiacum	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Guarana	8 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
" Hæmatox.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Hamamelis	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Hedeoma	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Helianthem.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Helleb. Nig.	8 to 20 min.	5 to 15 f D.
" Helonias	8 to 20 min.	5 to 15 f D.
" Hemidesmus	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Hepatica	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Heuchera	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
" Humulus	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Hydrangea	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Hydrastis	8 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
" Hyoscyam. Fol.	5 to 10 min.	3 to 6 f D.
" " Sem.	3 to 6 min.	2 to 4 f D.
" Hypericum	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
" Hyssopus	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Ignatia	1 to 5 min.	1 to 3 f D.
" Ilex	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Inula	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
" Ipecac.	3 to 60 min.	2 to 40 f D.
" Iris Flor.	8 to 60 min.	5 to 40 f D.
" " Versicol.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Jacaranda Proc.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
" Jaborandi	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
" Jalapa	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
" Juglans	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Junip. Fruct.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" " Virgin.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Kalmia	15 to 30 min.	1 to 2 f Gm.
" Kamala	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Kava Kava	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
" Kino	15 to 30 min.	1 to 2 f Gm.
" Koussou	2 to 4 fl. dr.	8 to 15 f Gm.
" Krameria	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Fluidextr. Lactuca	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
" Lactucarium	8 to 20 min.	5 to 12 f D.
" Lappa	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Larix	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
" Leonurus	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Leptandra	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Liatris	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Ligusticum	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Liriodendron	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
" Lobelia Herba	5 to 30 min.	3 to 20 f D.
" " Sem.	5 to 20 min.	3 to 15 f D.
" Lupulinum	5 to 10 min.	3 to 6 f D.
" Lycopus	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
" Magnolia	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Malva	2 to 8 fl. dr.	8 to 30 f Gm.
" Manzanita	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Marrubium	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Maté	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Matico	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Matricaria	8 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
" Melissa	2 to 4 fl. dr.	8 to 15 f Gm.
" Menispermum	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Mentha	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Mezereum	5 to 15 min.	3 to 10 f D.
" Micromeria	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
" Mikania	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Mitchella	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Monarda	5 to 20 min.	3 to 12 f D.
" Myrica	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Nectandra	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
" Nux Vom.	1 to 5 min.	1 to 4 f D.
" Nymphæa	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
" Oenothera	15 to 30 min.	1 to 2 f Gm.
" Opium	8 to 40 min.	5 to 25 f D.
" Orobanche	8 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
" Panax	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Fluidextr. Papaver	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
" Pareira	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Paullinia	8 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
" Penthorum	8 to 20 min.	5 to 15 f D.
" Pepo	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Petroselin.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 fl. dr.	2 to 10 f Gm.
" Peumus Boldus	5 to 15 min.	3 to 10 f D.
" Phellandr.	2 to 10 min.	1 to 6 f D.
" Phoradendron Flav	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Physostigma	1 to 3 min.	1 to 2 f D.
" Phytolacca Baccæ	10 to 30 min.	6 to 20 f D.
" " Rad.	10 to 30 min.	6 to 20 f D.
" Pilocarpus	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
" Pimenta	10 to 40 min.	6 to 25 f D.
" Piper Cubeb.	15 to 30 min.	1 to 2 f Gm.
" " Nigr.	5 to 20 min.	3 to 15 f D.
" " Methyst.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
" Piscidia Erythrina	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
" Podophyllum	8 to 20 min.	5 to 15 f D.
" Polygala Rubella	1 to 3 fl. dr.	4 to 10 f Gm.
" Polygon.	15 to 30 min.	1 to 2 f Gm.
" Polymnia	3 to 6 min.	2 to 4 f D.
" Polytrichum	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Populus	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Potentilla	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Prinos	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Prun. Virg.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" " " Co.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Ptelea	8 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
" Pterocaulon	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
" Pulegium	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
" Pulmonaria	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Pulsatilla	2 to 5 min.	1 to 3 f D.
" Pycnanthemum	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Pyrethrum	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Quassia	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Fluidextr. Quercus	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Rhamnus Cath.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" " Frang.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" " Pursh.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
" Rheum	15 to 40 min.	1 to 2.50 f Gm.
" Rhododendron	8 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
" Rhus Glabra	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" " Toxicod.	1 to 6 min.	1 to 4 f D.
" Ricinus Folia	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
" " Semina	5 to 10 min.	3 to 6 f D.
" Rosa Gall.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Rottlera	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Rubia	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Rubus Triv.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
" " Villos.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Rudbeckia	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Rumex Crisp.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Ruta	8 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
" Sabbatia	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Sabina	5 to 20 min.	3 to 15 f D.
" Salix	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
" Salvia	15 to 30 min.	1 to 2 f Gm.
" Sambucus	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Sanguin.	8 to 15 min.	5 to 10 f D.
" Santal. Alb.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Santonica	8 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
" Sarracenia	15 to 30 min.	1 to 2 f Gm.
" Sarsap.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" " Co.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Sassafras	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Scilla	5 to 60 min.	3 to 40 f D.
" Scoparius	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Scutellaria	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Senecio	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Senega	8 to 20 min.	5 to 15 f D.
" Senna	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Fluidextr. Serpentar.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Silphium	15 to 40 min.	1 to 2.50 f Gm.
" Simaba Cedron	1 to 8 min.	1 to 5 f D.
" Simaruba	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Solidago	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Spigelia	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Spigel. Senna	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
" Spiræa	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Statice	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Stillingia	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" " Co.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Stramon. Fol.	2 to 5 min.	1 to 3 f D.
" " Sem.	1 to 3 min.	1 to 2 f D.
" Sumbul	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
" Symphyt.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Tanacet.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Taraxac.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" " Senna	½ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
" Taxus Bacc.	1 to 5 min.	1 to 3 f D.
" Thea	1 to 3 fl. dr.	5 to 12 f Gm.
" Thuja	8 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
" Thymus	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Tilia	1 to 3 fl. dr.	4 to 12 f Gm.
" Tormentilla	15 to 30 min.	1 to 2 f Gm.
" Toxicodendron	1 to 5 min.	1 to 3 f D.
" Trifol. Prat.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Trillium	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Triosteum	15 to 30 min.	1 to 2 f Gm.
" Tritic. Rep.	2 to 4 fl. dr.	8 to 15 f Gm.
" Tussilago	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Urtica	5 to 20 min.	3 to 15 f D.
" Ustilago Maidis	1 to 20 min.	1 to 15 f D.
" Uva Ursi	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Vaccin. Crassifol.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Valer.	15 to 30 min.	1 to 2 f Gm.
" Vanilla	3 to 10 min.	2 to 6 f D.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Fluidextr. Veratr. Alb.	2 to 5 min.	1 to 3 f D.
" Veratr. Vir.	2 to 5 min.	1 to 3 f D.
" Verbasc.	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
" Verbena	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
" Viburn Opul.	1 to 3 fl. dr.	4 to 12 f Gm.
" " Prunif.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Viola Pedata	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" " Tricol.	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
" Viscum Alb.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Xanthium	8 to 20 min.	5 to 12 f D.
" Xanthorrhiza	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Xanthoxylum	8 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
" Yerba Reuma	8 to 20 min.	5 to 15 f D.
" " Santa	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
" Zedoaria	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
" Zingiber	5 to 40 min.	3 to 30 f D.
Fœniculum	15 to 36 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
Frangula Decoct.	2 to 8 fl. dr.	8 to 30 f Gm.
" Extr.	5 to 15 gr.	0.30 to 1 Gm.
Frankenia	10 to 20 gr.	60 to 120 cents.
Frasera	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Fraserin (eclectic)	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
Fucus Vesicul.	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
Galanga	5 to 15 gr.	30 to 100 cents.
Galbanum	5 to 20 gr.	30 to 120 cents.
Galium	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Galla	5 to 20 gr.	30 to 120 cents.
" Tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
Gambogium	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
Gaultheria	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	2 to 8 Gm.
Gelsemin. (eclectic)	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.	3 to 6 cents.
Gelsemium Extr.	2 to 5 gr.	10 to 30 cents.
" Tinct.	5 to 15 min.	3 to 10 f D.
Gentiana Extr.	5 to 20 gr.	30 to 120 cents.
" Inf.	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
" Tinct. Co.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Gentiana Catesbæi	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
" Quinquefol.	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Geraniin (eclectic)	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
Geranium	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
Geum	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
Gillenia	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
Glycerin	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
Glycer. Acid. Carbol.	5 to 10 min.	3 to 6 f D.
" " Gall.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
" " Tann.	8 to 40 min.	5 to 25 f D.
" Pix Liqu.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
Glycyrrh.	1 to 3 dr.	4 to 12 Gm.
" Extr.	5 to 30 gr.	30 cts. to 2 Gm.
" Mist. Co.	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
" Pulv. Co.	8 to 60 gr.	5 to 40 f D.
Glycyrrhizinum	5 to 10 gr.	30 to 60 cents.
Gossypiin (eclectic)	1 to 5 gr.	5 to 30 cents.
Gossypium Rad.	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Granat. Fruct.	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
" Rad. Cort.	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
" " " Dec.	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
Grindel. Rob.	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
" " Tinct.	2 to 8 fl. dr.	8 to 30 f Gm.
" Squarr.	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Guaco	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Guaiacum Lign. Dec.	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
" Resina	5 to 30 gr.	30 cts. to 2 Gm.
" " Tinct.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" " " Co.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
Guarana	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
" Tinct.	1 to 8 fl. dr.	5 to 30 f Gm.
Gynocard. Oleum	4 to 16 min.	3 to 12 f D.
Hæmatoxylum	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	2 to 8 Gm.
" Dec.	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
" Extr.	8 to 30 gr.	50 to 200 cents
Hamamelis	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	2 to 8 Gm.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Hamamelin (eclectic)	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
Hedeoma	1 to 4 dr.	5 to 15 Gm.
Helianthem.	5 to 20 gr.	30 to 120 cents.
Helleb. Nig.	5 to 20 gr.	30 to 120 cents.
" " Tinct.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 Gm.
Helonias	15 to 40 gr.	1 to 2.50 fGm.
Helonin (eclectic)	2 to 4 gr.	10 to 25 cents.
Hemidesmus	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Hepatica	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Heuchera	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	2 to 8 Gm.
Hordeum Dec.	1 to 8 fl. oz.	30 to 250 fGm.
Humulus	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
" Extr.	5 to 20 gr.	30 to 120 cents.
" Inf.	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 fGm.
" Tinct.-	1 to 3 fl. dr.	30 to 100 fGm.
Hydrangea	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Hydrarg. Chlorid. Corros.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	2 to 10 mills.
" " Mite	$\frac{1}{8}$ to 8 gr.	1 to 50 cents.
" Cyanid.	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	4 to 30 mills.
" Iodid. Flav.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 gr.	3 to 20 cents.
" " Rubr.	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	4 to 15 mills.
" " Vir.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 gr.	3 to 20 cents.
" Oxid. Flav.	$\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	5 to 15 mills.
" " Rubr.	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	4 to 30 mills.
" " Nigr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 gr.	3 to 20 cents.
" Sulph. Flav.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.	15 to 60 mills.
" c. Creta	3 to 8 gr.	15 to 50 cents.
" Massa	3 to 15 gr.	15 cts. to 1 Gm.
Hydrastin (eclectic)	3 to 5 gr.	15 to 30 cents.
Hydrastis	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	2 to 8 Gm.
" Extr.	5 to 15 gr.	30 to 100 cents.
" Tinct.	1 to 8 fl. dr.	8 to 30 fGm.
Hydrogen. Peroxid. Sol.	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 fGm.
Hyoscyamus Folia	5 to 10 gr.	30 to 60 cents.
" Fol. Extr.	2 to 3 gr.	10 to 20 cents.
" " " Alcoh.	1 to 2 gr.	5 to 12 cents.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Hyoscyamus Fol. Tinct.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
“ Sem.	3 to 8 gr.	15 to 50 cents.
“ “ Extr.	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
“ “ Tinct.	8 to 45 min.	5 to 25 f D.
Hyoscyamina (and salts)	$\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{24}$ gr.	1 to 3 mills.
Hyoscyamin (eclectic)	$\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	5 to 30 mills.
Hyperic Perfor.	30 to 120 gr.	2 to 8 Gm.
Hyssopus	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
Ignatia	1 to 2 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
“ Extr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	3 to 25 cents.
“ Tinct.	8 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
Ilex	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Illicium	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
Infusum Angust.	1 to 2 fl. oz	30 to 60 f Gm.
“ Anthemis	1 to 3 “	30 to 100 f Gm.
“ Aurant.	1 to 2 “	30 to 60 “
“ “ Comp.	1 to 2 “	30 to 60 “
“ Barosma	1 to 2 “	30 to 60 “
“ Brayera	4 to 8 “	100 to 250 “
“ Buchu	1 to 2 “	30 to 60 “
“ Calumba	1 to 2 “	30 to 60 “
“ Capsicum	1 to 2 “	30 to 60 “
“ Caryoph.	1 to 2 “	30 to 60 “
“ Cascarilla	1 to 2 “	30 to 60 “
“ Catechu	1 to 2 “	30 to 60 “
“ “ Co.	1 to 2 “	30 to 60 “
“ Chirata	1 to 2 “	30 to 60 “
“ Cinch. Fl.	1 to 2 “	30 to 60 “
“ “ Rub.	1 to 2 “	30 to 60 “
“ Coptis	1 to 2 “	30 to 60 “
“ Cusparia	1 to 2 “	30 to 60 “
“ Digital.	2 to 4 fl. dr.	10 to 15 “
“ Dulcam.	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 “
“ Ergota	1 to 2 “	30 to 60 “
“ Eupator.	1 to 2 “	30 to 60 “
“ Frasera	1 to 2 “	30 to 60 “

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Inf. Gent. Co.	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
" Humuli	1 to 2 "	30 to 60 "
" Ipecac.	8 to 60 min.	0.50 to 4 "
" Junip.	2 to 3 fl. oz.	60 to 100 "
" Kousso	4 to 8 "	100 to 250 "
" Kramer.	1 to 2 "	30 to 60 "
" Linum Co.	2 to 8 "	60 to 250 "
" Lupulinum	1 to 2 "	30 to 60 "
" Matico	1 to 2 "	30 to 60 "
" Pareira	1 to 2 "	30 to 60 "
" Pix Liqu.	2 to 4 "	60 to 120 "
" Prun. Virg.	2 to 3 "	60 to 100 "
" Quassia	1 to 2 "	30 to 60 "
" Rheum	1 to 2 "	30 to 60 "
" Rosa Co.	1 to 2 "	30 to 60 "
" Sabbatia	1 to 2 "	30 to 60 "
" Salvia	1 to 2 "	30 to 60 "
" Senega	1 to 2 "	30 to 60 "
" Senna	1 to 2 "	30 to 60 "
" " Co.	1 to 2 "	30 to 60 "
" Serpent.	1 to 2 "	30 to 60 "
" Spigel.	4 to 8 "	100 to 250 "
" Tabaci	4 to 8 "	100 to 250 "
" Taraxac.	1 to 2 "	30 to 60 "
" Uva Ursi	1 to 2 "	30 to 60 "
" Valer.	1 to 2 "	30 to 60 "
" Zingib.	1 to 2 "	30 to 60 "
Inula	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
Iodinium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	15 to 30 mills.
" Tinct.	1 to 10 min.	1 to 6 f D.
" " Co.	5 to 15 min.	3 to 10 f D.
Iodoformum	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
Ipecacuanha { expect.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gr.	3 to 10 cents.
" { emet.	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
" Inf.	8 to 60 min.	5 to 20 f D.
" Pulv. Co.	5 to 15 gr.	30 to 100 cents.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Ipecacuanha Syr. { expect. emet.	30 to 60 min. 4 to 8 fl. dr.	2 to 4 f Gm. 15 to 30 f Gm.
“ Tinct. { expect. emet.	5 to 30 min. 2 to 6 fl. dr.	3 to 10 f D. 8 to 25 f Gm.
“ Vin. { expect. emet.	5 to 30 min. 2 to 6 fl. dr.	3 to 10 f D. 8 to 25 f Gm.
Iris Flor.	1 to 6 dr.	4 to 25 Gm.
“ Versicol.	5 to 15 gr.	30 cts. to 1 Gm.
Irisin (eclectic)	2 to 4 gr.	10 to 25 cents.
Jaborandi	5 to 60 gr.	30 cts. to 4 Gm.
“ Tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
Jalapa	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
“ Extr. Aquos.	8 to 15 gr.	50 cts. to 1 Gm.
“ “ Alcoh.	3 to 5 gr.	15 to 30 cents.
“ Pulv. Co.	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
“ Resina	2 to 5 gr.	10 to 30 cents.
“ Tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
Jalapin (eclectic)	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
Juglandin (eclectic)	2 to 5 gr.	10 to 30 cents.
Juglans	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Junip. Fruct.	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
“ Virgin.	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
Kalmia	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
Kamala	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
Kava Kava	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Kermes Miner.	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
Kino.	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
“ Tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
Koussin	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
Koussou Inf.	4 to 8 fl. oz.	100 to 250 f Gm.
Krameria	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
“ Extr.	5 to 20 gr.	30 to 120 cents.
“ Inf.	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
“ Syrup.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 fl. dr.	2 to 15 f Gm.
“ Tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
Lactuca Extr.	1 to 5 gr.	5 to 30 cents.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Lactucarium	8 to 20 gr.	50 to 120 cents.
“ Syrup.	2 to 3 fl. dr.	8 to 12 f Gm.
Lappa	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Larix	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	2 to 8 Gm.
Leontodin (eclectic)	2 to 4 gr.	10 to 25 cents.
Leonurus	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
Leptandra	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
“ Extr.	3 to 8 gr.	15 to 50 cents.,
“ Resina	2 to 4 gr.	10 to 25 cents.
“ Tinct.	2 to 6 fl. dr.	8 to 25 f Gm.
Leptandrin (eclectic)	2 to 4 gr.	10 to 25 cents.
Liatris	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Ligusticum	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Limon. Succus	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 fl. oz.	15 to 120 f Gm.
Linum Infus.	2 to 8 fl. oz.	60 to 250 f Gm.
Liquor Ammon. Acet.	2 to 8 fl. dr.	60 to 250 f Gm.
“ “ Anis.	8 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
“ Arsen. Chlor.	2 to 8 min.	1 to 5 f D.
“ Arsen. et Hydrarg. Iod.	2 to 10 min.	1 to 6 f D.
“ Bar. Chlor.	1 to 5 min.	1 to 4 f D.
“ Bismuth. Ammon. Citr.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
“ Calx Chlorid.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
“ Calx	2 to 4 fl. oz.	60 to 120 f Gm.
“ “ Chlorin.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
“ “ Sacch.	15 to 30 min.	1 to 2 f Gm.
“ Chlorof. Co.	5 to 10 min.	3 to 6 f D.
“ Ferr. Chlorid.	2 to 10 min.	1 to 6 f D.
“ “ Citr.	5 to 10 min.	3 to 6 f D.
“ “ Dialys.	5 to 30 min.	3 to 20 f D.
“ “ Nitr.	8 to 20 min.	5 to 15 f D.
“ “ Subsulph.	5 to 15 min.	3 to 10 f D.
“ Iodum Co.	2 to 6 min.	1 to 4 f D.
“ Magnes. Citr. { lax.	4 to 6 fl. oz.	100 to 200 f Gm.
“ “ “ { purg.	6 to 12 fl. oz.	105 to 400 f Gm.
“ Morph. Acet.	8 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
“ “ Citr.	5 to 15 min.	3 to 10 f D.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Liquor Morph. Mecon.	8 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
" " Sulph., U. S. P.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" " " Magendie's	5 to 15 min.	3 to 10 f D.
" Opii Co.	8 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
" Pepsinum	2 to 4 fl. dr.	8 to 15 f Gm.
" Potassa	5 to 20 min.	3 to 15 f D.
" Potass. Arsen.	3 to 10 min.	2 to 6 f D.
" " Citr.	2 to 4 fl. dr.	8 to 15 f Gm.
" " Silic.	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
" Soda	5 to 20 min.	3 to 12 f D.
" " Chlor.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" " Arsen.	3 to 10 min.	2 to 6 f D.
" " Silic.	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
Liriodendrum	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	5 to 8 Gm.
Lith. Benz.	2 to 5 gr.	10 to 30 cents.
" Bromid.	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
" Carb.	2 to 6 gr.	10 to 35 cents.
" " Chlor.	2 to 6 gr.	10 to 35 cents.
" " Citr.	2 to 10 gr.	10 to 60 cents.
" Salicyl.	2 to 8 gr.	10 to 50 cents.
Lobelia Herba	5 to 20 gr.	30 to 120 cents.
" " Extr.	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
" " Inf.	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
" " Tinct.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Sem.	5 to 15 gr.	30 cts. to 1 Gm.
" " Tinct.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
Lobelin (eclectic)	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 gr.	2 to 20 cents.
Lobelina (alkaloid)	$\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	2 to 8 mills.
Lupulinum	5 to 10 gr.	30 to 60 cents.
" Oleoresina	2 to 5 gr.	10 to 30 cents.
" Tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
Lycopodium	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
Lycopin (eclectic)	1 to 4 gr.	5 to 25 cents.
Lycopus	1 to 4 dr.	5 to 15 Gm.
Macis	5 to 20 gr.	30 cts. to 1.20 Gm
Macroton (eclectic)	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Magnesia	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
“ Carb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	2 to 8 Gm.
“ Citr.	2 to 8 dr.	8 to 30 Gm.
“ Hypophosph.	5 to 20 gr.	30 to 120 cents.
“ Sulphas	2 to 8 dr.	8 to 30 Gm.
“ Sulphis	8 to 40 gr.	50 cts. to 2.50 Gm.
Magnolia	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Malva	2 to 8 dr.	8 to 30 Gm.
Maltum Extr.	2 to 4 dr.	8 to 15 Gm.
“ Inf.	2 to 8 fl. oz.	8 to 30 f Gm.
Mangan. Carb.	2 to 10 gr.	10 to 60 cents.
“ Citr.	2 to 8 gr.	10 to 50 cents.
“ Hypophosph.	2 to 8 gr.	10 to 50 cents.
“ Iodid.	2 to 8 gr.	10 to 50 cents.
“ Oxid Nigr.	2 to 10 gr.	10 to 60 cents.
“ Sulphas	2 to 10 gr.	10 to 60 cents.
Manna	1 to 2 oz.	30 to 60 Gm.
“ Syrup.	2 to 8 oz.	60 to 250 Gm.
Manzanita	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
Marrub.	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
Mastiches	2 to 5 gr.	10 to 30 cents.
Maté	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Matico	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
“ Inf.	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
“ Tinct.	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
Matricaria	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
“ Inf.	2 to 8 fl. oz.	60 to 250 f Gm.
Melissa	2 to 4 dr.	8 to 15 Gm.
Menispermin (eclectic)	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
Menispermum	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Mentha Pip.	5 to 20 gr.	30 to 120 cents.
“ “ Aetherol.	1 to 4 min.	1 to 3 f D.
“ “ Aqua	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
“ “ Spir.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
Mentha Virid.	5 to 20 gr.	30 to 120 cents.
Methyl. Iodid.	1 to 5 min.	1 to 3 f D.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Mezereum	5 to 10 gr.	30 to 60 cents.
Micromeria	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Mikania	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Mist. Ammon.	4 to 8 fl. dr.	100 to 250 f Gm.
“ Amygd.	2 to 8 fl. oz.	60 to 250 f Gm.
“ Asafoet.	4 to 8 fl. dr.	15 to 30 f Gm.
“ Chlorof.	4 to 8 fl. dr.	15 to 30 f Gm.
“ Copaiba	1 to 4 fl. dr.	4 to 15 f Gm.
“ Creosotum	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
“ Creta	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
“ Ferr. Co.	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
“ Glycyrrh. Co.	1 to 4 fl. dr.	4 to 15 f Gm.
“ Guaiacum	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. oz.	15 to 60 f Gm.
“ Myrrha Ferr.	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
“ Pot. Citr.	2 to 4 fl. oz.	60 to 120 f Gm.
“ Rheum Co.(for children)	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
“ Scammon.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. oz.	15 to 60 f Gm.
“ Senna Co.	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
Mitchella	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 f Gm.
Monarda	5 to 20 gr.	30 to 120 cents.
Morphina	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	4 to 30 mills.
Morph. Acet.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	4 to 30 mills.
“ Hydrobrom.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	4 to 30 mills.
“ Hydrochlor.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	4 to 30 mills.
“ Sulph.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	4 to 30 mills.
“ “ Pulv. Co.	8 to 15 gr.	50 cts. to 1 Gm.
“ Valer.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	8 to 30 mills.
Morrhua Oleum	1 to 8 fl. dr.	30 to 250 f Gm.
Moschus	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 gr.	3 to 25 cents.
“ Tinct.	8 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
Mucuna	15 to 20 gr.	1 to 1.20 Gm.
Myrica	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Myricin (eclectic)	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
Myristica	5 to 20 gr.	30 to 120 cents.
“ Aetherol.	1 to 3 min.	5 to 20 cents.
Myrrha	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Myrrha Tinct.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
“ “ Arom.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
Naphtalinum	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 gr.	2 to 20 cents.
Narceina	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	15 to 100 mills.
Narcotina	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 gr.	3 to 30 cents.
Nectandra	1 to 4 dr.	5 to 15 Gm.
Nicotina	$\frac{1}{128}$ to $\frac{1}{32}$ gr.	0.50 to 2 mills.
Nitroglycerin	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.	1 to 4 mills.
Nux Vomica	1 to 5 gr.	5 to 30 cents.
“ Extr.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 gr.	1 to 6 cents.
“ Tinct.	8 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
Nymphæa	15 to 45 gr.	1 to 3 Gm.
Oenothera	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Olea Aetherea or Volatilia *		
Oleoresina Capsic.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 gr.	8 mills to 6 cts.
“ Cubeb.	5 to 30 min.	3 to 20 f D.
“ Filix	15 to 40 min.	10 to 25 f D.
“ Lupul.	2 to 5 gr.	10 to 30 cents.
“ Piper	1 to 3 min.	1 to 2 f D.
“ Xanthoxyl.	2 to 5 min.	1 to 3 f D.
“ Zingiber	$\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 gr.	8 mills to 6 cts.
Oleum Amygd. Expr.	1 to 8 fl. dr.	4 to 30 f Gm.
“ Ergota “	1 to 5 min.	1 to 3 f D.
“ Gossypium Sem.	1 to 8 fl. dr.	4 to 30 f Gm.
“ Gynocardia	5 to 20 gr.	30 to 120 cents.
“ Jecoris Aselli	1 to 8 fl. dr.	4 to 30 f Gm.
“ Lini	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. oz.	15 to 60 f Gm.
“ Morrhua	1 to 8 fl. dr.	4 to 30 f Gm.
“ Oliva	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. oz.	15 to 60 f Gm.
“ Phosphoratum	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
“ Ricinus	1 to 8 fl. dr.	4 to 30 f Gm.
“ Sesamum	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. oz.	15 to 60 f Gm.
“ Tiglium	$\frac{1}{8}$ to 2 gr.	1 to 10 cents.
Opium	$\frac{1}{8}$ to 2 gr.	8 mills to 10 cts.
“ Acetum	3 to 10 min.	2 to 6 f D.
“ Denarcot.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	1 to 10 cents.

* Volatile Oils will be found under “Aetheroleum.”

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Opium Extr.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	1 to 3 cents.
“ Liqu. Co. (Squibb)	8 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
“ Pil.	1 to 2 pills	1 to 2 pills.
“ Tinct.	5 to 30 min.	3 to 20 f D.
“ “ Acet.	5 to 20 min.	3 to 12 f D.
“ “ Ammon.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. dr.	2 to 6 f Gm.
“ “ Camph.	10 to 60 min.	6 to 40 f D.
“ “ Deodor.	5 to 25 min.	3 to 15 f D.
“ Vinum	3 to 15 min	2 to 10 f D.
“ “ Croc.	2 to 8 min.	1 to 5 f D.
Oxymel Scilla	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
Panax	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	2 to 8 Gm.
Papaver	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
“ Syr.	2 to 8 fl. dr.	8 to 30 f Gm.
Papaverina	1 to 4 gr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
Paracotoinum	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 gr.	15 mills to 25 cts.
Pareira	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	2 to 8 Gm.
Paullinia Sem.	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
Penthorum	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
Pepo (in emulsion)	1 to 2 oz.	30 to 60 Gm.
Pepsinum	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 gr.	3 to 30 cents.
“ Sacch.	2 to 15 gr.	10 cts. to 1 Gm.
“ Liquor	2 to 4 fl. dr.	8 to 15 f Gm.
Perubalsam Syr.	1 to 3 fl. dr.	4 to 12 f Gm.
Petroselinum	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 dr.	2 to 12 Gm.
Peumus Boldus	8 to 15 gr.	50 to 100 cents.
Phellandr.	3 to 15 gr.	15 to 100 cents.
Phenol.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 gr	3 to 20 cents.
Phlorizin	1 to 15 gr.	6 to 100 cents.
Phosphorus	$\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{32}$ gr.	0.50 to 2 mills.
“ Tinct.	8 to 40 min.	5 to 25 f D.
Phosphoratum Oleum	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
Physostigma	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
“ Extr.	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	4 to 15 mills.
“ Tinct.	8 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
Physostigmina (and salts)	$\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{80}$ gr.	0.50 to 1 mill.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Phytolacca Bacca	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
" Rad.	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
" " Tinct.	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
Phytolaccin (eclectic)	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
Picrotoxin	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	1 to 8 mills.
Pilocarpina (and salts)	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.	8 to 50 mills.
Pilocarpus	8 to 60 gr.	50 cts. to 4 Gm.
" Tinct.	1 to 6 fl. dr.	5 to 25 f Gm.
Pilulæ Aloe	1 to 3 pills	1 to 3 pills.
" " Asafoet.	2 to 5 pills	2 to 5 pills.
" " Ferr.	5 to 10 gr.	30 to 60 cents.
" " Mastich.	1 to 2 pills	1 to 2 pills.
" " Myrrha	3 to 6 pills	3 to 6 pills.
" Antimon. Co.	1 to 3 pills	1 to 3 pills.
" Asafoet.	1 to 3 pills	1 to 3 pills.
" Cathart. Co.	1 to 4 pills	1 to 4 pills.
" " Imp.	1 to 5 pills	1 to 5 pills.
" Coloc. Co.	5 to 20 gr.	30 to 120 cents.
" Conium Co.	5 to 10 gr.	30 to 60 cents.
" Copaiba	2 to 6 pills	2 to 6 pills.
" Ferr. Brom.	3 to 10 gr.	15 to 60 cents.
" " Carb.	2 to 10 gr.	10 to 60 cents.
" " Co.	2 to 6 pills	2 to 6 pills.
" " Iodid.	1 to 5 pills	1 to 5 pills.
" Galb. Co.	1 to 5 pills	1 to 5 pills.
" Hydrarg.	3 to 15 gr.	15 to 100 cents.
" Opium	1 to 2 pills	1 to 2 pills.
" " Camph.	1 to 2 pills	1 to 2 pills.
" Phosphorus (Br. P.)	2 to 5 gr.	5 to 30 cents.
" Plumb. Acet. Opium	2 to 3 gr.	10 to 20 cents.
" Quin. Sulph.	1 to 5 pills	1 to 5 pills.
" Rheum	1 to 5 pills	1 to 5 pills.
" " Co.	2 to 4 pills	2 to 4 pills.
" Sapo Co.	1 to 10 gr.	5 to 60 cents.
" Scammon. Co.	5 to 25 gr.	30 to 100 cents.
" Scilla Co.	1 to 3 pills	1 to 3 pills.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Pimenta	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
Piper Nigr.	5 to 20 gr.	30 to 120 cents.
" Conf.	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
Piperinum	1 to 8 gr.	5 to 50 cents.
Piper Methyst.	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Pix Liquida	8 to 60 gr.	50 cts. to 4 Gm.
Plat. Chlorid.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	4 to 15 mills.
Plumb. Acet.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 gr.	15 to 50 mills.
" Iodid.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 gr.	3 to 25 cents.
Podophyllum	5 to 30 gr.	30 cts. to 2 Gm.
" Extr.	5 to 15 gr.	30 cts. to 1 Gm.
" Resina	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	8 to 30 mills.
Podophyllin (eclectic)	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	8 to 30 mills.
Polygala	1 to 3 dr.	4 to 12 Gm.
Polygon. Punct.	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
Polymnia	5 to 10 gr.	30 to 60 cents.
" Extr.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	1 to 3 cents.
Polytrich.	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
Populus	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	2 to 8 Gm.
Populin (eclectic)	2 to 4 gr.	10 to 25 cents.
Potass. Acet.	1 to 3 dr.	4 to 12 Gm.
" Arsen.	$\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ gr.	2 to 5 mills.
" " Liqu.	2 to 8 min.	1 to 5 f D.
" Bicarb.	8 to 60 gr.	50 cts. to 4 Gm.
" Bichrom.	$\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	5 to 15 mills.
" Bitartr.	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
" Bromid.	8 to 60 gr.	50 cts. to 4 Gm.
" Carb.	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
" Chloras	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
" Chlorid.	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
" Citr.	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
" Cyanid.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	4 to 8 mills.
" et Sod. Tartr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz.	15 to 30 Gm.
" Ferrocyan.	5 to 15 gr.	30 to 100 cents.
" Hypophosphis	5 to 30 gr.	30 cts. to 2 Gm.
" Iodid.	2 to 15 gr.	10 cts. to 1 Gm.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Potass Iodohydrarg.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.	8 to 50 mills.
" Nitras	8 to 15 gr.	50 to 100 cents.
" Permang.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 gr.	1 to 6 cents.
" Salicyl.	5 to 15 gr.	30 to 100 cents.
" Sulphas	3 to 5 dr.	12 to 20 Gm.
" Sulphis	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
" Sulphuret.	1 to 10 gr.	6 to 60 cents.
" Tartras { lax.	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
" Tartras { purg.	2 to 8 dr.	8 to 30 Gm.
Potentilla	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Prinos	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Propylamina (and salts)	2 to 15 gr.	10 to 100 cents.
Prunin (eclectic)	2 to 3 gr.	10 to 20 cents.
Prun. Virg.	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
" " Inf.	2 to 3 fl. oz.	50 to 100 f Gm.
" " Syr.	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
Ptelea	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
Ptelein (eclectic)	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
Pulegium	1 to 4 dr.	5 to 15 cents.
Pulmonaria	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
Pulsatilla	1 to 5 gr.	5 to 30 cents.
Pulv. Aloë Canella	8 to 20 gr.	50 to 120 cents.
" Antimonialis	3 to 10 gr.	15 to 60 cents.
" Aromat.	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
" Arsen. Asiat.	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
" Catechu Co.	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
" Cinchona Co.	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
" Cinnam. Co.	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
" Creta Arom.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dr.	2 to 4 Gm.
" " " Opium	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
" " Co.	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
" Elater. Co.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 gr.	3 to 30 cents.
" Glycyrrh. Co.	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
" Ipecac. Co.	5 to 15 gr.	30 to 100 cents.
" Jalapa Co.	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
" Kino Co.	5 to 20 gr.	30 to 120 cents.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Pulv. Morph. Sulph. Co.	8 to 15 gr.	50 to 100 cents.
“ Opium Co.	5 to 15 gr.	30 to 100 cents.
“ Rheum Co.	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
“ Scammon. Co.	8 to 20 gr.	50 to 120 cents.
Pycnanthem	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
Pyrethrum	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
“ Tinct.	2 to 8 fl. dr.	8 to 30 f Gm.
Quassia	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
“ Extr.	3 to 5 gr.	15 to 30 cents.
“ Inf.	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
“ Tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
Quebracho Bark	10 to 45 gr.	50 cts. to 3 Gm.
Quercus	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
“ Decoct.	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
Quinetum	1 to 20 gr.	5 to 120 cents.
Quinina	1 to 20 gr.	5 to 120 cents.
Quinin. Arsen.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	2 to 6 mills.
Quin. Benzoas	1 to 20 gr.	5 to 120 cents.
“ Bromid.	1 to 10 gr.	5 to 60 cents.
“ Chlorid.	1 to 20 gr.	5 to 120 cents.
“ Kinas	1 to 20 gr.	5 to 120 cents.
“ Mur.	1 to 20 gr.	5 to 120 cents.
“ Phosph.	1 to 20 gr.	5 to 120 cents.
“ Salicyl.	1 to 15 gr.	5 to 100 cents.
“ Sulph.	1 to 20 gr.	5 to 120 cents.
“ Tinctura	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
“ Tannas	1 to 20 gr.	5 to 120 cents.
“ Valer.	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
Quinidina	1 to 20 gr.	5 to 120 cents.
Quinid. Sulph.	1 to 20 gr.	5 to 120 cents.
Resina Copaiba	2 to 10 gr.	10 to 60 cents.
“ Jalapa	2 to 5 gr.	10 to 30 cents.
“ Leptandra	2 to 4 gr.	10 to 25 cents.
“ Podoph.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	8 to 30 mills.
“ Scammon.	5 to 15 gr.	25 to 100 cents.
Rhamnus Baccæ	15 to 40 gr.	1 to 2.50 Gm.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Rhamnus Succus	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. oz.	15 to 30 f Gm.
“ Frangula	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	2 to 8 Gm.
“ Pursh.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	2 to 8 Gm.
“ “ Extr.	3 to 10 gr.	15 to 60 cents.
Rhein (eclectic)	1 to 4 gr.	5 to 25 cents.
Rheum	1 to 30 gr.	5 to 200 cents.
“ Extr.	5 to 15 gr.	30 to 100 cents.
“ Fluidextr.	5 to 40 min.	3 to 25 f D.
“ Pil.	1 to 5 pills.	1 to 5 pills.
“ Pulv. Co.	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
“ Syr.	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
“ “ Arom.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
“ Tinct.	1 to 8 fl. dr.	5 to 30 f Gm.
“ “ Arom.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
“ “ Dulc.	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
“ “ Senna	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
Rhus Glabra	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
Rhusin (eclectic)	1 to 2 gr.	5 to 12 cents.
Rhus Toxicod.	1 to 5 gr.	5 to 30 cents.
“ “ Tinct.	1 to 15 min.	1 to 10 f D.
Ricinus Folia	1 to 4 dr.	5 to 15 Gm.
“ Oleum	2 to 8 fl. dr.	8 to 30 f Gm.
Rosa Gall.	2 to 6 dr.	4 to 25 Gm.
“ Confect.	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
“ Syrup	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
Rottlera	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
Rubia	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
Rubus	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
Rudbeckia	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
Rumex	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
Rumin (eclectic)	1 to 5 gr.	5 to 30 cents.
Ruta	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
Sabadilla	5 to 30 gr.	25 cts. to 2 Gm.
Sabbatia	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Sabina	5 to 15 gr.	25 cts. to 1 Gm.
Salicinum	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Salix	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	2 to 8 Gm.
Salvia	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
“ Inf.	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
Sanguinaria { expect. emet.	1 to 5 gr.	5 to 30 cents.
“ Acet.	10 to 20 gr.	50 to 120 cents.
“ Syrup.	15 to 30 min.	1 to 2 f Gm.
“ Tinct. { expect. emet.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
	3 to 4 fl. dr.	10 to 15 f Gm.
Sanguinarin (eclectic)	1 to 2 gr.	5 to 12 cents.
Santal. Alb.	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
“ Aetherol.	15 to 40 min.	10 to 25 f D.
Santonica	8 to 60 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
“ Extr.	3 to 10 gr.	15 to 60 cents.
Santoninum	2 to 10 gr.	10 to 60 cents.
Santon. Sod.	3 to 10 gr.	15 to 60 cents.
Sapo	5 to 30 gr.	25 cts. to 2 Gm.
Sarracenia	15 to 30 min.	1 to 2 f Gm.
Sarsapar.	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
“ Decoct.	1 to 6 fl. oz.	30 to 200 f Gm.
“ Syr.	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
Sassafras	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Scammon.	4 to 15 gr.	20 cts. to 1 Gm.
“ Mistura	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. oz.	15 to 60 f Gm.
“ Pulv. Co.	8 to 20 gr.	50 to 120 cents.
“ Resin	5 to 15 gr.	25 to 100 cents.
Scilla	1 to 2 gr.	5 to 12 cents.
“ Acet.	15 to 40 min.	10 to 25 f D.
“ Syr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.	3 to 4 f Gm.
“ “ Co.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
Scilla Tinct.	10 to 20 min.	6 to 12 f D.
Scoparius	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
“ Decoct.	1 to 4 fl. oz.	30 to 120 f Gm.
Scutellaria	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
Scutellarin (eclectic)	1 to 2 gr.	5 to 12 cents.
Senecin (eclectic)	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Senecio	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
Senega	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
“ Decoct.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
“ Extract.	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
“ Syrup.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
“ Tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
Senna	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
“ Conf.	1 to 2 dr.	1 to 8 Gm.
“ Infus. Co.	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
“ Syrup.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
“ Tinct.	2 to 8 fl. dr.	8 to 30 f Gm.
Serpent.	8 to 15 gr.	50 to 100 cents.
“ Infus.	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
“ Tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	15 to 60 f Gm.
Serum Lactis	2 to 6 fl. oz.	60 to 200 f Gm.
Silphium	15 to 40 gr.	1 to 2.50 Gm.
Simaruba	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
Sinapis Alba	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	2 to 8 Gm.
Smilacin (eclectic)	2 to 5 gr.	10 to 30 cents.
Sod. Acet.	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
“ Arsen.	$\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	3 to 8 mills.
“ Benzoas	10 to 20 gr.	50 to 120 cents.
“ Biboras	10 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
“ Bicarb.	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
“ Bisulphis	8 to 20 gr.	50 to 120 cents.
“ Boras	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
“ Brom.	5 to 60 gr.	25 cts. to 4 Gm.
“ Carb.	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
“ “ Exsicc.	5 to 20 gr.	25 to 120 cents.
“ Chloras	5 to 30 gr.	25 cts. to 2 Gm.
“ Chlorid.	15 gr. to 1 oz.	1 to 30 Gm.
“ Choleas	5 to 15 gr.	25 cts. to 1 Gm.
“ Hypophosph.	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
“ Hyposulphis	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
“ Iodid.	5 to 10 gr.	25 to 60 cents.
“ Nitr.	8 to 60 gr.	50 cts. to 4 Gm.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Sod. Phosph.	2 to 8 gr.	10 to 50 cents.
" Salicyl.	5 to 30 gr.	25 cts. to 2 Gm.
" Santonas	3 to 10 gr.	15 to 60 cents.
" Sulphas	1 to 8 dr.	4 to 30 Gm.
" Sulphis	8 to 30 gr.	50 cts. to 2 Gm.
" Sulpho-Carbol.	5 to 20 gr.	25 to 120 cents.
" Sulpho-Vinas	1 to 4 dr.	5 to 15 Gm.
" Sulphuret.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.	1 to 6 cents.
Solidago	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Spigelia	15 gr. to 2 dr.	1 to 8 Gm.
" Infus.	1 to 8 fl. oz.	30 to 250 f Gm.
Spiræa	8 to 60 gr.	50 cts. to 4 Gm.
Spir. Aether Co.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" " Nitr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
" Ammonia	8 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
Spir. Ammon. Arom.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
" " Foetid.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Anisum	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Armorac. Co.	1 to 3 fl. dr.	4 to 12 f Gm.
" Cajuput.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Camph.	8 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
" Chlorof.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
" Cinnam.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Frument.	2 to 8 fl. dr.	8 to 30 f Gm.
" Junip.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" " Co.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Lavand.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" " Co.	30 to 50 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Limonis	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Mentha Pip.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" " Vir.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Myrist.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Rosmarini	8 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
" Vin. Gall.	2 to 8 fl. dr.	8 to 30 f Gm.
Statice	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Stillingia	15 to 40 gr.	1 to 2.50 Gm.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Stillingia Fluid extr. Co.	3 to 15 min.	2 to 10 f D.
“ Syr. Co.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 10 f Gm.
Stillingin (eclectic)	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
Stramon. Fol.	2 to 3 gr.	10 to 20 cents.
“ “ Extr.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.	1 to 6 cents.
“ “ Tinct.	10 to 20 min.	6 to 12 f D.
“ Sem.	1 to 2 gr.	5 to 12 cents.
“ “ Fluidextr.	1 to 3 min.	1 to 2 f D.
“ “ Tinct.	10 to 20 min.	6 to 12 f D.
Strychnina (and salts)	$\frac{1}{48}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ gr.	1 to 5 mills.
Styrax	10 to 20 gr.	50 to 125 cents.
Succus Bellad.	5 to 15 min.	3 to 10 f D.
“ Conium	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
“ Hyoscyam.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
“ Junip.	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
“ Limonis	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 fl. oz.	15 to 120 f Gm.
“ Sambucus	1 to 6 fl. dr.	4 to 25 f Gm.
“ Taraxac.	2 to 4 fl. dr.	8 to 15 f Gm.
Sulphur Lot.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 dr.	2 to 15 Gm.
“ Præcip.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	2 to 8 Gm.
“ Sublim.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 dr.	2 to 15 Gm.
Sumbul	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
“ Tinct.	10 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
Symphyt.	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
Syrup. Acacia	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
“ Allium	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
“ Althaea	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
“ Amygd.	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
“ Aurant.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
“ Calx	15 to 30 min.	10 to 20 f D.
“ Ferr. Brom.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
“ “ Iod.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
“ Glycyrrh.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
“ Hemidesmus	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
“ Hypophosphit.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
“ Ipecac. { expect. emet.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr. 4 to 6 fl. dr.	2 to 4 f Gm. 15 to 200 f Gm.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Syrup. Kramer.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 fl. dr.	2 to 15 f Gm.
" Lactucar.	2 to 3 fl. dr.	8 to 12 f Gm.
" Papaver	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Prunus Virg.	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
" Rhamnus Cath.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Rheum	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
" " Arom.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Rhoëas	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Rosa Gall.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Rubus	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Sarsap. Co.	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
" Scilla	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" " Co.	15 to 60 min.	10 to 40 f D.
" Senega	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Senna	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Stillingia Co.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Tolut.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Zingiber.	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
Tabacum Inf. (in enema)	4 to 8 fl. oz.	15 to 30 f Gm.
" Tinct.	8 to 40 min.	5 to 25 f D.
" Vin.	8 to 40 min.	5 to 25 f D.
Tamarindus	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
Tanacetum	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
" Inf.	4 to 8 fl. dr.	15 to 30 Gm.
Taraxac.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.	2 to 8 Gm.
" Extr.	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
Taxus Baccata	1 to 5 gr.	5 to 30 cents.
Terebinthina	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
" Chian.	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
Testa Præpar.	10 to 40 gr.	50 to 250 cents.
Thea	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
Theina	1 to 5 gr.	5 to 30 cents.
Thebaina	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.	8 to 40 mills.
Theobromina	1 to 5 gr.	5 to 30 cents.
Thuja	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
" Tinct.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Thymol	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gr.	3 to 12 cents.
Thymus	1 to 4 dr.	5 to 15 Gm.
Tigllium Oleum	$\frac{1}{8}$ to 2 gr.	1 to 12 cents.
Tilia	1 to 3 dr.	4 to 12 Gm.
Tinct. Aconit. Fol.	5 to 10 min.	3 to 6 f D.
“ “ Rad.	1 to 5 min.	1 to 3 f D.
“ “ “ Flem.	1 to 3 min.	1 to 2 f D.
“ Aloë	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
“ “ Myrrha	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
“ Arnica	10 to 60 min.	6 to 40 f D.
“ Asafoet.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
“ Aurant.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
“ Bellad. Fol.	5 to 15 min.	3 to 10 f D.
“ “ Rad.	3 to 10 min.	2 to 6 f D.
“ Benzoin	15 to 30 min.	1 to 2 f Gm.
“ “ Co.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
“ Calamus	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
“ Calumba	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
“ Cannab. Ind.	5 to 15 min.	3 to 10 f D.
“ Cantharid.	5 to 15 min.	3 to 10 f D.
“ Capsic.	10 to 30 min.	6 to 20 f D.
“ Cardam.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
“ “ Co.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
“ Cascarilla	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
“ Castor	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
“ Catechu	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
“ Chinoidin	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
“ Chirata	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
“ Cimicif.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.	2 to 4 f Gm.
“ Cinch.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
“ “ Co.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
“ Cinnam.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
“ Coca	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. oz.	15 to 60 f Gm.
“ Coccus	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
“ Colch. Rad.	5 to 20 min.	3 to 12 f D.
“ “ Sem.	10 to 30 min.	6 to 20 f D.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Tinct. Conium Fol.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" " Fruct.	15 to 45 min.	1 to 3 f Gm.
" Coptis	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Crocus	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Cubeba	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
" Damiana	1 to 3 fl. dr.	4 to 12 f Gm.
" Delphin.	5 to 15 min.	3 to 10 f D.
" Digital.	10 to 20 min.	6 to 12 f D.
" Erythroxylon	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
" Eucalypt.	1 to 3 fl. dr.	4 to 12 f Gm.
" Ergota	10 to 60 min.	6 to 10 f D.
" Ferr. Acet.	10 to 30 min.	6 to 20 f D.
" " Chlor.	10 to 30 min.	6 to 20 f D.
" Gallæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
" Gelsem.	8 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
" Gent. Co.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
" Guaiacum	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" " Ammon.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Helleb.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Humulus	1 to 3 fl. dr.	4 to 12 f Gm.
" Hyoscyamus Fol.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
" " Sem.	10 to 40 min.	6 to 25 f D.
" Iodum	5 to 15 min.	3 to 10 f D.
" Iod. Comp.	5 to 20 min.	3 to 12 f D.
" Ipecac. { expect.	5 to 30 min.	3 to 20 f D.
" " { emet.	2 to 6 fl. dr.	8 to 25 f Gm.
" Jalap.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
" Kino	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
" Kramer.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
" Lobel.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
" " Aether.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
" Lupulin	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
" Myrrha	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Nux Vom.	8 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
" Opium	5 to 30 min.	3 to 20 f D.
" " Acet.	5 to 20 min.	3 to 12 f D.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Tinct. Opium Ammon.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" " Camph.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. dr.	2 to 6 f Gm.
" " Deodor.	5 to 30 min.	3 to 20 f D.
" Phosphorus	8 to 40 min.	5 to 25 f D.
" Pilocarpus	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
" Quassia	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
" Quinina	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" " Ammon.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Rheum	1 to 8 fl. dr.	5 to 30 f Gm.
" " Arom.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
" " Dulc.	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
" " Senna	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
" Sanguin. { expect.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
" " { emet.	3 to 4 fl. dr.	10 to 15 f Gm.
" Scilla.	10 to 20 min.	6 to 12 f D.
" Senega	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
" Senna	2 to 8 fl. dr.	8 to 30 f Gm.
" Serpent.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
" Stramon. Fol.	10 to 20 min.	6 to 12 f D.
" " Sem.	5 to 15 min.	3 to 10 f D.
" Sumbul	8 to 30 min.	5 to 20 f D.
" Tabacum	8 to 40 min.	5 to 25 f D.
" Thuja	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Tolut.	15 to 30 min.	1 to 2 f Gm.
" Toxicodendron	1 to 16 min.	1 to 10 f D.
" Valer.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
" " Ammon.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Vanilla	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
" Veratr. Vir.	3 to 10 min.	2 to 6 f D.
" Zingiber	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
Tolu Syr.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Tinct.	15 to 30 min.	1 to 2 f Gm.
Tormentilla	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
Toxicodendron	1 to 5 gr.	5 to 30 cents.
" Tinct.	1 to 15 min.	1 to 10 f D.
Trifolium	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Trilliin (eclectic)	2 to 4 gr.	10 to 25 cents.
Trillium	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Trimethylamina	3 to 15 gr.	20 to 100 cents.
Triosteum	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
Tritic. Rep.	2 to 8 dr.	8 to 30 Gm.
Turpeth Mineral emet.	2 to 5 gr.	10 to 30 cents.
Tussilago	1 to 3 dr.	4 to 12 Gm.
Urtica	5 to 20 gr.	30 to 120 cents.
Ustilago	10 to 60 gr.	60 cts. to 4 Gm.
Uva Ursi	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
“ Decoct.	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
Vaccin. Crassifol.	15 to 60 gr.	1 to 4 Gm.
Valer.	10 to 30 gr.	60 cts. to 2 Gm.
“ Extr.	10 to 30 gr.	60 cts. to 2 Gm.
“ Inf.	1 to 2 fl. oz.	30 to 60 f Gm.
“ Tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
“ “ Ammon.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
Vanilla	2 to 8 gr.	10 to 50 cents.
“ Tinct.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.	2 to 8 f Gm.
Veratrin (eclectic)	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	8 to 30 mills.
Veratrina (alkaloid)	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	1 to 10 mills.
Veratr. Alb.	3 to 6 gr.	15 to 30 cents.
“ Vir.	3 to 6 gr.	15 to 30 cents.
“ “ Tinct.	3 to 10 min.	2 to 6 f D.
Verbascum	1 to 4 dr.	5 to 15 Gm.
Viburnin (eclectic)	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
Viburn. Opul.	1 to 2 dr.	4 to 8 Gm.
“ Prunifol.	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
“ “ Extr.	3 to 8 gr.	20 to 40 cents.
Vin. Aloë	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
“ Antim.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.
“ Arom.	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
“ Aurant. Amar.	30 to 120 min.	2 to 8 f Gm.
“ Colch. Rad.	8 to 30 min.	.5 to 20 f D.
“ “ Sem.	15 to 45 min.	1 to 3 f Gm.
“ Ergota	1 to 3 fl. dr.	4 to 12 f Gm.

Remedies.	Dose in Apothecaries' Weights and Measures.	Dose in Metric Terms.
Vin. Ferrat. Amar.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Ferr. Citr.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Glycyrrh. Opium	15 to 45 min.	1 to 3 f Gm.
" Ipecac. { expect. { emet.	5 to 30 min. 3 to 6 fl. dr.	3 to 20 f D. 10 to 25 f Gm.
" Opium	8 to 45 min.	5 to 30 f D.
" " Croc.	2 to 8 min.	1 to 5 f D.
" Pix Liqu.	1 to 4 fl. dr.	5 to 15 f Gm.
" Port.	2 to 15 fl. dr.	10 to 60 f Gm.
" Quin.	30 to 60 min.	2 to 4 f Gm.
" Rheum	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" " Aqua	4 to 8 fl. dr.	15 to 30 f Gm.
" Tabacum	8 to 40 min.	5 to 25 f D.
" Xericum	2 to 16 fl. dr.	10 to 60 f Gm.
Viola Ped.	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
" Tricol.	1 to 4 dr.	5 to 15 Gm.
Viscum Alb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Xanthium	15 to 30 gr.	1 to 2 Gm.
Xanthorrhiza	30 to 60 gr.	2 to 4 Gm.
Xanthoxylin (eclectic)	1 to 2 gr.	5 to 12 cents.
Xanthoxylum	5 to 30 gr.	25 cts. to 2 Gm.
Xylolum	5 to 15 min.	3 to 10 f D.
Zinc. Acet.	1 to 2 gr.	5 to 12 cents.
" Brom.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gr.	3 to 12 cents.
" Carb.	2 to 10 gr.	10 to 60 cents.
" Chlorid.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gr.	3 to 12 cents.
" Iodid.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 gr.	3 to 25 cents.
" Oxid.	2 to 10 gr.	10 to 60 cents.
" Phosphas	1 to 3 gr.	5 to 20 cents.
" Phosphid.	$\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	5 to 10 mills.
" Sulphas { Ton. { emet.	1 to 2 gr. 10 to 30 gr.	5 to 12 cents. 60 cts. to 2 Gm.
" Valer.	1 to 6 gr.	5 to 35 cents.
Zingiber	10 to 20 gr.	60 to 120 cents.
" Oleoresina	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gr.	3 to 12 cents.
" Syr.	1 to 2 fl. dr.	4 to 8 f Gm.
" Tinct.	15 to 60 min.	1 to 4 f Gm.

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